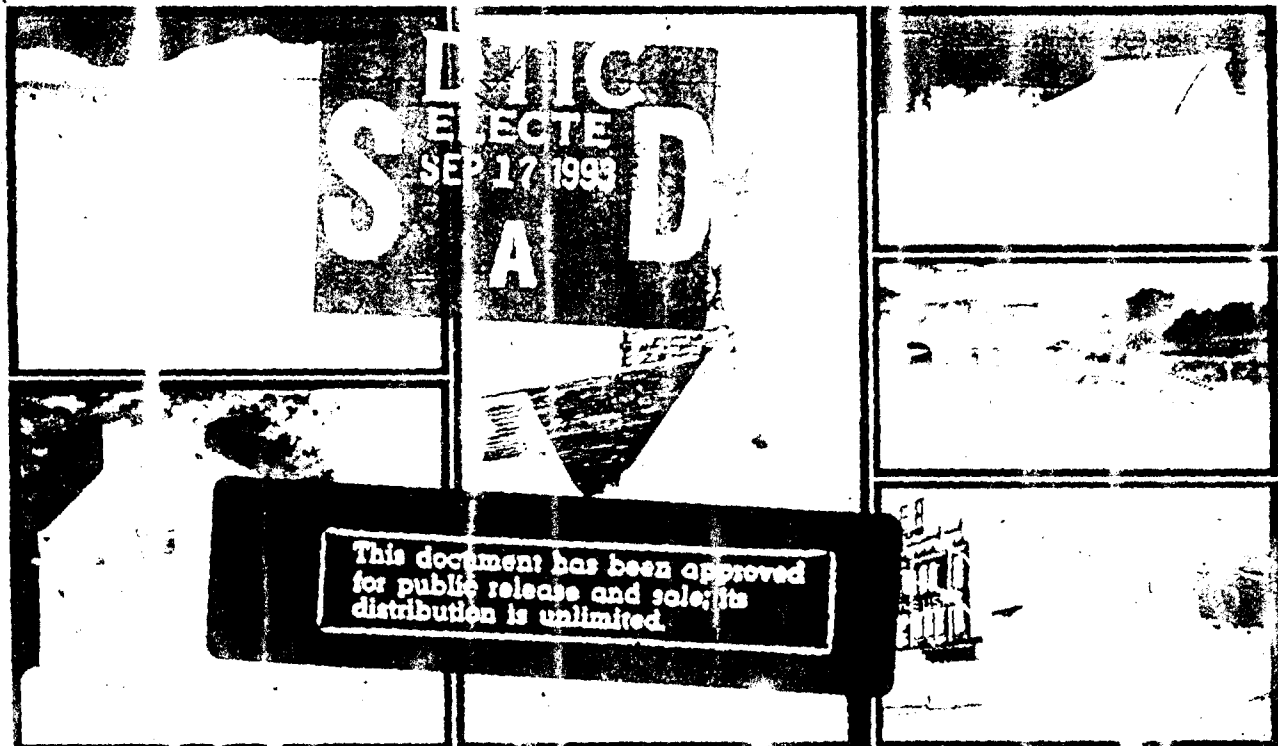


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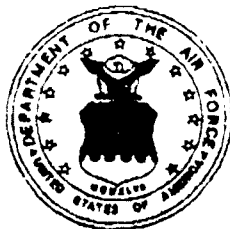


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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING  
TECHNICAL REPORT

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

January 1984

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## PREFACE

The President has directed that the Air Force deploy the Peacekeeper missile system at a location near F.E. Warren Air Force Base (hereafter F.E. Warren AFB), close to Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Peacekeeper system (formerly known as the M-X system) is an advanced, land-based intercontinental ballistic missile. The plan calls for the replacement of 100 existing Minuteman III missiles with 100 Peacekeeper missiles. Existing missile silos will be used, and there will be very little structural modification needed. Missile replacement will occur within the two squadrons (of 50 missiles each) located nearest F.E. Warren AFB, the 319th and 400th Strategic Missile Squadrons. Peacekeeper deployment will occur between 1984 and 1989.

An environmental impact statement (EIS) was prepared for the Proposed Action as outlined above. Information contained in the EIS is based upon environmental information and analysis developed and reported in a series of 13 final environmental planning technical reports (EPTRs). This volume is one of those reports. The 13 resource areas are:

- o Socioeconomics (employment demand, housing, public finance, construction resources, and social well-being);
- o Public Services and Facilities;
- o Utilities;
- o Energy Resources;
- o Transportation;
- o Land Use (land use, recreation, and visual resources);
- o Cultural and Paleontological Resources;
- o Water Resources;
- o Biological Resources;
- o Geologic Resources;
- o Noise;
- o Air Quality;
- o Jurisdictional.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This final environmental planning technical report (EPTR) is a companion document to the public services and facilities section of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) for the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos project. It provides data, methodologies, and analyses which supplement and extend those presented in the FEIS.

This final EPTR consists of six major sections. Section 1.0 provides an overview of the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos project and a description of the public services and facilities resource and its elements.

Section 2.0 presents a detailed description of the environment potentially affected by the project. It includes a capsule description of the environmental setting (Section 2.1) and project requirements (Section 2.2). Section 2.3 defines the Region of Influence and Area of Concentrated Study for the resource. Section 2.4 (Derivation of Data Base) follows with a discussion of the literature sources, group and agency contacts, and primary data which provide the data base for the report. Section 2.5 describes analytic methods used to determine existing environmental conditions in the Region of Influence. Detailed analyses of the existing environment, broken down by constituent elements of the resource, follow in Section 2.6.

Section 3.0 describes environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and its project element alternatives, the No Action Alternative, mitigation measures, and unavoidable impacts. It contains detailed definitions of each potential level of impact (negligible, low, moderate, and high) for both short-term and long-term impacts. Beneficial effects are also discussed. Definitions of significance are also included. Methods used for analyzing future baseline and project impacts are described, as are assumptions and assumed mitigations. Additional mitigation measures to reduce project impacts are also described.

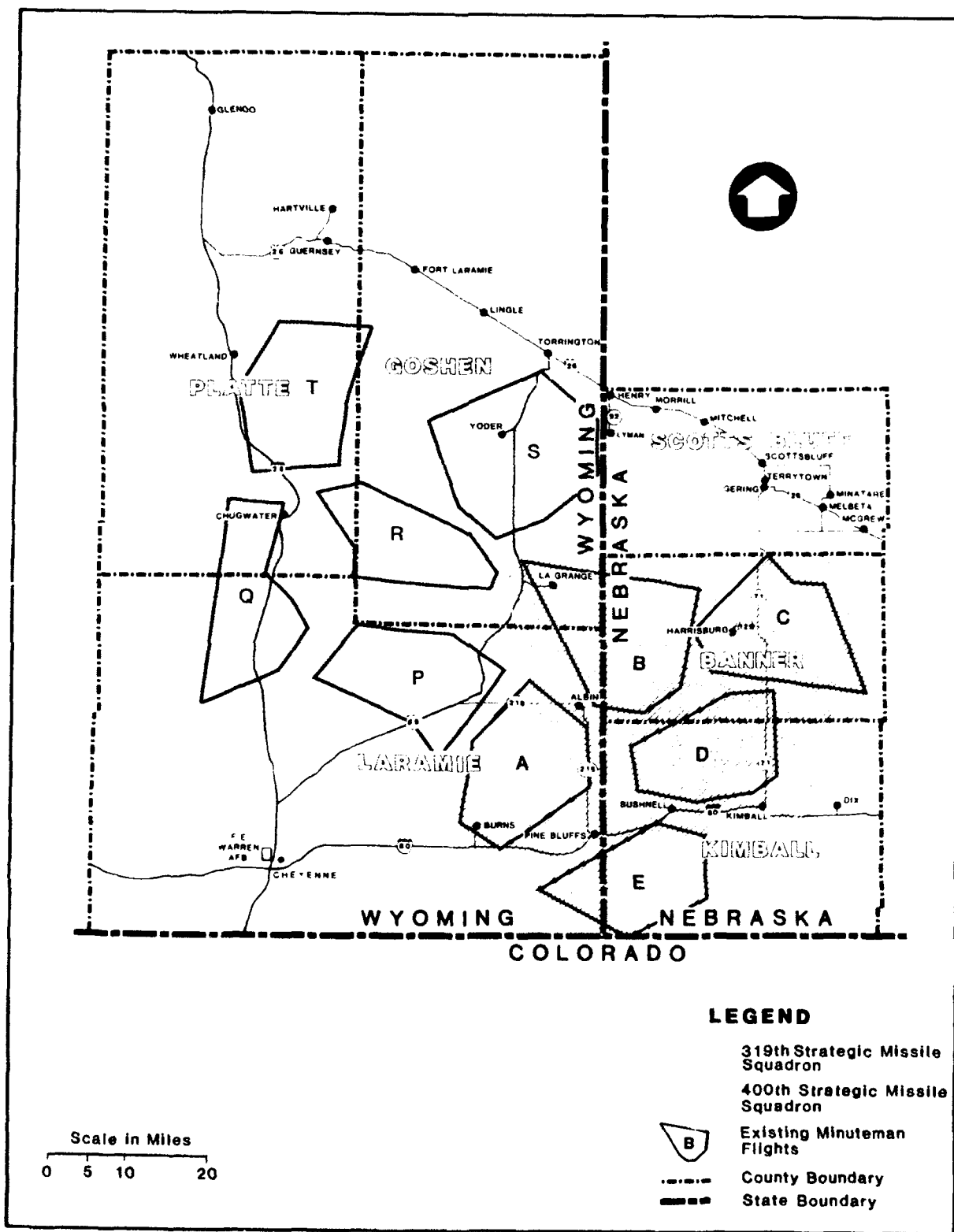
Sections 4.0 (Glossary), 5.0 (References), and 6.0 (List of Preparers) conclude the EPTR.

### 1.1 Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos

The Peacekeeper system, which the Air Force plans to deploy within the 90th Strategic Missile Wing at F.E. Warren Air Force Base (AFB), Wyoming, is an advanced land-based intercontinental ballistic missile system designed to improve the nation's strategic deterrent force. Deployment of the Peacekeeper calls for replacement of 100 existing Minuteman III missiles with 100 Peacekeeper missiles. Missile replacement will occur in the 319th and 400th Strategic Missile Squadrons, located nearest F.E. Warren AFB (Figure 1.1-1). The Deployment Area covers parts of southeastern Wyoming and the southwestern Nebraska Panhandle.

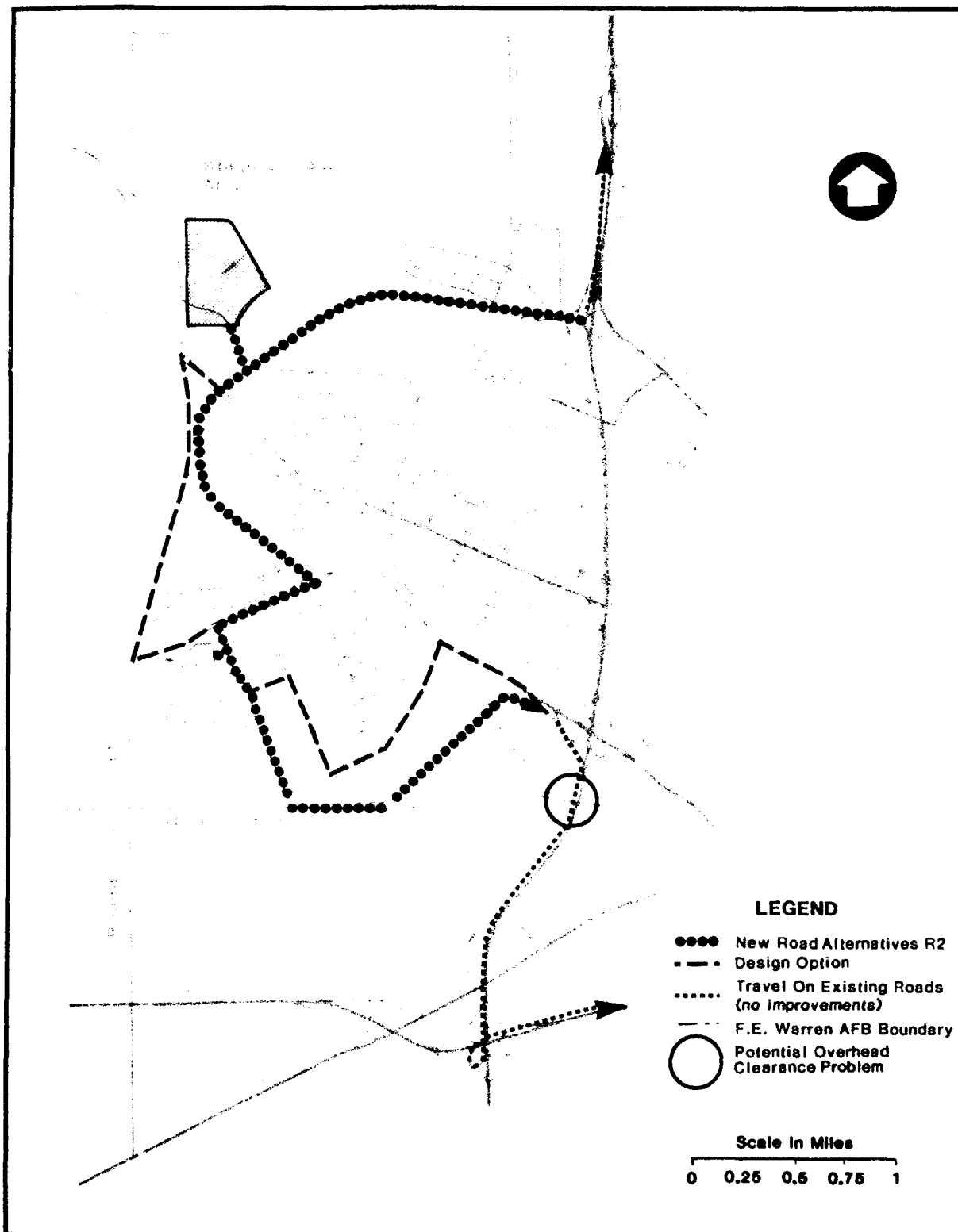
Construction at F.E. Warren AFB will occur between 1984 and 1986. Fourteen new buildings will be constructed, and modifications or additions will be made to 11 existing buildings. Approximately 400,000 square feet of floor space will be built or modified. A new road configuration, to be selected from three alternatives, is proposed to link Peacekeeper facilities onbase and to provide improved access to or from the base (Figures 1.1-2, 1.1-3, and 1.1-4).





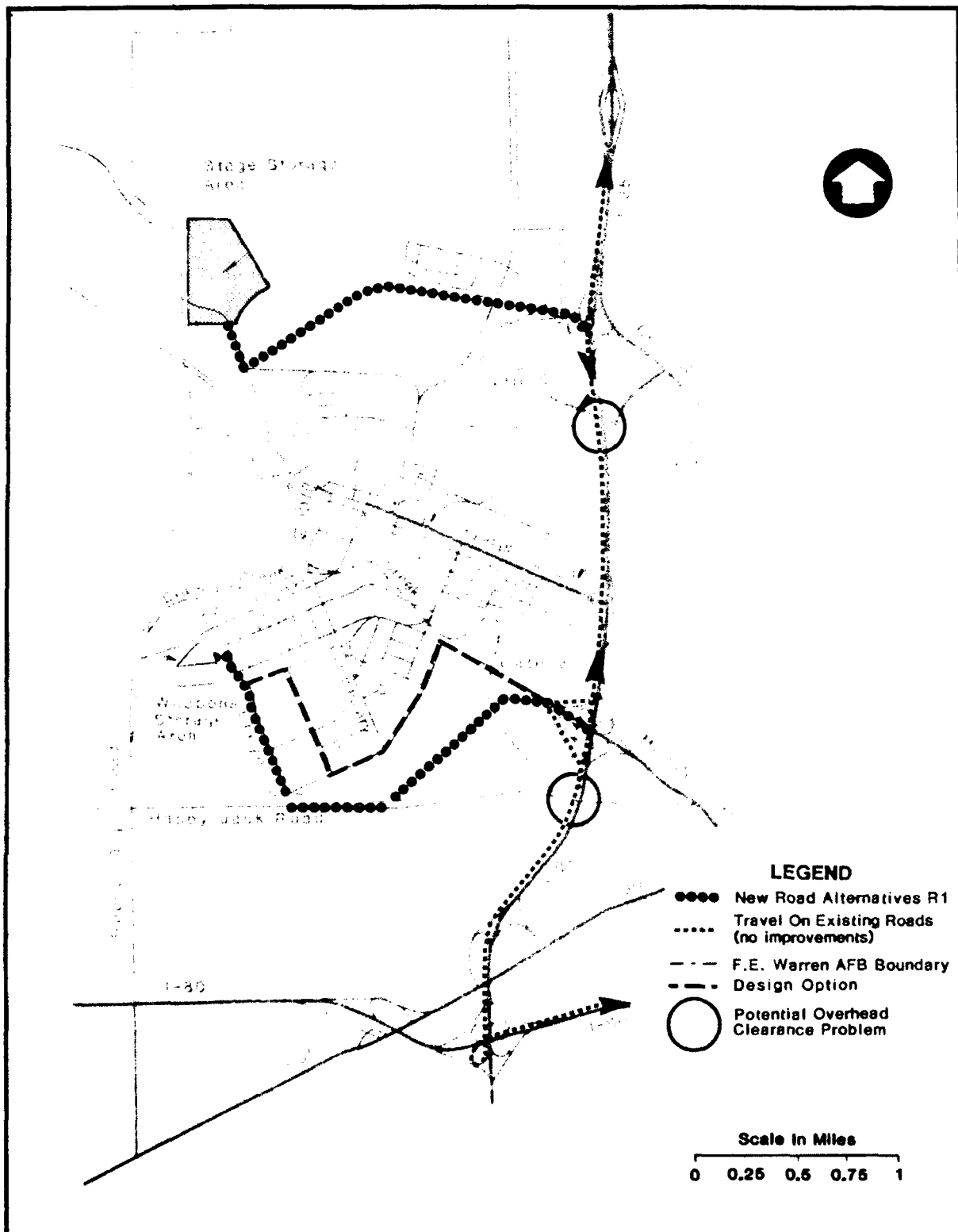
PEACEKEEPER DEPLOYMENT AREA

FIGURE NO. 1.1-1



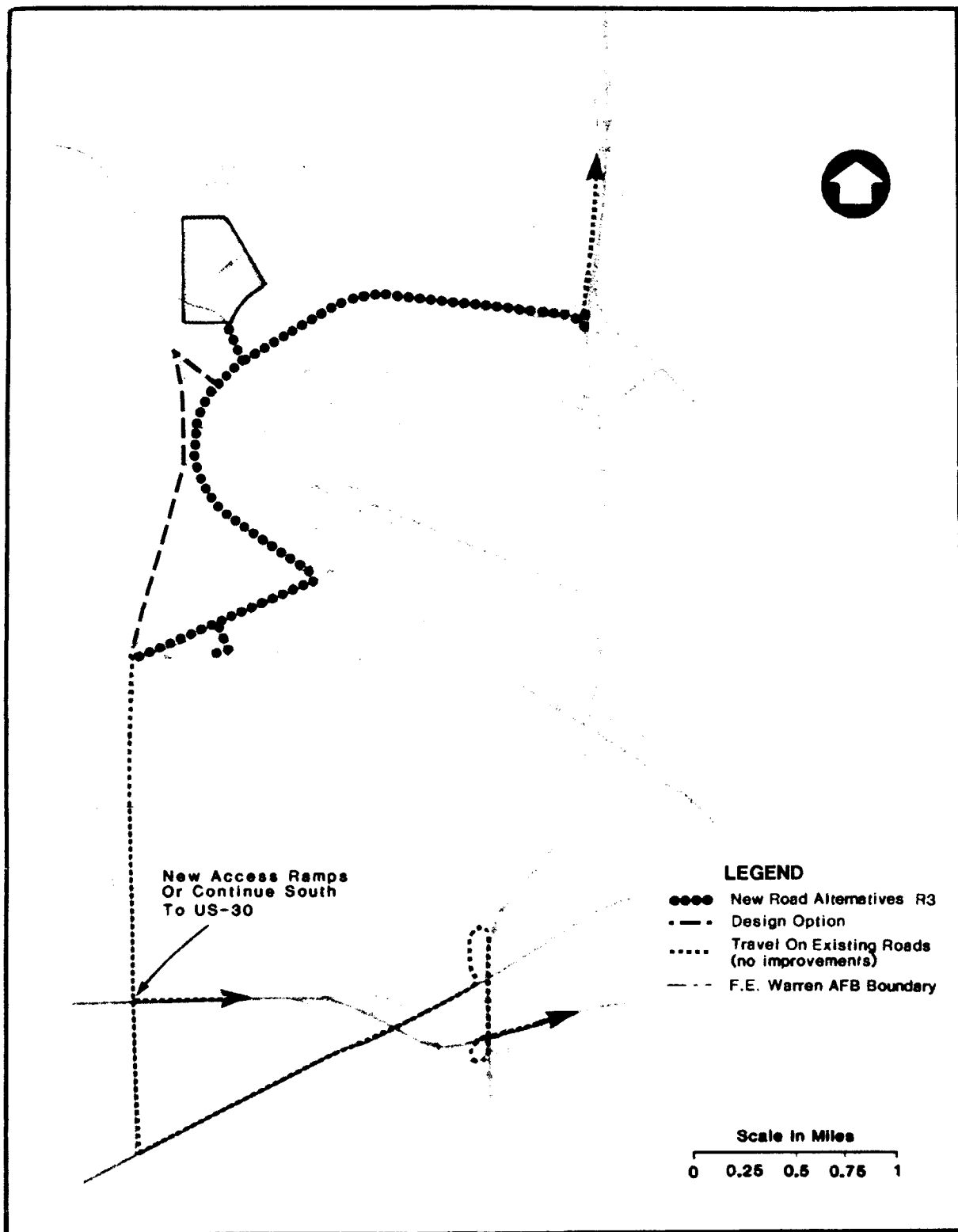
NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB:  
PROPOSED ACTION R2

FIGURE NO.  
1.1-2



NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB:  
ALTERNATIVE R1

FIGURE NO.  
1.1-3



NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB:  
ALTERNATIVE: R3

FIGURE NO.  
1.1-4

Work in the Deployment Area will take place between 1985 and 1989. Many of the access roads to the Launch Facilities will be upgraded. Bridge clearance problems will be corrected, and some culverts and bridges may need to be upgraded. Below-ground modifications will be related to removal of Minuteman support hardware, insertion of a protective canister to enclose the Peacekeeper, and installation of communications systems and support equipment.

A total of 11 alternatives have been chosen as candidate routes for communication connectivity between Squadrons 319 and 400 (Figure 1.1-5). Five routes will be selected for installation. Total buried cable length will range from approximately 82 to 110 miles, depending upon final route selections.

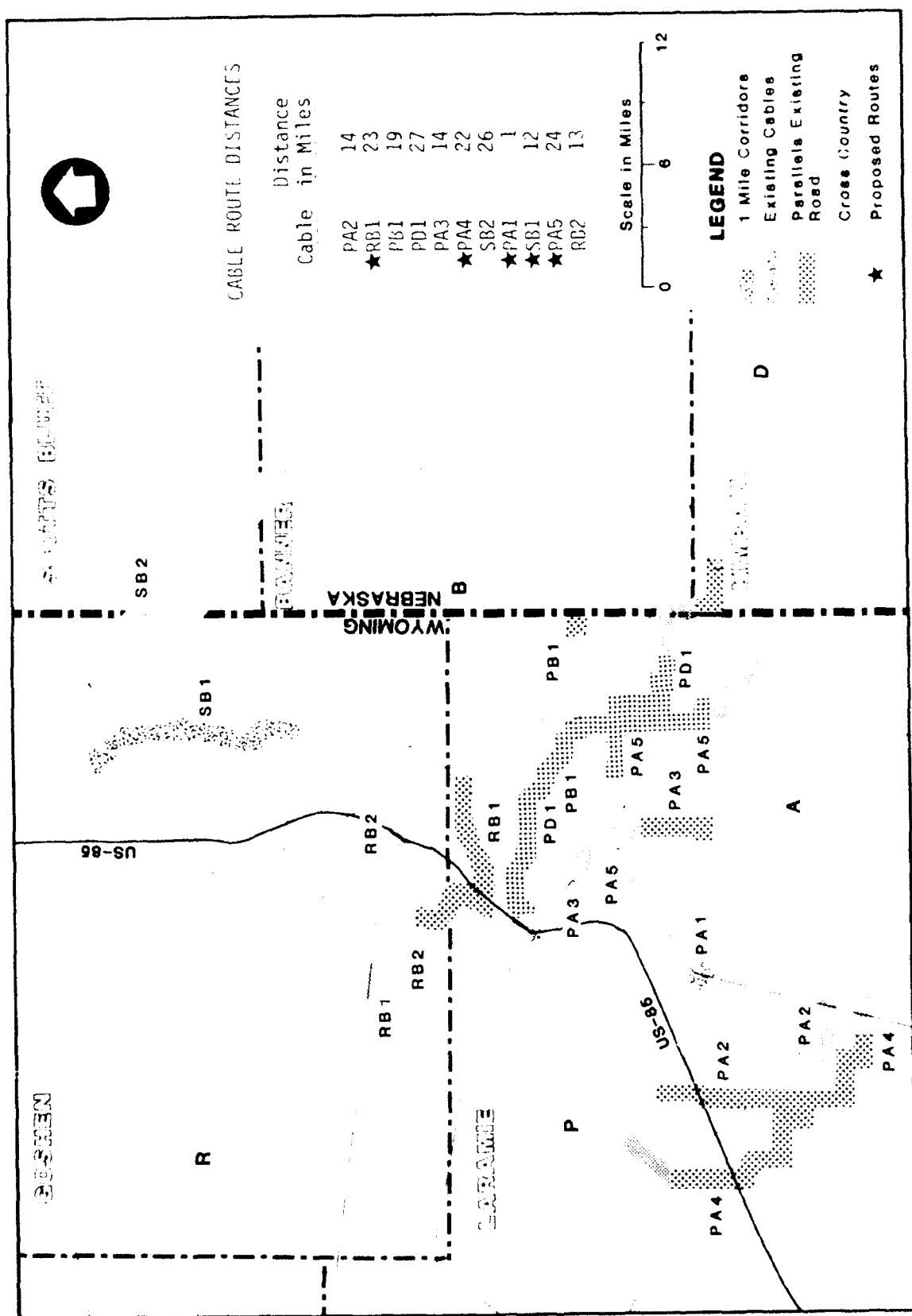
Under the Proposed Action two dispatch stations would be established, one each in the northern and eastern portions of the Deployment Area. Although actual locations have not been selected, Chugwater, Wyoming and Kimball, Nebraska are representative locations analyzed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and in this EPTR. Dispatch stations would be not more than 5 acres in size and would be used for the temporary open storage of equipment and material. One or more buildings would also be present at each site for contractor use as office space. All dispatch stations would be removed prior to project completion. In addition to the Proposed Action, two alternatives are considered in this environmental impact assessment:

- 1) One dispatch station only, in the eastern part of the Deployment Area; or
- 2) No dispatch stations.

Two options have been identified for resurfacing Deployment Area roads. Surfacing Option A involves gravel upgrades of 252 miles of existing gravel roads and the paving or repaving of 390 additional miles of gravel and asphalt roads. Surfacing Option B involves the paving or repaving of all 642 miles of gravel and asphalt roads listed in Surfacing Option A.

Direct manpower for construction, assembly and checkout, and operation of the system will peak during 1986 when an average of nearly 1,600 persons will be required. In 1991, following deployment, the remaining increased operational workforce at F.E. Warren AFB will consist of about 475 persons. Table 1.1-1 presents the average annual workforce, based on quarterly estimates for each year of construction.

Table 1.1-2 shows the average number of jobs including those which are considered to be filled by available labor; as well as those filled by weekly commuters and immigrants, on an annual average basis. In general, locally available labor will fill all the road and construction jobs.



**FIGURE 1.1-5**

Table 1.1-1

PROJECT AVERAGE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY YEAR<sup>1</sup>

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
<u>Deployment Area</u>								
Construction	5	40	60	60	40	0	0	0
Assembly and Checkout	0	15	210	285	265	265	10	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defense Access Road	0	275	315	150	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	5	330	585	495	305	265	10	0
<u>Operating Base</u>								
Construction	100	630	70	0	0	0	0	0
Assembly and Checkout	40	130	525	555	515	510	22	0
Operations	0	130	415	490	500	500	475	475
Subtotal	140	890	1,010	1,045	1,015	1,010	497	475
TOTAL:	145	1,220	1,595	1,540	1,320	1,275	507	475

Note: <sup>1</sup> Estimates based on average quarterly employment.

Table 1.1-2

TOTAL JOBS, LOCAL AND REGIONAL HIRES, AND IMMIGRATION FOR  
THE EMPLOYMENT DEMAND REGION OF INFLUENCE

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991 and beyond</u>
1) Total (Direct/ Indirect) Additional Jobs	250	2,400	2,675	2,550	2,025	1,825	650	590
2) Average Annual Local Hires	157	1,750	1,525	1,350	1,100	815	225	230
3) Average Annual Weekly Commuters	25	225	175	100	25	10	0	0
4) Average Annual Immigrant Workers	75	425	950	1,100	925	1,000	425	360
5) Unsuccessful Job-Seekers	30	185	180	150	165	110	70	0
6) Immigrant <sup>1</sup> Population	275	1,475	2,875	3,200	3,025	2,875	1,200	925

Note: <sup>1</sup> Includes immigrants, workers, and unsuccessful job-seekers.

As a result of the purchase of materials in the project area and the local expenditures of project employees, additional jobs will be created in the region. These jobs are estimated to number as follows:

Year:	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991 &amp; on</u>
Indirect Jobs:	105	1,180	1,080	1,010	705	550	143	115

Estimated materials and costs for the project, based on total project budgetary considerations, are shown by Standard Industrial Classification in Table 1.1-3.

A number of construction and support materials will be obtained from sources within the project area. Among the materials exerting a major influence on assessment of project impacts are aggregate (4.6 million tons), water (516 acre-feet), fuel (7.6 million gallons), and electricity (3.8 million kWh). In the case of water supply for construction, the Air Force will identify and, if necessary, obtain permits for the water or purchase existing water rights.

## 1.2 Description of Resources

The public services and facilities resource consists of eight primary responsibilities of the public sector that provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. Within each of the following eight elements of public services and facilities, the supply (institutional) and demand (clientele) sides of the elements are addressed and include facilities, staffing, organization, and where appropriate, capital equipment discussions. The eight elements are:

- o Education (in public and private elementary, junior high schools, senior high schools, special education, gifted programs, and post-secondary education);
- o Law enforcement (county sheriff and municipal police departments);
- o Criminal justice (municipal, county level, and district courts; public defender and district or county attorney's offices);
- o Fire protection (municipal fire departments and rural fire districts);
- o Health care (local and military hospitals, public and private health services, special health services, and emergency medical services systems);
- o Human services (state and local social service agencies and quasi-public providers);
- o General government (municipal and county administration and maintenance); and
- o Libraries (state, municipal, county, college, and military).



Table 1.1-3

ESTIMATED MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS  
BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

<u>Industrial Classification</u>	<u>Estimated 1982 Dollars (1,000s)</u>
Fabricated Structural Metal	\$22,999
Unclassified Professional Services and Products	14,358
Cement and Concrete Products	10,862
General Wholesale Trade	8,890
Structural Metal Products <sup>1</sup>	11,983
Millwork, Plywood, and Wood Products <sup>1</sup>	3,941
Copper, Copper Products	3,902
Electrical Lighting and Wiring	3,871
Stone and Clay Mining and Quarrying	39,728
Stone and Clay Products <sup>1</sup>	2,955
Basic Steel Products	1,233
Heating and Air Conditioning Apparatus	1,525
Plumbing and Plumbing Fixtures	938
Petroleum Refining and Products	5,148
Material Handling Equipment	1,970
Sawmills and Planing Mills	1,478
Paints and Allied Products	1,478
Plastic Products <sup>1</sup>	1,478
Furniture and Fixtures	986
Structural Clay Products	986
General Hardware	986
Scientific Instruments	986
Rail Transport	986
Real Estate	986
Construction, Mining, and Oilfield Machinery	749
TOTAL:	\$145,402

Note: <sup>1</sup> Not included in other Industrial Classifications.

## 2.0      AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1      General

The environmental setting of the eight elements comprising public services and facilities consists of the public services sector in southeastern Wyoming and southwestern Nebraska. The center of southeast Wyoming public service activities is Cheyenne, the state capital. While many residents in the area still make their living from agriculture and livestock ranching, governmental services now dominate the economies of the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County. Governmental services in other Wyoming counties in the area also play an important role in local economies. This is primarily a result of energy development in other parts of the state, and the increasing demand for government-supplied services and facilities necessary to accommodate local growth. In the City of Cheyenne, revenues and expenditures supporting public services have increased over 300 percent since 1977.

The primary local and regional public service centers in southwestern Nebraska are Scottsbluff and Kimball. The area is predominantly rural supported by an agricultural economic base. While Wyoming public services have expanded significantly over the past few years, public services in southwestern Nebraska have remained at a relatively constant level of service provision.

### 2.2      Project Requirements

Overall project requirements are described in Section 1.1.

### 2.3      Region of Influence

The public services and facilities Region of Influence (ROI) is restricted to an area of potentially measurable impacts. This includes any governmental jurisdictions that would receive direct population immigration resulting from the project or that are in the Deployment Area (DA). As can be seen in Figure 2.3-1, the ROI includes the counties of Laramie, Platte, and Goshen, Wyoming; and Kimball, Banner, and Scotts Bluff, Nebraska.

Definition of the ROI is based upon anticipated level of impact. Since local jurisdictions provide public services, increased population is the single most important determinant of effects on service provision.

Within the ROI, an Area of Concentrated Study (ACS) has been determined by identifying communities with potentially significant population impacts. This includes Laramie County, the city of Cheyenne, the town of Pine Bluffs, Platte County, and the towns of Wheatland and Chugwater, Wyoming, and Kimball County, and the city of Kimball, Nebraska. A governmental jurisdiction is included within the ACS if population directly attributable to the project causes the rate of population growth within that jurisdiction to exceed 5 percent (calculated as Year 2 minus Year 1 divided by Year 1) over normal baseline growth in any given year. In general, communities that experience less than this 5-percent growth level in any given impact year do not approach threshold levels for public services and facilities. Consequently, an impact growth rate of greater than 5 percent could create needs for additional staffing and facilities. Based on this justification, and the fact that Laramie County and Cheyenne are the focal points of project activities and population

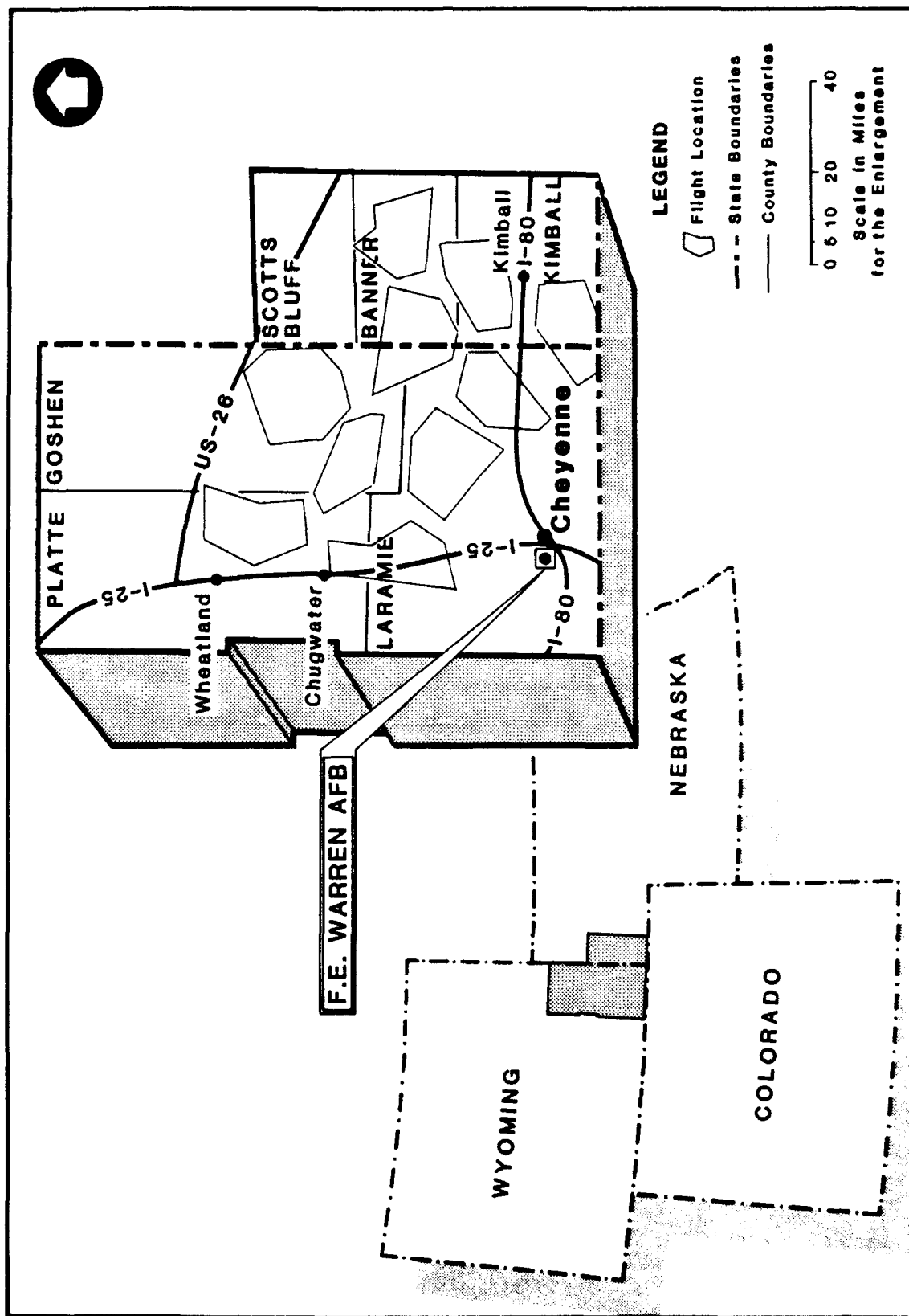


FIGURE NO. 2.3-1

REGION OF INFLUENCE FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

immigration, Laramie County, Cheyenne, Pine Bluffs, Platte County, Wheatland, and Chugwater, Wyoming, and the city of Kimball, Nebraska, fall within the ACS. The county of Kimball, Nebraska, with an impact population growth of just under 5 percent, is included because the City of Kimball is a unit of local government to which the County provides services.

## 2.4 Derivation of Data Base

Both primary and secondary data sources were utilized in this analysis. Primary data sources included extensive interviews with local officials in the ACS. In addition, a condition and capacity analysis was performed on selected facilities in the study area. (The results of the facility analysis are included in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR). Secondary data included annual reports of the various agencies and departments, local government budgets, state government publications on local service providers, professional papers and reports on applicable local and state service levels, and census materials. A list of all primary personal communications made and secondary reference resources used in the development of the public services and facilities data base is contained in Section 5.0, References.

The data base for existing conditions was derived through inventory assessments of all subelements of public services and facilities. Both primary and secondary data sources were utilized. Methods included a case study approach utilizing personal interviews with local officials, review of existing budgets, annual agency reports, comprehensive plans, and other applicable local and state data publications. The major effort for determining existing conditions and developing the base data for projections was appropriate communication with local representatives.

Once information on existing conditions was collected, it was organized and refined to permit an analysis of the adequacy of existing services and facilities to meet the needs of the current populations within their respective governmental jurisdictions, except where absolute standards were available. This analysis was based primarily on current local service delivery standards, and the historical conditions which have led to these standards.

## 2.5 Analytic Methods For Existing Conditions

### 2.5.1 Education

Data on students, staff, educational services, facilities, and post-secondary education were gathered from secondary sources. Ten years of enrollment data and pupil-to-teacher ratios were collected to identify long-range trends. Fall 1982 data were used to determine present levels for staff, educational services, and post-secondary education.

The facility capacities for schools were computed differently for elementary and secondary levels. The elementary school capacity analysis was computed by multiplying the number of general and kindergarten classrooms by 25. This somewhat understates capacity if there are kindergarten classes, because there are two kindergarten sessions per day. This approach was used to recognize the event that a kindergarten room could be changed to accommodate another primary grade, in which case the double rate would no longer be possible.

Computing secondary schools' capacity is more complex than computing elementary schools' capacity due to a variety of factors. These factors were accounted for in a formula based upon fall 1982 data (when enrollments are generally higher than spring data). The formula computed the 1982 capacity, or the number of students able to enroll in the secondary schools given the 1982 conditions, such as number of general classrooms available, number of periods, etc. The formula, developed by the Laramie County School District No. 1 Engineer in consultation with secondary principals, is given as follows:

$$C = \frac{(C_1)(P_1)(S_1)(e_1)(e_2)}{C_2/S_2}$$

where:

- C = fall 1982 capacity;
- C<sub>1</sub> = fall 1982 number of general, multipurpose classrooms;
- P<sub>1</sub> = fall 1982 number of periods used in 1 day;
- S<sub>1</sub> = a constant, number of students per classroom, assumed to be 25;
- e<sub>1</sub> = a constant, a room efficiency rate, assumed to be .90;
- e<sub>2</sub> = a constant, a student efficiency rate, assumed to be .85;
- C<sub>2</sub> = fall 1982 credit hours taken in the required core courses of English, math, and social sciences;
- S<sub>2</sub> = fall 1982 enrollment.

The capacity was defined using the number of general or multi-purpose classrooms and core courses. This was because there are variations among numbers of students accommodated in special classes that require single stations such as home economics with sewing machines, and, furthermore, these courses are electives, not required.

The efficiency rates were used to recognize that maximum capacity is not realistic in any 1 day and that student's preferences influence scheduling. For example, many students in high schools choose morning classes so that they may hold part-time jobs in the afternoon. The efficiency rates used represent the fall 1982 situation.

The divisor, (C<sub>2</sub>/S<sub>2</sub>), is used as an adjustment factor or index, to allow for the cases when students take more than the minimum number of required courses. For instance, a student may take an English literature course and a writing course in one semester. There is not a one-to-one correspondence between required courses and student enrollments.

This formula approach was taken rather than using the actual capacity for which the building was designed because internal administrative decisions oftentimes alter the original capacity greatly. For example, a principal may reassign a general classroom to office space, thus reducing the enrollment capacity.

The projected staff numbers were computed by dividing the projected enrollments by the 1982 staff ratios.

Further details on projection and analysis methodologies are presented in Appendix A.

#### 2.5.2 Law Enforcement

Section 2.6.2, describing existing conditions, is an inventory of the staff, vehicles, and facilities of each local law enforcement agency as of July 1983, unless noted otherwise. Data on existing conditions in local law enforcement agencies were gathered by personal and telephone interviews as well as through published sources and departmental records.

The methodology employed to ascertain existing conditions was to first review all the data gathered for consistency and reasonableness. These data were then arrayed in tabular or other suitable form. In addition, key measurement criteria were developed. These criteria were in the form of ratios of various parts of the data base and included: 1) the number of sworn personnel per 1,000 population, 2) the number of civilian personnel marked and unmarked cars per sworn officer, and 3) square footage of station space per employee. Constraining the analysis to these three components was not meant to suggest that law enforcement agencies have no other needs. Rather it was done: 1) for simplicity and clarity, 2) because these aspects are the major components for local agency operations, and 3) because these are important performance indicators.

Comparison of existing standards or service levels (such as the number of sworn officers per 1,000 population) in local agencies to national, regional, or professional standards has been omitted in favor of the view that, except in certain cases, the existing standard or service level is the most appropriate one for a given jurisdiction. When existing service levels are so low as to be totally inadequate, a default standard was used. This occurs most noticeably in the Laramie County Sheriff's Department facility.

This is not to suggest that improved levels of law enforcement should not be sought. It is, however, based on the consideration that the existing level of law enforcement, based on the judgment of local officials as expressed through the local government budgeting process, is the most appropriate level for projection purposes at this time.

#### 2.5.3 Justice System

A comprehensive inventory of each court's staff, facilities, and caseloads was undertaken. To determine current annual caseloads, the best and most recent compiled and uncompiled data was used. The current caseloads were then used to determine cases per capita. In addition, a quantitative analysis was undertaken to determine the appropriate service level and identify any unmet need.

#### 2.5.4 Fire Protection

Section 2.6.4, describing existing conditions, is an inventory of staff, vehicles, and facilities of local fire departments and fire districts, as of July 1983 unless otherwise noted. Data on existing conditions in local fire protection agencies were gathered by personal and telephone interviews as well as through published sources and departmental records.

The methodology employed to ascertain existing conditions was first to review all the data gathered for consistency and reasonableness, and then to develop key measurement criteria. These criteria were in the form of ratios of various parts of the data base and included: 1) the number of firefighters per 1,000 population, 2) the number of firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population, and 3) square footage of station space per 1,000 population for professional fire departments or per firefighting vehicle for volunteer fire agencies. Constraining the analysis to these three components was not meant to suggest that fire protection agencies have no other needs. Rather it was done 1) for simplicity and clarity, 2) because these aspects are the major components of local agency operation, and 3) because these are important performance indicators.

Comparison of existing standards or service levels (such as the number of firefighters or firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population) in local agencies to national, regional, or professional standards has been omitted in favor of the view that the existing standard or service level is the most appropriate one for the jurisdiction. This is not to suggest that improved levels of fire protection should not be sought in the future. It is based on the consideration that the existing level of fire protection service, based on the judgment of local officials as expressed through the local government budgeting process, is the most appropriate level for projection purposes at this time.

A general note needs to be made about rural fire protection. Except for those areas adjacent to communities, rural fire protection generally tends to be low to nonexistent primarily because of long response times and antiquated equipment. Low levels of fire protection in very rural areas is simply a historic fact and for generations has been one of the risks of rural living. While recognizing the general problem, no proposals are made here to address the issue because no economically feasible method of substantially shortening response times in rural areas has been identified.

#### 2.5.5 Health Care

The analysis of health care provision addresses the construction and operation phases of the project as well as total and cumulative effects. The assessment describes facilities and services required to meet the needs of the existing and project-related population for primary, secondary, tertiary, and long-term health care. This includes basic services (inpatient and outpatient care at hospitals, medical and dental services supplied by public and private sector providers, and long-term care provided by nursing homes), and emergency medical services, e.g., ambulance and radio communication networks and emergency medical technician (EMT) staffing. Mental health services are described in Section 2.6.6.

Important analytic considerations include the amount of population increase by jurisdiction relative to existing and projected levels throughout the study period, demographic characteristics of the existing and immigrant populations, and the residential distribution of these populations, particularly as compared to the distribution of health care facilities and public and private sector providers.

The regulatory and planning frameworks governing Wyoming and Nebraska health care systems are described in Appendix B.

In evaluating the adequacy of existing services and projecting future demands based on changing population levels and characteristics, two types of guidelines are typically used. Planning standards provide guidelines for determining the adequacy of facilities and services in comparison to generalized national or statewide criteria. Where these standards are not applicable, the informed judgment of local administrators and general perceptions of local residents were utilized. This approach allows for flexibility in determining if services are "adequate," "above adequate," or "inadequate" when regional and local conditions are taken into account. On the other hand, use of planning standards provides greater assurance of uniformity in their application across jurisdictions and/or large geographical areas. The approach taken by both the Wyoming and Nebraska State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA) is to follow regulations published in the Federal Register of November 17, 1980 (45 F.R.75996), submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services, adjusted to regional conditions. The health care analysis was based on these standards, existing service levels, and information provided by administrators and other health care professionals in recent interviews.

Although existing service levels throughout the ROI are described in detail under county descriptions, the evaluation of the current adequacy of these services within the impact counties was not limited to ratios of services-to-population. Rather, emphasis was placed on current information provided by hospital administrators, county health planning committees, the respective state departments of public health, and other local services.

#### 2.5.6 Human Services

Section 2.6.6, describing existing conditions, is an inventory and assessment of selected human service agencies in Laramie County, Wyoming, and Kimball County, Nebraska. An inventory of all human services in each county is presented. From this list, a number of agencies were selected for detailed assessment.

The selection process was based on the potential human service needs that any new population, whether baseline or impact, might bring to an area.

The following needs were identified as significant for future populations:

- o Mental health, drug, and alcohol abuse programs;
- o Family violence and child protection programs;
- o Programs to treat indigent and transient problems;



- o Programs to treat youth problems and activities;
- o Programs to alleviate inflation, especially in rental housing;
- o Family needs, such as day care;
- o Public welfare;
- o Day care centers;
- o Group homes for adolescents and teenagers;
- o Safe houses for abused spouses and children;
- o Senior citizens' programs; and
- o Halfway houses for drug and alcohol abusers.

The services selected for detailed assessment were matched to the above needs list, depending on local circumstances that dictate service organization, location, and availability.

In Laramie County, certain additional steps were taken to assure that the appropriate agencies were included in the assessment. Agencies were included, though not in the initial listing, if the agency's clientele totals 3 percent of the population of its service area; the agency is funded, in part, by both the Laramie County United Way and Cheyenne Revenue Sharing; the agencies are selected by key human service representatives in the county; and the agency is essential to providing services that would be needed in a rapid growth situation.

Human services are primarily organized on a county level. The primary focus of this analysis is on county-level services, although, in a few instances, community-level services have been included.

The following agency characteristics were considered in the detailed assessment: the agency's service network, such as its parent organization; the services offered; the staff and facilities necessary for the service; the agency's clientele; staff program changes since 1980; budget information; and current need, both in the agency and in the community from the point of view of the agency representative.

#### 2.5.7 General Government

Existing conditions for general government were determined for several key characteristics including organization, administration, staffing, capital facilities, and major equipment. For each of these categories, data were gathered through review of secondary sources and interviews with local officials and administrators. Data were then arrayed to indicate current service levels. For example, for staffing, the number of persons in the county or city per local government employee was determined.

#### 2.5.8 Libraries

Data on libraries were collected and arrayed, in combination with qualitative assessments of service capacity and adequacy, to characterize the level of service delivery in the ROI. Library service parameters analyzed were facilities (floor and shelf space, seating, multipurpose rooms, hours of operation, books and materials, including periodicals and audiovisuals); budget for books and materials; number and type of equipment; staff positions, hours, and salary levels; special programs; service utilization measures such as circulation and registration; and total revenues and expenditures.

Adequacy and capacity of services and facilities were measured by square feet of floor space per capita, books per capita, total materials per capita, full-time equivalent (FTE) staff-per-population, circulation per capita, and budget per capita. These service measures were analyzed by comparisons to Wyoming State Library (WSL) or Nebraska Library Commission (NLC) per capita standards for public library services.

The most recently available data on public libraries were fiscal year (FY) 1981-1982 statistical reports. Discussions with library directors of the Laramie County Public Library system and Kimball Public Library provided indications of current and historical service and funding levels as well as current and past capacity, adequacy, and future plans.

Nonpublic libraries were inventoried and included in the overall assessment of resource availability. However, as library standards developed for public libraries are not applicable to academic and special libraries, service adequacy of nonpublic libraries was not quantitatively analyzed.

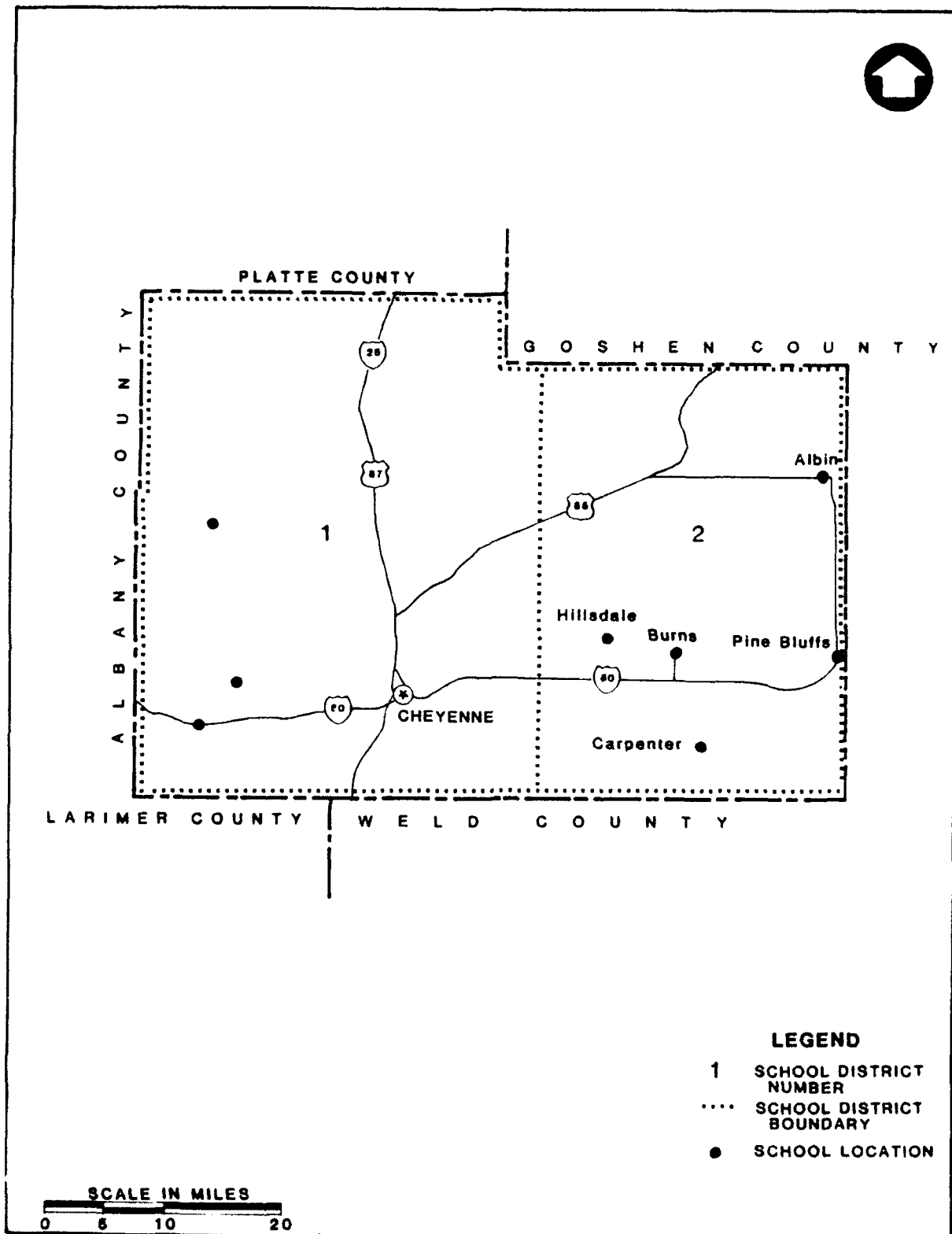
#### 2.6 Existing Environmental Conditions

##### 2.6.1 Education

##### 2.6.1.1 Laramie County

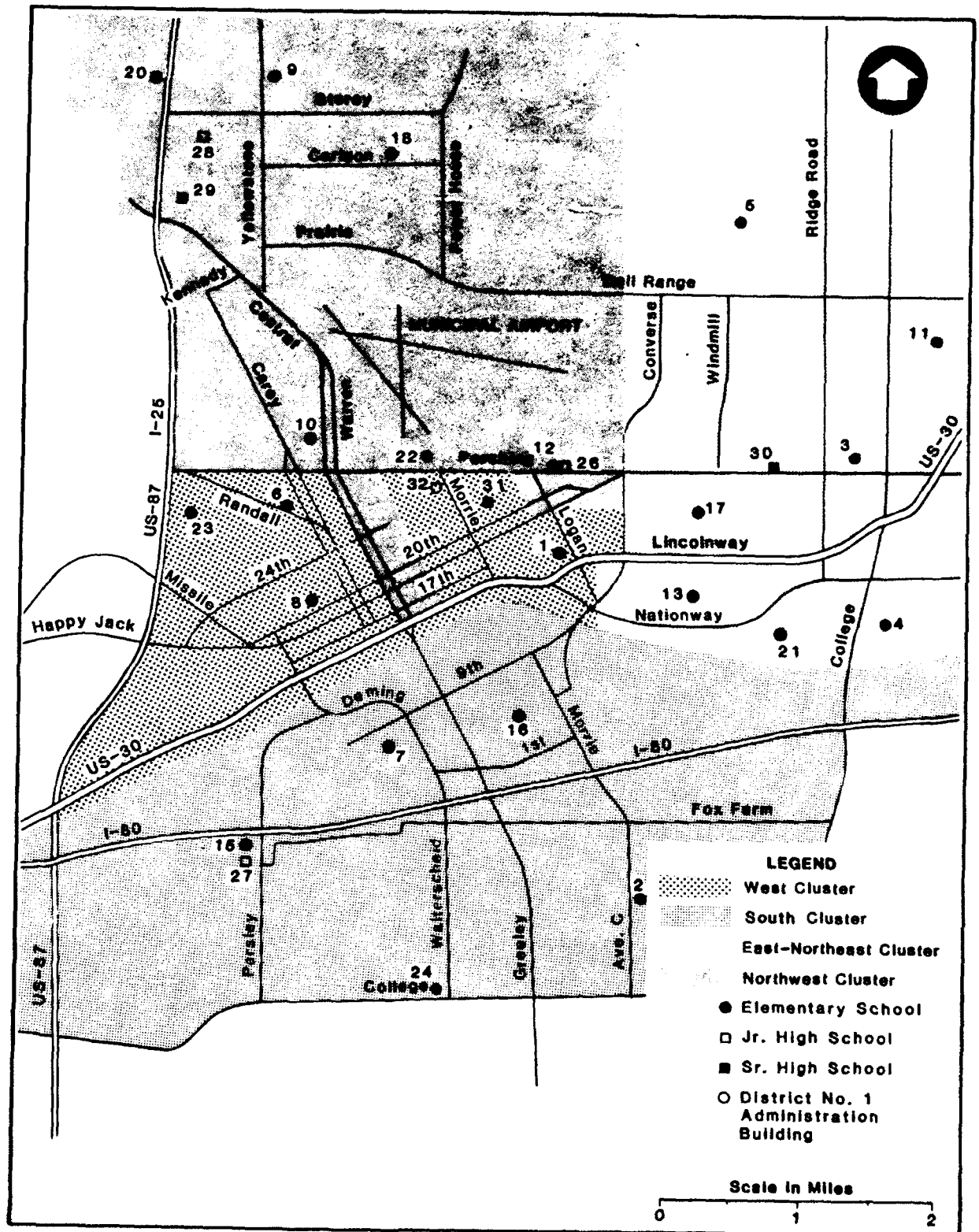
##### 2.6.1.1.1 Laramie County School District No. 1

Laramie County is divided into two school districts: District No. 1 and District No. 2. District No. 1 is in western Laramie County and includes the city of Cheyenne. The boundary separating the two districts is a line running north and south, approximately 4 miles east of Cheyenne's city limits (Figure 2.6.1-1). [There are 25 public elementary schools in Laramie County District No. 1, 3 public junior high schools, 2 public high schools, and 1 public alternative high school (Figure 2.6.1-2). Laramie County District No. 1 uses a cluster school boundary system. The District schools are divided into four groups called clusters (Figure 2.6.1-2). Each school in the cluster has its own boundary. Someone moving into a school boundary will go to that school if there is room, if not, the student will be bused to another school that is in the cluster.



SCHOOL DISTRICTS  
LARAMIE COUNTY

FIGURE NO.2.6.1-1



**CLUSTER BOUNDARIES AND SCHOOL LOCATIONS LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1**

**FIGURE NO. 2.6.1-2**

# KEY TO FIGURE 2.6.1-2

<u>Elementary Schools</u>		<u>Map Number</u>
Alta Vista		1
Arp		2
Baggs		3
Bain		4
Buffalo Ridge		5
Churchill		6
Cole		7
Corlett		8
Davis		9
Deming		10
Dildine		11
Eastridge		12
Fairview		13
Gilchrist	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(14)
Goins		15
Hebard		16
Henderson		17
Hobbs		18
Ingleside	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(19)
Jessup		20
Lebhart		21
Miller		22
Pioneer Park		23
Rossman		24
Willadsen	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(25)
 <u>Junior High Schools</u>		
Carey		26
Johnson		27
McCormick		28
 <u>Senior High Schools</u>		
Central		29
East		30
High School III		31
 District No. 1 Administration Building		 32

#### 2.6.1.1.1.1 Students

Ten years of fall enrollments by grades K-6, grades 7-9, and grades 10-12 for Laramie County District No. 1 public schools are displayed in Table 2.6.1-1. Kindergarten is not mandatory in Wyoming, but is widely offered.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982 the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 6.9-percent decrease for elementary school, an 11.4-percent decrease for junior high, an 8.1-percent decrease for high school, and an 8.3-percent decrease overall. The decreasing enrollment pattern can be explained by a declining birthrate in the late 1960s and subsequent smaller families.

#### 2.6.1.1.1.2 Staffing

The number of FTE classroom teachers and the pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 2.6.1-2.

Table 2.6.1-2

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS  
1973-1974 THROUGH 1982-1983  
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
FTE Teachers	624.0	649.2	613.0	651.0	649.0	659.0	670.5	671.0	683.6	690.5
Pupil-To-Teacher Ratios	22.6	21.4	22.0	21.0	20.6	20.1	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.7

Note: Ratios expressed as 22.6 rather than 22.6:1

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2 "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973 to 1974 through 1982 to 1983, Wyoming Department of Education.

The number of pupils includes pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio in the 10 years was in 1973 at 22.6. The lowest was in 1982 where it was slightly less than 18.7. Two things have contributed to the smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio: a lower student enrollment and a higher number of classroom teachers. The District has made deliberate attempts to achieve lower pupil-to-teacher ratios, and the trend is apparent over the last 10 years.

The fall 1982 salary schedule is provided for teachers in Laramie County District No. 1 in Table 2.6.1-3. The 1982 teacher salaries for Laramie County School District No. 1 ranged from \$16,200 to \$32,892.

It has been the philosophy of the District to devote a major portion of the budget to salaries and benefits over the past several years. The ranks of Laramie County District No. 1 relative to the other 48 Wyoming school

Table 2.6.1.1-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENTS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1  
1973-1982

Grade Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K-6	7,441	7,125	6,921	6,940	6,827	6,943	6,882	6,950	6,906	6,930
7-9	3,439	3,482	3,540	3,382	3,197	3,086	2,952	2,927	2,891	3,047
10-12	3,065	2,986	2,900	3,009	2,995	2,940	3,044	2,964	2,904	2,816
SUBTOTAL:	13,945	13,593	13,361	13,331	13,019	12,969	12,878	12,841	12,701	12,793
Special Education	167	272	154	347	319	313	119	112	112	95
TOTAL:	14,112	13,865	13,515	13,678	13,338	13,282	12,997	12,953	12,813	12,888

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-1974 through 1982-1983.

Table 2.6.1-3

LARAMIE COUNTY  
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15 Units	BA+30 Units	MA	MA+15 Units	MA+30 Units
1	16,200	16,848	17,334	17,982	18,468	19,116
2	17,132	17,780	18,266	18,914	19,400	20,048
3	18,064	18,712	19,198	19,846	20,332	20,980
4	18,996	19,644	20,130	20,778	21,264	21,912
5	19,928	20,567	21,062	21,710	22,196	22,844
6	20,860	21,508	21,994	22,642	23,128	23,776
7	21,792	22,440	22,926	23,574	24,060	24,708
8	22,724	23,372	23,858	24,506	24,992	25,640
9	23,656	24,304	24,791	25,438	25,925	26,572
10	24,142	24,790	25,277	26,370	26,857	27,504
11	24,628	25,276	25,763	27,302	27,789	28,436
12	25,114	25,762	26,250	27,788	28,275	29,368
13	25,600	26,249	26,736	28,274	28,761	30,300
14	25,924	26,573	27,060	28,760	29,247	30,786
15	26,248	26,897	27,384	29,246	29,733	31,272
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,570	30,057	31,758
17	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,894	30,381	32,244
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,568
19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,892

Note: N/A Data not available.

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data 1982.



districts, by step, are consistently in the upper half. This is especially notable because Laramie County District No. 1 competes with some very wealthy school districts in the state.

In Laramie County District No. 1 for 1982 there were a total of 897 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, social workers, nurses, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 528 noncertified (support) staff include aides, clerks, secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

#### 2.6.1.1.1.3 Educational Services

Special Education Programs. Laramie County School District No. 1 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 2.6.1-1 shows the count of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

Beginning in 1977, federal legislation (P.L. 94-142) required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment so that attempts are made to mainstream these students, i.e., to include them in regular classrooms as much as possible. In fall 1982 the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was 65.0. In addition to the generalists (52.0), these teachers included specialists for the mentally retarded, special education, and auditory handicapped.

Gifted Programs. There are opportunities in Laramie County School District No. 1 for the gifted and talented students. Each elementary school develops its own enrichment activities, such as independent studies or mentor programs, which enable students to spend time with a person in a particular career. The District has developed enrichment curricula, based upon the autonomous learner model developed by Dr. George Betts from the University of Northern Colorado. The model will be field-tested in early 1984. Each junior high and senior high school has special class hours used for independent study for gifted and talented students. The District is currently establishing guidelines to identify gifted students, and the program is expected to grow.

Nonpublic Education. Table 2.6.1-4 is a list of private schools in Cheyenne, and approximate fall enrollment counts for the past 10 years. The State of Wyoming has no control over nonpublic schools, and centralized records are not kept on staffing patterns, enrollments, and curriculum.

#### 2.6.1.1.1.4 Facilities

Table 2.6.1-5 provides a listing of schools and grades taught by school for District No. 1. An analysis of the capacity and condition of these schools is included in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

Table 2.6.1-4

TEN YEARS OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOL  
HISTORICAL FALL ENROLLMENTS IN CHEYENNE, WYOMING  
1973-1983

<u>School</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Cheyenne Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27
Lutheran School Association	140	150	150	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Our Savior Lutheran Elementary (K-6)	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	53	55	77	75	80	85
Redeemer Lutheran	21	10	12	12	12	14	16	13	13	15
St. Mary's (K-8)	404	325	358	335	304	268	279	271	307	313
Seton (9-12)	184	198	198	183	148	154	139	130	132	126
Seventh Day Adventist	10	16	18	18	18	9	16	16	11	9
Sunnyside Christian School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	124	139	130	N/A
Trinity Lutheran (K-8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	125	100	125	131	131	120

Note: 1 1976 data separated into Our Savior and Trinity Lutheran elementary schools.

N/A Data not available.

Source: Wyoming Education Directory 1973-1974 through 1982-1983, and Catholic Diocese of Cheyenne.

Table 2.6.1-5

SCHOOLS AND GRADES IN LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1  
1983

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>
Alta Vista Elementary	K-6
Arps Elementary	K-6
Baggs Elementary	K-6
Bain Elementary	K-6
Buffalo Ridge Elementary	K-6
Churchill Elementary	5-6
Cole Elementary	K-6
Corlett Elementary	K-4
Davis Elementary	K-6
Deming Elementary	K-4
Dildine Elementary	K-6
Eastridge Elementary	K-6
Fairview Elementary	K,4-6
Gilchrist Elementary	K-6
Goins Elementary	K-6
Hebard Elementary	K-6
Henderson Elementary	K-6
Hobbs Elementary	K-6
Ingleside Elementary	K-6
Jessup Elementary	K-6
Lebhart Elementary	K-3
Miller Elementary	5-6
Pioneer Park Elementary	K-6
Rossman Elementary	K-6
Willadsen Elementary	K-6
Carey Junior High	7-9
Johnson Junior High	7-9
McCormick Junior High	7-9
Central High	10-12
East High	10-12
High School III	7-12

Source: 1982 Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade."

In the past, the maintenance and operation portion of the Laramie County School District No. 1 budget was minimal. Special areas such as building maintenance, repair, and modification were not routinely incorporated into the budget and expensive repairs could result in the 1980s, especially in the area of roofing.

However, in spite of preventive maintenance needs and declining enrollments, two elementary schools, Dildine and Hobbs, were remodeled in 1981 to increase capacity. The overall elementary enrollment capacity was not increased due to the need to make classroom space available for special programs. Both Hobbs and Dildine went from two grades per class to three grades per class.

There are District plans at the elementary level to model the existing facilities after Anderson Elementary School, a new three grades per class school (a three-section school) scheduled to open in September 1984. Anderson was designed by a committee representing all program areas. The educational specifications developed by the committee resulted with an average of 122 square feet (sq ft) per student for grades 1-6. In 1982, Anderson was considered to be a "state-of-the-art" facility, and the District policy is to achieve the space standards developed at Anderson at all other elementary schools. These standards are for space for regular instruction, special instruction (art, music, physical education), district programs, and support areas (administration and storage). Gilchrist (Rural) Elementary School, another model, is being built to replace an existing school. It is a one-section school, i.e., one classroom per grade level.

Anderson was the basis for space comparison for three-section schools. Gilchrist was the standard for one-section schools. The standard for two-section schools was developed, as there were no existing space standards for two-section schools in District No. 1. The combined square footage figures in the other elementary schools were compared in the four categories of programs and instruction space. Assignable space is that which is available for use, i.e., not including walls, hallways, and the like. The results of these comparisons are shown in Table 2.6.1-6.

Table 2.6.1-6

LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FACILITY STUDY

	<u>Net Assignable Area</u> <u>(square feet)</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Regular Instruction	226,500	249,300	-22,800
Special Instruction	112,400	226,600	-114,200
District Programs	10,700	10,700	0
Support Areas	42,300	76,500	-34,200
TOTAL:	391,900	563,100	-171,200

Source: Facilities Study, 1983, Laramie County District No. 1, District Engineer's Office.

The total square footage does not represent the total available space in elementary schools at Laramie County District No. 1. In addition to the aforementioned categories, there are service areas which include kitchens, restrooms, mechanical areas, etc. Because of the diverse building structures in all of the elementary schools, these areas were not included in the analysis. Also, the three rural elementary schools (Gilchrist, Ingleside, and Willadsen) were not included.

This facility analysis of the elementary schools in Laramie County District No. 1 shows a need to increase regular instruction space by approximately 22,800 sq ft, special instruction by approximately 114,200 sq ft, and support areas by approximately 34,200 sq ft. The total needed square footage for these categories is 171,200 sq ft.

It is clear that the greatest space need for the elementary schools in Cheyenne is in special instruction. Usually, these space needs are given lower priority relative to the general classroom areas. It was for this reason that Anderson and Gilchrist were built.

As of fall 1982, there were approximately 6,900 students in the Cheyenne elementary schools. Counting the kindergarten students as 0.5 FTE, the FTE enrollment is approximately 6,400 students. The capacity of the schools, based on an unofficial standard used by the Wyoming State Department of Education of 25 students per regular classroom (and 25 students per kindergarten room), is 6,600 students. Not only is there an existing need to increase classroom space, but also the present elementary enrollment borders on exceeding capacity. Table 2.6.1-7 summarizes elementary school capacities.

The existing space available at the secondary level was computed by the formula presented in Section 2.5.1. The results of this analysis are displayed in Table 2.6.1-8.

Table 2.6.1-8

CAPACITY ENROLLMENT AND 1982 ACTUAL ENROLLMENT  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>1982 Actual Enrollment</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Junior Highs (7-9)	3,082	3,047	35
High Schools (10-12)	2,791	2,816 <sup>a</sup>	-25
TOTAL:	5,873	5,863	10

Note: <sup>a</sup> The alternative high school is not included; it generally enrolls around 75 high school students.

Source: Facilities Study, 1983, Laramie County District No. 1, District Engineers Office.

Table 2.6.1-7

LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
SPACE ANALYSIS, NUMBER OF GENERAL CLASSROOMS, YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION,  
DERIVED CAPACITY, FALL 1982 ENROLLMENT

<u>School</u>	<u>Regular Instruction Difference<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Special Instruction Difference<sup>3,8</sup></u>	<u>Support Area Difference<sup>4,8</sup></u>	<u>Number of Classrooms<sup>5</sup></u>	<u>Year of Construction</u>	<u>Derived Capacity<sup>6</sup></u>	<u>1982 Fall Enrollment<sup>7</sup></u>
Alta Vista <sup>8</sup>	-400	-842	+235	8	1937	200	198
Arp	-210	-5,160	-1,594	11	1961	275	335
Baggs	-176	-5,353	-1,404	11	1965	275	332
Bain	-2,507	-8,650	-2,145	17	1961	425	472
Buffalo Ridge	-725	-6,163	-1,754	11	1960	275	353
Churchill	-2,136	-2,277	+154	4	1911	100	111
Cole	-472	-4,045	-1,047	12	1949	300	308
Corlett	-1,412	-4,243	-579	11	1940	275	256
Davis	-230	-4,533	-1,394	13	1965	325	305
Deming	-1,773	-6,210	-1,896	12	1945	300	233
Dildine	-1,580	-10,316	-2,400	20	1956	500	515
Eastridge	-292	-3,889	-1,912	13	1955	325	326
Fairview	-219	+1,236	-850	11	1956	275	189
Goins	-3,721	-10,831	-3,055	16	1957	400	489
Hebard	-636	-2,547	-1,206	13	1945	325	326
Henderson	-353	-6,090	-2,414	12	1950	300	348
Hobbs	-2,216	-10,614	-2,284	20	1959	500	507
Jessup	-256	-5,803	-2,128	11	1962	275	335
Lebhart	-69	-4,104	-1,171	12	1961	300	257
Miller	+104	-3,172	-1,109	4	1965	100	102
Pioneer Park	-1,842	-5,371	-2,080	11	1956	275	324
Rossmann	-1,635	-5,184	-2,197	11	1946	275	280
TOTAL:	-22,756	-114,161	-34,230	264	N/A	6,600	6,848

Notes: 1 Gilchrist, Ingleside, and Willadsen are not included (rural schools).

2 The difference for regular instruction is calculated by subtracting the space standard square feet from the net area square feet. The space standard is the new Anderson school if the school is a three-section school, the new Gilchrist if the school is a one-section school, and a developed standard if the school is a two-section school. Regular instruction areas include general classrooms for K-6.

3 See Note 2. Special instruction includes space for special programs such as art/music, physical education, multipurpose rooms, specialist rooms, and libraries.

4 See Note 2. Support areas include space for administration and storage.

5 Number of general classrooms includes classrooms for kindergarten, counted as one classroom per kindergarten room even if two or more daily sessions are held there.

6 Derived capacity is computed by multiplying 25 students per classroom. Anderson is expected to hold 500 students. Kindergarten classrooms are counted the same as general classrooms.

7 Graded students only - does not include special education students. Kindergarten students are counted as headcount rather than FTE.

8 Space is not included for District programs such as for the emotionally disturbed, bilingual and special education.

Source: Laramie County School District No. 1, District Engineer Facilities, 1983. Wyoming State Department of Education, 1979, "A Facilities Study: Laramie County School District No. 1."

This analysis shows that high school enrollments barely exceed capacity presently and the junior high schools have room for only a few more students. The analysis does not recognize the adequacy of the space for special programs and storage. For instance, Central and East High schools currently need additional space for storage, and the East High School library has seating room for half the number of students that it should have, according to national school library standards. Carey Junior High School is also short of expansion space. Refer to Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for capacity and condition descriptions of selected Laramie County schools.

In summer 1983, site standards were adopted by Laramie County School District No. 1 for elementary schools. Recommended acres for a 3-section elementary school are 13.4, 12.7 acres for a 2-section elementary school, and 12.0 acres for a 1-section elementary school. Presently, there are no elementary schools in the District at these site standards.

The State Board of Education also approved some minimum site standards in summer 1983. For new elementary school sites, there should be provided a minimum of 4 acres, plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollment. For new junior high school sites, there should be provided a minimum site of 10 acres for enrollments to 300, 15 acres for enrollments to 500, and 20 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollments above 500. For new senior high school sites, there should be provided a minimum site 20 acres for enrollments to 400, 25 acres for enrollment to 800, and 30 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollments above 800.

In the 1982-83 school year, the Laramie County School District No. 1 Food Service Department was responsible for preparing and serving 851,100 students lunches and 46,571 student breakfasts. Food Services uses four preparation kitchens located at Central High School, East High School, Carey Junior High School, and Johnson Junior High School. There is satellite delivery from these four sites to the other schools.

Rural students are bused on Board-approved roads. Urban students are bused if they are elementary and living outside a 1-mile radius of the school in their attendance area, junior high and living outside a 1.5-mile radius of the school in their attendance area; high school and living outside a 2-mile radius in the school in their attendance area.

There are 69 school buses owned and operated by Laramie County School District No. 1. The buses are well maintained and are housed in a new bus barn. Of these, 47 are route buses and the others are special activities and backup buses. The bus barn is presently at capacity. It is desirable to house the buses in the bus barn to eliminate winter start up costs and costs associated with vandalism. The route buses are operating near capacity. The District's practice is to replace buses at 100,000 miles or in 10 years, whichever comes first.

#### 2.6.1.1.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

Laramie County Community College was created by the voters on May 21, 1968. It provides programs in the following instructional areas: academic, preparing students for transfer to 4-year institutions; vocational-technical, training

students in programs lasting up to 2 years; and community services education, consisting of work leading to the equivalent of a high school diploma or offering courses of general information and cultural opportunities (commonly referred to as Adult Education). Laramie County Community College offers a specialized career program in building trades called "Construction Management." It also is used for the apprenticeship programs for electricians and steelworkers in Wyoming.

The fall 1982 enrollment at Laramie County Community College was 4,266. The fall 1982 FTE enrollment was 2,212, which indicates a large number of part-time student enrollments. The fall 1982 full-time staff numbered around 200. There has been a steady, consistent, enrollment increase. Table 2.6.1-9 gives more detailed information on the programs and degrees offered.

The University of Wyoming has a field office in Cheyenne. Courses in business, elementary education, general education, and master of public administration program are offered. Under provisions of the program, it is possible for a resident of Cheyenne to complete the major portion of a baccalaureate program in elementary education without being required to attend classes on the Laramie campus. The University of Wyoming School of Nursing offers an extended degree program for registered nurses (RNs) and offers off-campus programs providing there is an enrollment of at least nine students. Evening courses are also offered at Carey Junior High School by Leslie College (home campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts), the University of Denver, and the University of Wyoming.

In Cheyenne there are three proprietary schools: Le Nouvelle Femme, a self-improvement and professional modeling training school, and professional modeling agency; Modern Trend Beauty School, a school of cosmetology; and the Wright Beauty Academy, an accredited cosmetology school.

#### 2.6.1.1.2 Laramie County School District No. 2

District No. 2 is in eastern Laramie County and includes Albin, Burns, Carpenter, Hillsdale, and Pine Bluffs. The boundary separating the two districts is a line running north and south, approximately 4 miles east of Cheyenne's city limits (Figure 2.6.1-1). There are four public elementary schools, three public junior high schools, and three public high schools in Laramie County District No. 2.

##### 2.6.1.1.2.1 Students

Ten years of fall enrollments by grades K-6, grades 7-8, and grades 9-12 for Laramie County District No. 2 public schools are displayed in Table 2.6.1-10. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools.

From fall 1972 to fall 1982 the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 22.2-percent decrease for elementary, a 36.5-percent decrease for junior high, a 32.8-percent decrease for high school, and a 26.6-percent decrease overall. This compares to a 5-year overall decrease of 19.7 percent, and a 1-year overall decrease of 4.7 percent. This decreasing enrollment pattern can be explained by the declining birthrate since the late 1960s.



Table 2.6.1-9

DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT LARAMIE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
1982 - 1983

Degrees Offered: Associate of Arts and Science  
Associate of Applied Science  
Certificates of Completion  
Associate Degree in General Education

Specialized Career Programs (Vocational - Technical):

Agri-Business Technology	Engineering Technology
Agriculture Mechanization Technology	Environmental Health Technology
Agriculture Production Technology	File Clerk
Apprenticeship Programs	Fire Science
Associate Degree Nursing	Food Services
Auto Body Repair	Heavy Equipment
Auto Mechanics	(Maintenance & Repair)
Bank Teller Training	Heavy Equipment Operator
Bookkeeper	Horse Management
Building Trades	Host/Hostess/Cashier
Chemical Technology	Law Enforcement
Clerk Typist	Legal Secretary
Communications	Licensed Practical Nurse
Computer Science	Medical Radiography (X-ray)
Construction Management	Medical Secretary
Cooperative Education	Mid-Management
Data Entry	Office Occupations
Diesel Mechanics	Safety Education
Early Childhood Development	Secretary
	Waiter-Waitress
	Welding-Gas, Arc, Helarc

University Parallel Areas:

Accounting	Music
Agriculture	Nursing
Anthropology	Office Administration
Art	Pharmacy
Biological Sciences	Philosophy
Business	Physical Education
Business Administration	Engineering
Business Education	English
Chemistry	Physics
Computer Science	Political Science
Criminal Justice	Pre-Professional
Distributive Education	Dentistry
Drama	Forestry
Economics	Law
Education	Medicine
Geology	Veterinary
History	Psychology
Journalism	Recreation
Languages	Sociology
Liberal Arts	Speech
Library Science	Statistics
Mathematics	Wildlife Management

Source: Wyoming Community Colleges 1982.

Table 2.6.1-10

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENTS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2  
1973-1982

<u>Grade Category</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
K-6	418	436	404	377	371	343	338	339	340	325
7-8	170	145	140	167	133	112	114	99	101	108
9-12	317	299	292	285	300	289	286	246	237	213
SUBTOTAL:	905	880	836	829	804	744	738	684	678	646
Special Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	37	35	44
TOTAL:	905	880	836	829	804	744	770	721	713	690

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-1974 through 1982-1983.

#### 2.6.1.1.2.2 Staffing

The number of FTE classroom teachers and the pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 2.6.1-11.

Table 2.6.1-11

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS  
1973-1974 THROUGH 1982-1983  
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
FTE Teachers	68.0	73.4	69.5	70.0	63.5	69.5	68.8	67.5	72.0	72.0
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios	13.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.7	10.7	11.2	10.7	9.9	9.6

Note: Ratios expressed as 13.3 rather than 13.3:1.

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2 "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-1974 through 1982-1983, Wyoming Department of Education.

The number of pupils includes the pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio in the 10 years was in 1973 at 13.3, the lowest was in 1982 at 9.6. Two things have contributed to the smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio: a lower student enrollment and a higher number of classroom teachers.

The salary schedule in fall 1982 for teachers in Laramie County District No. 2 is provided in Table 2.6.1-12. The 1982 pay for Laramie County School District No. 2 ranged from \$15,000 to \$27,839. Overall, the teacher salaries of Laramie County School District No. 2 rank in the bottom half compared to the other 48 districts in the state.

In Laramie County District No. 2 for 1982, there was a total of 91 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 67 noncertified (support) staff include aides, secretaries, the business manager, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

#### 2.6.1.1.2.3 Educational Services

Special Education Programs. Laramie County District No. 2 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 2.6.1-10 shows the count of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped. In 1979, funds were made available in Laramie County District No. 2 for more complete special education programs. In fall 1982 teachers for exceptional children numbered five.

Table 2.6.1-12  
 LARAMIE COUNTY  
 SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2  
 FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15 Units	BA+30 Units	MA	MA+15 Units	6 Year MA+30 Units
1	15,000	15,647	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235
2	15,647	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882
3	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529
4	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176
5	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823
6	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470
7	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117
8	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764
9	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764	23,411
10	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764	23,411	24,058
11	N/A	22,117	22,764	23,411	24,058	24,705
12	N/A	N/A	23,411	24,058	24,705	25,352
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,705	25,352	25,999
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,999	26,646
15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,293
16	21,239	22,559	23,879	25,199	26,519	27,839

Note: N/A Data not available.

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data 1982.

Gifted Programs. There are opportunities in Laramie County School District No. 2 for the gifted and talented students. These opportunities are in the form of in-class enrichment programs. Gifted students are identified through the results of achievement tests, I.Q. tests, and interviews. A new gifted program coordinator was recently hired for 3 to 5 days per week through grade 8.

Nonpublic Education. There are no nonpublic schools in Laramie County District No. 2.

#### 2.6.1.1.2.4 Facilities

Table 2.6.1-13 provides a listing of schools and grades taught by school in District No. 2. Additional capacity and condition data for these schools are contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

Table 2.6.1-13

#### SCHOOLS AND GRADES IN LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>
Albin Elementary	K-6
Carpenter Elementary	K-6
Hillsdale Elementary	K-6
Pine Bluffs Elementary	K-6
Albin Junior High	7-8
Burns Junior High	7-8
Pine Bluffs Junior High	7-8
Albin High	9-12
Burns High	9-12
Pine Bluffs High	9-12

Source: 1982 Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2 "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grades," Wyoming Department of Education.

Total assignable space by school building is given in Table 2.6.1-14. The State Department of Education defines assignable space as "space that can be used by the building occupants to carry out their functions (circulation, custodial, mechanical, and structural space are considered non-assignable)."

The buildings in Laramie County School District No. 2 are well maintained and in excellent condition. District No. 2 complies with fire code and building code regulations. There is some crowding in the Pine Bluffs Elementary School and the Burns High School presently. It is hoped that construction in the near future will ease the crowding.

The 24 school buses are in excellent condition and are well maintained. Laramie County District No. 2 employs one full-time and one part-time mechanic for bus repairs. There is presently 50 percent excess capacity on the buses.

Table 2.6.1-14

TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE  
BY SCHOOL  
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2

<u>School</u>	<u>Total Assignable Square Footage</u>
Hillsdale Elementary	10,585
Carpenter Elementary	17,147
Burns Jr/Sr High School	31,924
Albin Elementary (K-12)	28,099
Pine Bluffs Elementary (K-8)	22,893
Pine Bluffs High School	38,921

Source: "A Facility Study, Laramie County District No. 2," 1981 Evaluation Report, Wyoming Department of Education.

2.6.1.1.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

In Laramie County the University of Wyoming offers extension classes in education at Burns, Cheyenne, and Pine Bluffs, based on demand. These are graduate courses which help to meet recertification requirements for teachers. Also, correspondence courses are offered by the University. There is coordination with the Laramie County Community College for adult education courses. There is one proprietary school in Pine Bluffs - Texas Trail Saddle School.

2.6.1.1.3 F.E. Warren AFB Educational Services

2.6.1.1.3.1 University of Wyoming

The University of Wyoming provides a post-secondary educational program at F.E. Warren AFB called the Minuteman Education Program. This program is conducted by the College of Commerce and Industry and leads to the Masters of Business Administration degree. An optional area of specialization is available in computer-based systems management. This program is available to Air Force officers stationed at F.E. Warren AFB in accordance with a contract with the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT). It is also available to enlisted personnel and to civilians.

2.6.1.1.3.2 F.E. Warren AFB Education Office

The F.E. Warren AFB Education Office has a staff of counselors to advise people about various college programs, commissioning, or other Air Force educational programs. The Office also coordinates a wide variety of college-level testing for military personnel.

The colleges and universities represented are Chapman College (home campus in Orange, California), Laramie County Community College (Cheyenne, Wyoming), Southern Illinois University (home campus at Carbondale, Illinois), and the University of Northern Colorado (home campus at Greeley, Colorado). Various

courses are offered and are open to active duty military personnel, dependents, Department of Defense civilians, retired military personnel, and members of the community. Through these programs one could earn an associate of arts, technical, vocational, bachelors, or masters degree.

Laramie County Community College offers a complete degree program on F.E. Warren AFB in cooperation with the Headquarters of the United States Air Force (USAF) as part of the Community College of the U.S. Air Force. This duplication, therefore, provides educational opportunities for those persons without transportation who desire to continue their education.

During 1982 to 1983, there were approximately 3,600 enrollments by military personnel in the colleges and universities represented on the base. These high numbers of enrollments indicate a measure of effectiveness and success of the offerings by the Education Office.

Arrangements are made through the Education Office to enroll students in courses offered by Leslie College (home office in Cambridge, Massachusetts), the University of Denver, the University of Phoenix, and the University of Wyoming. These courses are offered in the evenings at Carey Junior High School in Cheyenne, with the exception of the University of Phoenix, which offers courses in Fort Collins, Colorado.

The commissioning programs include the Airman Education and Commissioning Program which allows airmen on active duty to earn degrees in academic fields the Air Force needs. Additional opportunities are:

- o The Air Force Academy allows cadets to acquire a broad education in basic and engineering sciences, social sciences, and humanities;
- o Undergraduate Conversion Program which allows completion of a degree in an area needed by the Air Force for persons already having a 4-year degree;
- o The AFIT Resident Degree Programs primarily prepare Air Force officers for advanced assignments by satisfying Air Force educational requirements in specialized areas; and
- o Educational deferment may be granted so military personnel can complete their degrees prior to being transferred. Permissive Temporary Duty may be granted to complete courses required for a degree, but which are not available on the base or in the time needed.

Academic functions of the Community College of the Air Force take place at technical schools, duty stations, and college campuses in three main areas: technical education, management, and general education.

Other Air Force educational programs include Squadron Officer's School, the Air Command and Staff College, the Air War College, the National Security Management Program, and Professional Military Education for Enlisted.

The Education Office presently is in need of additional space both for administration and for classrooms. There are plans for program expansion including

the addition of more technical offerings such as computer courses and electrician courses.

#### 2.6.1.2 Platte County School District No. 1

Platte County is divided into two school districts: District No. 1 and District No. 2. District No. 1 includes most of Platte County and a small portion of Goshen County (Figure 2.6.1-3). The northeastern corner of Platte County and a small portion of Goshen County are defined to be District No. 2. There are five public elementary schools, one public junior high school, and three public high schools in Platte County District No. 1.

##### 2.6.1.2.1 Students

Ten years of public school fall enrollments by the grades K-6, 7-8, and 9-12 for Platte County District No. 1 are shown in Table 2.6.1-15. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools. It is noted that both Chugwater and Glendo high schools include grades 7 and 8, however, the junior high breakdown is included for data consistency.

Table 2.6.1-15

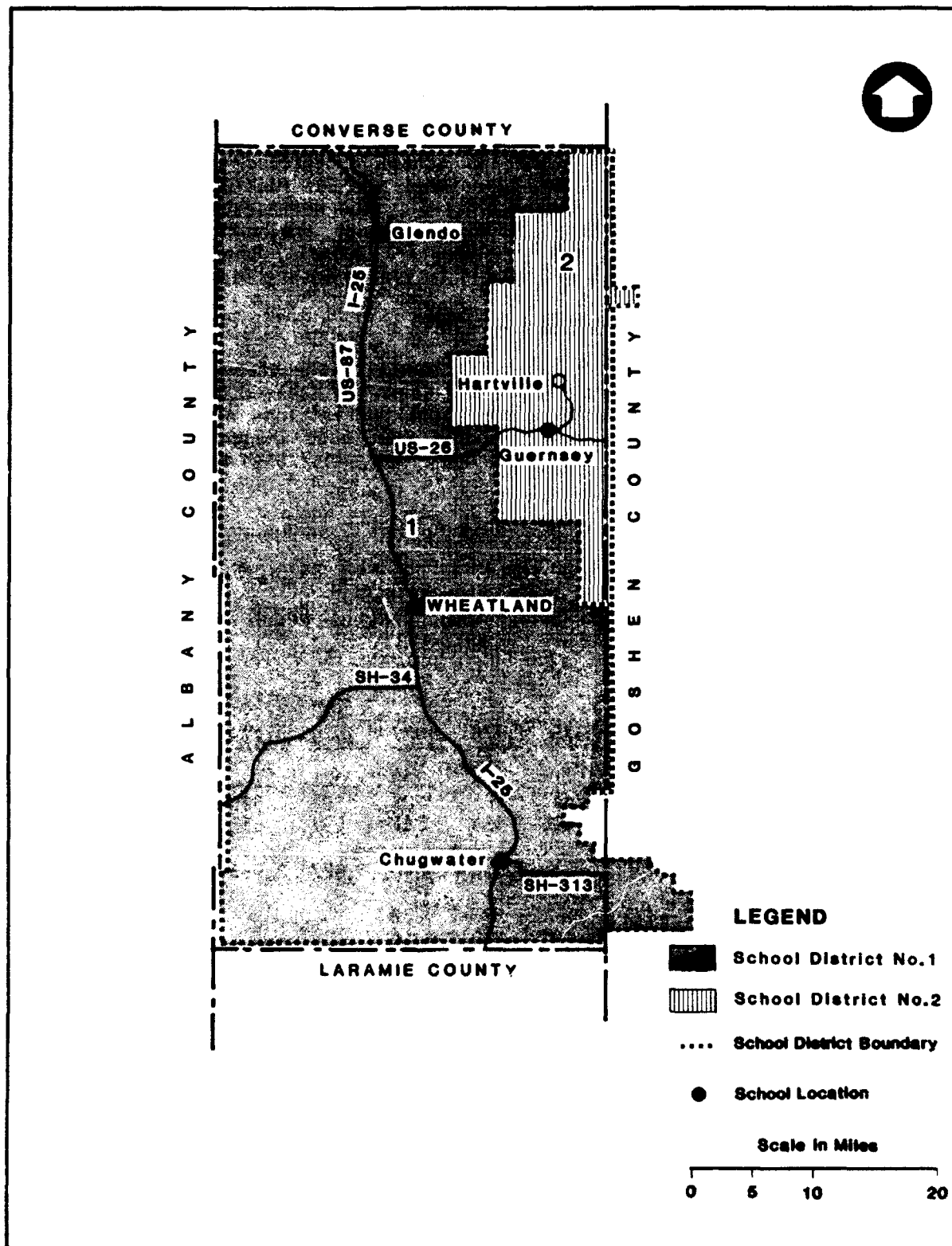
TEN YEAR OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FALL ENROLLMENTS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR PLATTE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1  
1973-1982

<u>Grade Category</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
K-6	619	641	671	766	822	1021	1198	1147	961	872
7-8	231	212	249	286	287	307	328	330	289	256
9-12	406	420	461	480	541	599	657	665	558	512
Subtotal:	1,256	1,273	1,381	1,532	1,650	1,927	2,183	2,142	1,808	1,640
Special Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
TOTAL:	1,256	1,273	1,381	1,532	1,650	1,927	2,183	2,142	1,817	1,644

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2 "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982, the following changes occurred: a 40.9-percent increase for elementary, a 10.8-percent decrease for junior high, a 26.1-percent increase for high school, and a 30.6-percent increase overall. This compares with a 5-year, 0.6-percent decrease overall and a 1-year overall decrease of 9.3 percent.





SCHOOL DISTRICTS,  
PLATTE COUNTY

FIGURE NO. 2.6.1-3

This unusual enrollment pattern is due to the effects of the construction of the Laramie River Power Station near Wheatland. The construction phase of the Laramie River Power Station was largely during the years of 1976 to 1982. Prior to 1973 the District student enrollment had maintained a static growth pattern of approximately 1,250 students.

#### 2.6.1.2.2 Staffing

The number of FTE classroom teachers and pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 2.6.1-16.

Table 2.6.1-16

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS  
1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83  
PLATTE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1  
1973-1982

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
FTE Teachers	77.5	78.0	87.5	92.4	95.5	110.5	126.0	120.4	120.2	110.5
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios <sup>a</sup>	16.2	16.3	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.8	15.1	14.9

Note: <sup>a</sup> Ratios expressed as 16.2 rather than 16.2:1.

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

The number of pupils includes the pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio occurred in 1980, during construction of the Laramie River Missouri Basin Power Station. The lowest pupil-to-teacher enrollment was in 1982 and reflects the lower enrollment.

The salary schedule for fall 1982 for teachers in Platte County School District No. 1 ranges from \$15,400 to \$37,958. The full salary is shown in Table 2.6.1-17.

In Platte County School District No. 1 for 1982 there was a total of 148 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, nurses, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 99 noncertified (support) staff included aides, clerical, secretarial, the business managerial, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

Table 2.6.1-17

PLATTE COUNTY  
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

<u>Step</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>BA+15<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>BA+30<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>BA+45<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>MA+15<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>6YR</u>	<u>MA+45<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>DOC</u>
1	15,400	16,016	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,265	21,076
2	16,016	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,265	21,076	21,919
3	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,919	22,796
4	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,266	21,077	21,919	22,796	23,708
5	18,016	18,373	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,920	22,796	23,708	24,656
6	18,016	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,919	21,796	23,708	24,656	26,668
7	19,486	20,265	21,076	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,656	25,642	27,735
8	20,265	21,076	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,657	25,642	26,668	27,735
9	...	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,656	25,643	26,668	27,735	28,884
10	...	...	23,708	24,656	25,642	26,669	27,735	28,844	29,998
11	...	...	...	25,642	26,668	27,735	28,844	29,998	31,198
12	...	...	...	...	27,735	28,845	29,998	31,198	32,466
13	...	...	...	...	...	29,998	31,198	32,466	33,744
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,466	33,744	35,094
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,094	36,498
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,958

Note: a Units of credit

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data 1982.

### 2.6.1.2.3 Educational Services

#### 2.6.1.2.3.1 Special Education Programs

Platte County School District No. 1 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 2.6.1-15 shows the number of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

Because the table displays only full-time special education students, the number of part-time students are unaccounted. During the construction phase of the Laramie River Power Station the special education needs increased dramatically by approximately 166 percent. The 1977 federal (P.L. 94-142) and state legislation required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment. These students were mainstreamed, i.e., included into regular classrooms as much as possible, thus decreasing the full-time special education enrollments. In fall 1982 the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was eight, one as a learning disability specialist, and seven as special education generalists.

#### 2.6.1.2.3.2 Gifted Programs

There are opportunities in Platte County School District No. 1 for the gifted and talented students. These programs are in the form of enrichment programs and are not special honors classes as such. In fall 1982 there was one FTE teacher for the gifted and talented in District No. 1.

#### 2.6.1.2.3.3 Nonpublic Education

There are no private schools in Platte County School District No. 1.

#### 2.6.1.2.4 Facilities

Although there are some older schools in Platte County School District No. 1, all the buildings have been well-maintained. A new elementary school, termed to be state-of-the-art, was constructed during the impact era of the Laramie River Power Plant. The original Wheatland High School was destroyed by a fire in the early 1970s and a new one was constructed.

Table 2.6.1-18 shows the total available space by building in Platte County School District No. 1. The available space includes regular instruction, special instruction (e.g., art and music), support area (e.g., storage and administration), and service areas (e.g., kitchens and restrooms). Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR presents condition and capacity information of the Platte County schools.

Table 2.6.1-18

#### AVAILABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

<u>Building</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>
Administration Office	5,744
Wheatland High School	
Activities Building	38,400
Academic Building	13,130
Vocational Arts	9,324
Vocational Agriculture	5,200
Classroom Building	3,720
Science Building	3,484
Business Educational Building	5,100
Bus Garage	10,770
Junior High Building	42,829
Libbey Public School (K-12)	36,950
West Elementary	60,080
Glendo Public School (K-12)	52,230
Chugwater Public School (K-12)	20,600
TOTAL:	307,561

Source: Platte County School District No. 1, 1983.

There are 32 school buses owned and operated by Platte County School District No. 1. An effort is made to keep the buses well-maintained and to replace those older than 10 years.

#### 2.6.2.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

The University of Wyoming offers extension classes in Platte County. The community of Wheatland has an extensive adult education program and participation increased substantially during the construction phase of the Laramie River Station Power Plant.

#### 2.6.1.3 Kimball County

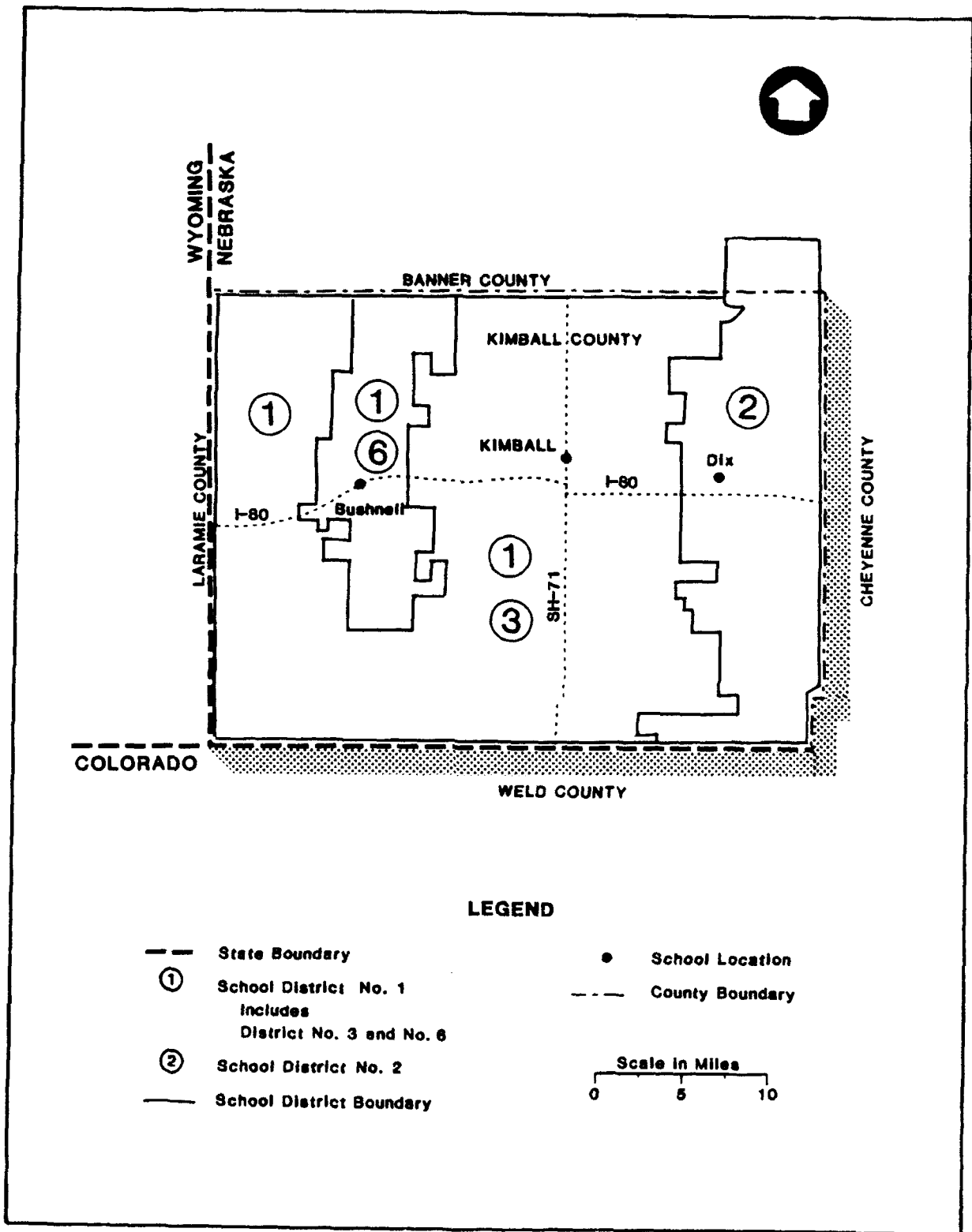
There are four school districts in Kimball County: Kimball County High School (grades 9-12), Dix Public School (K-12), Kimball Public School (K-8), and Bushnell Elementary (K-8). Figure 2.6.1-4 shows the schools in the county. There are six classes of districts in Nebraska as defined by the Department of Education (Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Public Schools, 1983).

- o "Class I includes any school district that maintains only elementary grades under the direction of a single school board;
- o Class II includes any school district embracing territory having a population of 1,000 inhabitants or less that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board;
- o Class III includes any school district embracing territory having a population of more than 1,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board;
- o Class IV includes any school district embracing territory having a population of 100,000 or more and less than 200,000 inhabitants that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board;
- o Class V includes any school district embracing territory having a population of 200,000 or more that maintains both elementary grades and high school grades under the direction of a single school board; and
- o Class VI includes any school district in the state that maintains only a high school."

Kimball County has one Class VI school (Kimball County High School), one Class II school (Dix Public School), and two Class I schools (Bushnell and Kimball Public School).

#### 2.6.1.3.1 Students

Ten years of public school fall enrollments for grades K-6, 7-8, and 9-12 for Kimball County public schools are displayed in Table 2.6.1-19. Kindergarten is not mandatory in Nebraska but is widely offered.



**SCHOOL DISTRICTS,  
KIMBALL COUNTY**

**FIGURE NO.2.6.1-4**

Table 2.6.1-19

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENTS BY GRADE CATEGORY FOR KIMBALL COUNTY  
1973-1982

<u>Grade Category</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
K-6	789	738	582	532	536	490	487	521	524	536
7-8	292	288	256	207	182	164	166	146	149	146
9-12	<u>527</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>295</u>
TOTAL:	1,608	1,518	1,253	1,178	1,178	1,089	1,048	1,031	999	977

Source: Nebraska State Department of Education Records, Reports from County Superintendent of Schools, 1973-1974 through 1982-1983.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982, the following enrollment changes occurred: 32.1-percent decrease for elementary, a 50.0-percent decrease for junior high, a 44.0-percent decrease for high school, and a 39.2-percent decrease overall. This compares with a 5-year, 17.1-percent decrease overall and a 1-year, 2.2-percent decrease for county schools overall. This declining enrollment pattern is explained by a declining birthrate, the outmigration of population following completion of the Minuteman Missile III installations in western Nebraska in the early 1970s, and the decline in oil production over the last 5 years.

#### 2.6.1.3.2 Staffing

The number of FTE classroom teachers and the pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 2.6.1-20.

Table 2.6.1-20

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS  
AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS  
1973-1974 THROUGH 1982-1983  
KIMBALL COUNTY

	<u>1979<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
FTE Teachers	80.5	84.3	75.2	75.5
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios <sup>1</sup>	13.0	12.2	13.3	12.9

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Ratios expressed as 12.2 rather than 12.2:1  
<sup>a</sup> 1979 is the first year this data was collected

Source: Nebraska Department of Education Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools, Reports from County Superintendents 1979-1980 through 1982-1983.

The pupil-to-teacher ratios do not include ungraded special enrollment. In the 4 years, the highest pupil-to-teacher ratio was in 1981 at 13.3, and the

lowest was 12.2 in 1980. The low ratio in 1980 was due to a larger number of FTE teachers; in 1981, the staff was reduced by 9.1. In going from peak-impact condition to post impact, the resulting staff reduction came from normal attrition. There was only one case of a position being terminated.

The fall 1982 salary schedule for teachers at Kimball County High School and Elementary is provided in Table 2.6.1-21.

Table 2.6.1-21

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM 1982 TEACHER SALARIES BY  
PREPARATION LEVEL FOR KIMBALL COUNTY SCHOOLS

<u>Preparation Level</u>	<u>Minimum Salary</u>	<u>Maximum Salary</u>
Kimball County High School & Elementary		
BA	\$12,500	\$14,558
BA+ 9 units	12,801	16,129
BA+ 18 units	13,052	17,098
BA+ 27 units	13,303	18,092
BA+ 36 units or MA	13,554	20,466
MA in field	13,805	21,535
MA+ 9 units	14,056	22,630
MA+ 18 units	14,432	23,957

Source: "Salary Schedules and Fringe Benefits," 1982 Nebraska State Education Association.

The 1982 teacher salaries for Kimball County High School and Elementary ranged from \$12,550 to \$23,957. At Bushnell the lowest salary was \$10,400 and at Dix it was \$12,400.

2.6.1.3.3 Educational Services

2.6.1.3.3.1 Special Education Programs

In Kimball County there were 82 children diagnosed as handicapped in 1982. These students generally received at least 3 hours of special education a week, some of which was contracted from the regional Educational Service Unit at Scottsbluff. The 1977 federal legislation (P.L. 94-142) required a special education student to be enrolled in the least restrictive environment. Attempts have been made to mainstream the students into regular classrooms as much as possible.

2.6.1.3.3.2 Gifted Programs

Kimball County public schools offer a gifted program in line with the State's policy to encourage enrichment programs. At the elementary level, students are identified as a result of standardized testing, and are offered in-class enrichment opportunities.



At the high school level, a student can apply for independent study through a staff sponsor, with final approval by the principal. Generally, these students are academically talented, though this is not a criterion for study programs. The staff sponsor writes up the goals of the project and establishes the requirements necessary for a student to receive credit. Once the project is complete, a grade and credit are given. Examples of such projects are developing computer programs in Fortran and Pascal, building a horse trailer, and earning a pilot's license.

#### 2.6.1.3.3.3 Nonpublic Schools

There are no nonpublic schools in Kimball County.

#### 2.6.1.3.4 Facilities

A facilities study was conducted in Kimball in 1982. The study covered site, building services, instructional services, special areas and services, and food service facilities. A subcommittee of 11 members evaluated all school facilities including the Senior High, Mary Lynch Elementary, West Elementary, and the Middle School. School personnel evaluated their own facilities rather than evaluating all school facilities as a subcommittee. In general, the condition of the school facilities ranges from good to excellent; the buildings have been well-maintained. The Kimball County High School was constructed in the 1960s in response to the impact created by the Minuteman project. There is excess capacity in Kimball County including one eight-classroom building that is now used for storage. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on Kimball County public schools.

There are approximately 99,000 sq ft of assignable classroom space in Kimball County, which includes 100 classrooms. There are 117 school buses in Kimball County with an additional 4 vans that are used at the high school. These buses are routinely maintained and replaced periodically.

#### 2.6.1.3.5 Post-Secondary Education

There are no post-secondary educational institutions in Kimball County. Residents of Kimball County can take correspondence courses through the Division of Continuing Studies at the University of Nebraska.

Chadron State College in Chadron, Nebraska, is the closest state college (approximately 150 miles from Kimball). Chadron State College is a State-supported college granting graduate and undergraduate degrees. There are approximately 2,000 students and, in addition to preprofessional training, the following degrees are offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Education, Master of Arts, Master of Science in Education. Table 2.6.1-22 shows degrees and programs offered at Chadron State College.

Nebraska Western College in Scottsbluff is the closest junior college (approximately 50 miles from Kimball). Nebraska Western College is the Scottsbluff campus of Western Technical Community College. The college offers a comprehensive list of programs including both academic and technical courses. Table 2.6.1-23 provides a complete list of offerings.

Table 2.6.1-22

DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT CHADRON STATE COLLEGE  
1982 - 1983

Degrees Offered: Associate of Arts  
Associate of Science  
Associate of Applied Arts  
Associate of Applied Science  
Bachelor of Arts  
Bachelor and Master of Science in Education  
Specialist in Education  
Endorsement  
Preprofessional Program

Programs of Study and Training:

Agriculture & Natural Resources	Education Aide
Agriculture, General	Preschool Education
General Agriculture	Vocational Education
Agribusiness & Agri-economics	Diversified Occupations
Agri-Business	Special Vocational Needs
Architecture	Trades and Industrial Education
Architecture	Engineering
Pre-Architecture	Engineering
Biological Science	Pre-Engineering
Biology	Mechanical Technologies
Business & Management	Industrial
Business Management & Administration	Mechanics/Management
Business	Industrial Arts
Business Administration	Industrial Management
Funeral Service	Fine and Applied Arts
Pre-Mortuary	Art
Communications	Music
Journalism	Theater and Drama
Pre-Journalism	Speech and Theater
Computer & Information Sciences	Theater
Computer Science	Health Services
Education	Nursing
Education Administration	Pre-Nursing
Elementary Administration	School Nursing (Need RN)
Elementary Principal	Dentistry
Elementary Supervision	Pre-Dentistry
Secondary Administration	Dental Hygiene
Secondary Principal	Pre-Dental Hygiene
Secondary Supervision	Medicine
Superintendent of Schools	Pre-Medicine
Health Education	Pre-Osteopathic Medicine
Business Education	Pre-Podiatry
Elementary Education	Occupational Therapy
Early Childhood Education	Pre-Occupational Therapy
Physical Education	Optometry/Optometric Technology
Coaching	Pre-Optometry
Driver Education	Pharmacy
Recreation	Pre-Pharmacy
Secondary Education	Physical Therapy
Special Education	Pre-Physical Therapy
Reading	Veterinary Medicine
Reading Specialist	Pre-Veterinary Medicine
Resource and Itinerant Personnel	Health Technologies-Medical Laboratory
Teaching of the Mentally Handicapped	Medical Technology
Counseling	Home Economics
Guidance	Home Economics
Guidance Associate	Vocational Home Economics

Table 2.6.1-22 Continued, Page 2 of 2  
DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT CHADRON STATE COLLEGE  
1982 - 1983

Programs of Study and Training:

Law	Psychology
Law	Public Affairs and Services
Pre-Law	Social Service
Humanities and Letters	Social Work
English and Literature	Law Enforcement and Corrections
English	Criminal Justice
Speech	Social Sciences
Speech and Theater	Social Science
Library Science	Anthropology
Library Science	Sociology and Anthropology
Educational Media	Economics
Mathematics	History
Physical Sciences	Geography
Physical Science	Political Science
General Science	Sociology
Physics	Sociology and Anthropology
Chemistry	
Geology	
Earth Science	

Source: Nebraska Career Information System Postsecondary School Information.

Table 2.6.1-23

DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT NEBRASKA WESTERN COLLEGE  
1982 - 1983

Degrees Offered: Associate of Arts  
Associate of Science  
Associate of Applied Arts  
Associate of Applied Science  
Bachelor of Arts  
Bachelor and Master of Science in Education  
Specialist in Education  
Endorsement  
Preprofessional Program

Programs of Study and Training:

Agriculture & Natural Resources	Automotive and Diesel Mechanics
Agriculture, General	Power Mechanics
Agriculture	Welding
Agribusiness & Agri-Economics	Welding Technology
Agribusiness	Fine and Applied Arts
Agribusiness & Production	Art
Natural Resources	Art Education
Forestry-Wildlife Management	Music
Biological Sciences	Music Education
Biology	Theater and Drama
Biology-Ecology	Speech/Theater Arts Education
Business & Management	Theater Education
Business Management & Administration	Theater Arts
Management	Foreign Languages
Business Administration	French
Business-General	German
Marketing and Management	Spanish
Marketing	Health Services
Real Estate Training	Nursing
Real Estate	Practical Nursing
Accounting	Pre-Nursing
Practical Accounting	Dentistry
Secretarial Studies	Pre-Dentistry
Secretarial	Medicine
Food Service/Dietetics	Pre-Medicine
Restaurant Management	Pharmacy
Communications	Pre-Pharmacy
Journalism	Physical Therapy
Computer & Information Sciences	Pre-Physical Therapy
Computer Science	Veterinary Medicine
Business Electronic Data Processing	Pre-Veterinary Science
Computer Science	Health Technologies - Medical Laboratory
Applied Computer Technology	Pre-Medical Technology
Education	Health
Health Education	Technologies - Radiological
Health and Physical Education	Pre-Radiologic Technology
Elementary Education	Home Economics
Early Childhood Education	Law
Physical Education	Law
Health and Physical Education	Pre-Law
Secondary Education	Humanities and Letters
Engineering	English and Literature
Engineering	English
Pre-Engineering	Speech
Mechanical Technologies	Speech/Theater Arts Education
Flight Training	Mathematics
Aviation	

Table 2.6.1-23 Continued, Page 2 of 2  
DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT NEBRASKA WESTERN COLLEGE  
1982 - 1983

Programs of Study and Training:

Physical Sciences  
Physics  
Chemistry  
Psychology

Public Affairs and Services  
Social Service  
Human Service Worker  
Law Enforcement & Corrections  
Criminal Justice

Source: Nebraska Career Information System Post Secondary School Information.

An adult education program is offered in Kimball in cooperation with the Kimball County High School.

#### 2.6.2 Law Enforcement

##### 2.6.2.1 Laramie County

Law enforcement in Laramie County is provided by the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. The Department has 62 officers, 29 of whom are either assigned to patrol duties or are deputies residing in Burns, Pine Bluffs, or Albin. Three additional personnel are expected to be added to the patrol division during the year ending June 30, 1984. Other officers are involved in administrative, command, detective, jail, warrant, and special operations activities.

Civilian support staff includes 22 individuals providing administrative, training, maintenance, dispatching, and other services. The jail is operated by a staff of six jailers.

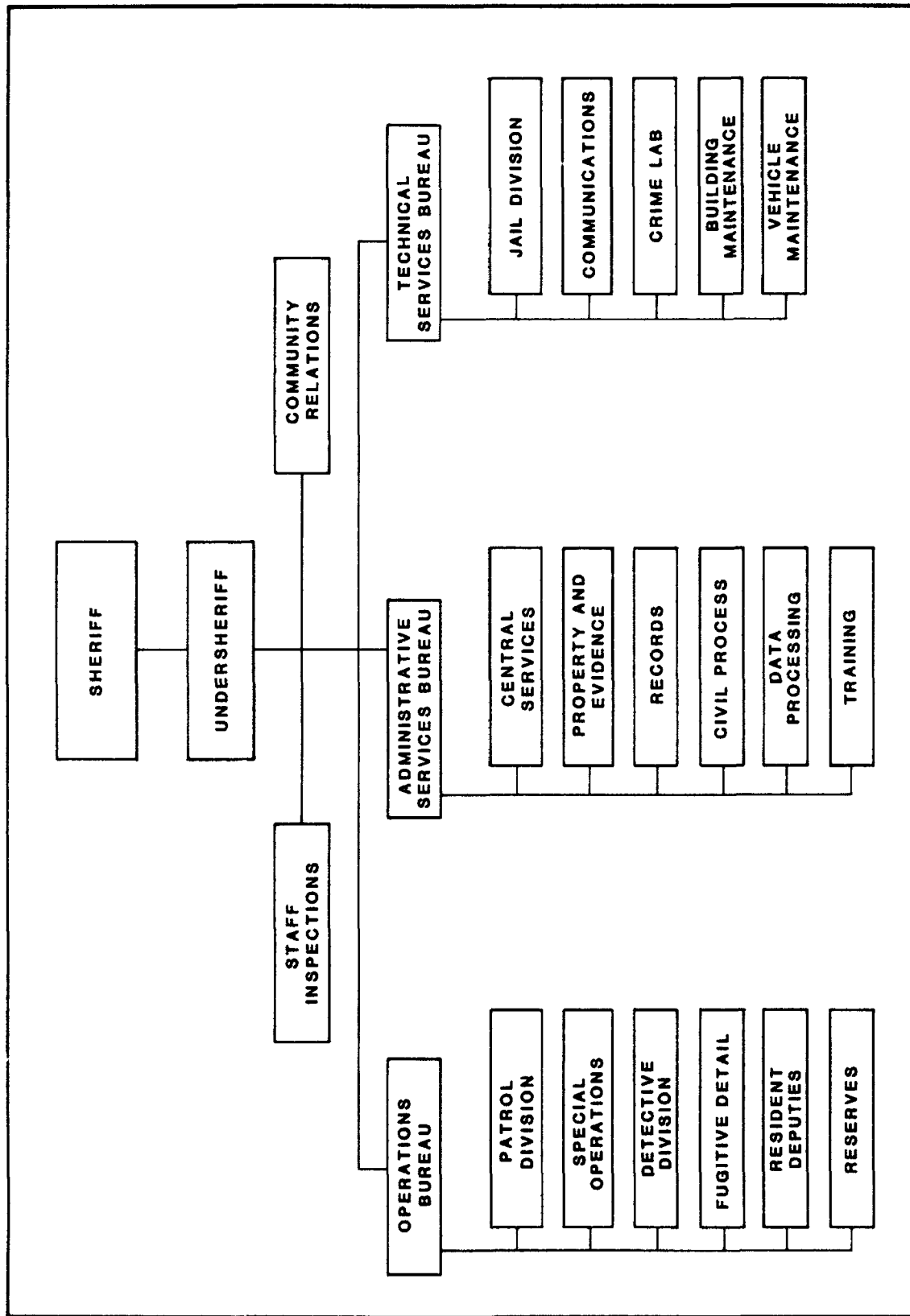
Figure 2.6.2-1 shows the organization of the Sheriff's Department. The Department is divided into three bureaus - operations, administrative services, and technical services. Each bureau has four to six subdivisions. All civilian employees are in one of the two service bureaus.

The Department has individuals assigned to crime prevention activities, and is involved in crime prevention programs such as Operation Identification, House Watch, and Neighborhood Watch.

Table 2.6.2-1 provides recent historic information on crimes committed in rural Laramie County as reported by the Sheriff's Department over the last 5 years plus the first half of 1983. The seven crime categories shown do not include all crimes, but only the Part I (more serious) crimes identified by law enforcement agencies in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

As shown in these data, occurrence of crime fluctuates widely from year to year. While the number of crimes was only about 8-percent higher in 1982 than in 1978, 1979 represented a 74-percent increase over the 1978 figure. With the exception of 1981, the number of crimes tended to decrease from 1979 to 1982. Additionally, except for the increase in the number of reported rapes from 0 to 16 between 1978 and 1979, and a recent decrease in the number of vehicle thefts, the proportion of the various types of crimes shown in the table has remained approximately the same.

Figures for the first half of 1983 for the Sheriff's Department indicate a 7.2-percent increase in reported crimes over the same period of 1982. There is a seasonal variation in criminal activity in Wyoming with somewhat less than half (44 percent) of all crimes being committed in the first half of the year. Numbers of rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, and vehicle thefts for the first half of 1983 are lower than the previous year's rate, but are offset by the increase in the number of larcenies.



LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATION CHART

FIGURE NO. 2.6.2--1

Table 2.6.2-1

MAJOR REPORTED CRIMES TO LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
1978-1983

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983<sup>a</sup></u>
Homicide	2	2	3	1	1	1
Rape	0	16	15	12	8	3
Robbery	6	4	1	5	5	0
Aggravated Assault	46	110	70	81	65	13
Burglary	88	131	101	136	96	51
Larceny	225	442	343	386	262	164
Vehicle Theft	<u>33</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL:	400	750	585	662	465	238
Crime Rate (Part I crimes per 1,000 rural population)		59.7	29.2	32.3	22.1	

Note: <sup>a</sup> January to June

Source: Crime in Wyoming, editions of 1978 through 1982, published by Wyoming Criminal Identification Division, Cheyenne, 1983 data from Wyoming Criminal Identification Division.

A second measure of demand on the Sheriff's Department is "total calls for service." This measure refers to requests to the Department to which an officer responded and includes everything from major crimes to traffic citations and service calls where no crime is involved. Because, for most law enforcement agencies, a substantial minority of calls do not involve crimes, this measure provides a broader indication of changing demands on the agency than does "crimes." Table 2.6.2-2 shows recent data on calls for service to the Laramie County Sheriff's Department.

The table shows that calls for service to the Sheriff's Department have increased substantially since 1976 and, more importantly, that calls for service per 1,000 rural population have increased 61 percent since 1976. Data are not available to permit calculation of calls per sworn officer. However, historic data are available on total Department employment and show that calls per Departmental employee have fluctuated within a fairly narrow range over the period. Thus it appears that while calls for service to the Sheriff's Department are increasing faster than the population, Departmental staffing is keeping pace with the increase in calls.



Table 2.6.2-2

LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
CALLS FOR SERVICE  
1976 - 1982

	<u>Total Calls For Service</u>	<u>Calls per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Calls per Departmental Employee</u>
1976	5,253	292	N/A
1977	6,310	340	134
1978	7,741	405	143
1979	8,196	416	128
1980	9,189	451	133
1981	9,450	462	135
1982	9,692	470	122

Note: Calls per 1,000 population is based on Laramie County population outside of Cheyenne and Pine Bluffs.

N/A Data not available

Source: Calls data from Laramie County Sheriff's Department Employee data from Laramie County Personell Department.

Major equipment used by the Department includes 15 marked patrol cars, 3 of which are 4-wheel drive units used by the resident deputies. The Sheriff's Department operates 21 other unmarked vehicles for serving papers, acting on warrants, as well as for use by detectives, command personnel, and the Department's tactical response team. The marked patrol units have a life expectancy of 2 years (90,000 to 100,000 miles) and about one-half of the 15 units are replaced each year. Ancillary equipment for vehicles (light bar, communications equipment) is transferred from the old cars to the new cars.

The Laramie County Sheriff's Department, including the Laramie County Jail, is located in the City and County Building in Cheyenne. Total administrative and office space is 2,071 sq ft for an average of 25 sq ft per Department employee or 59 sq ft per day-shift personnel. Even though this figure includes personnel in the field, the existing facility (even with the addition in the 1970s), is overcrowded as is evidenced by storage and office space being located in the hallways. This facility is further described in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

The Laramie County Jail, operated by the Sheriff's Department, was constructed in 1911. With 3,371 sq ft, it has a nominal capacity of 56 prisoners based on the number of bunks for an average of 60 sq ft per prisoner counting both cell space and common areas. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons recommends 70 sq ft per prisoner simply for cell space. Eight more prisoners can be accommodated in trusty quarters. With a recent average daily population of 33, there is sufficient nominal capacity to meet present needs. The jail population varies seasonally, however, and peak population often approaches the jail's capacity. In addition to peak usage problems and in view of contemporary jail

standards, the adequacy of the existing facility is of concern. The jail has been the subject of periodic law suits and is in need of modernization or replacement.

On July 1, 1984, the Sheriff's Department will take over operation of the Cheyenne City Jail, but will also assume responsibility for city prisoners at that time, so there will be no increase in overall jail capacity. While the City Jail has a capacity of 69 and a current average daily population of 19, it is not clear at this time if consolidating jail operations will permit the closure of one of the jails because of peak-use needs. Operating both jails would increase the correctional staff needs of the Sheriff's Department by five while eliminating those of the Cheyenne Police Department.

#### 2.6.2.2 City of Cheyenne

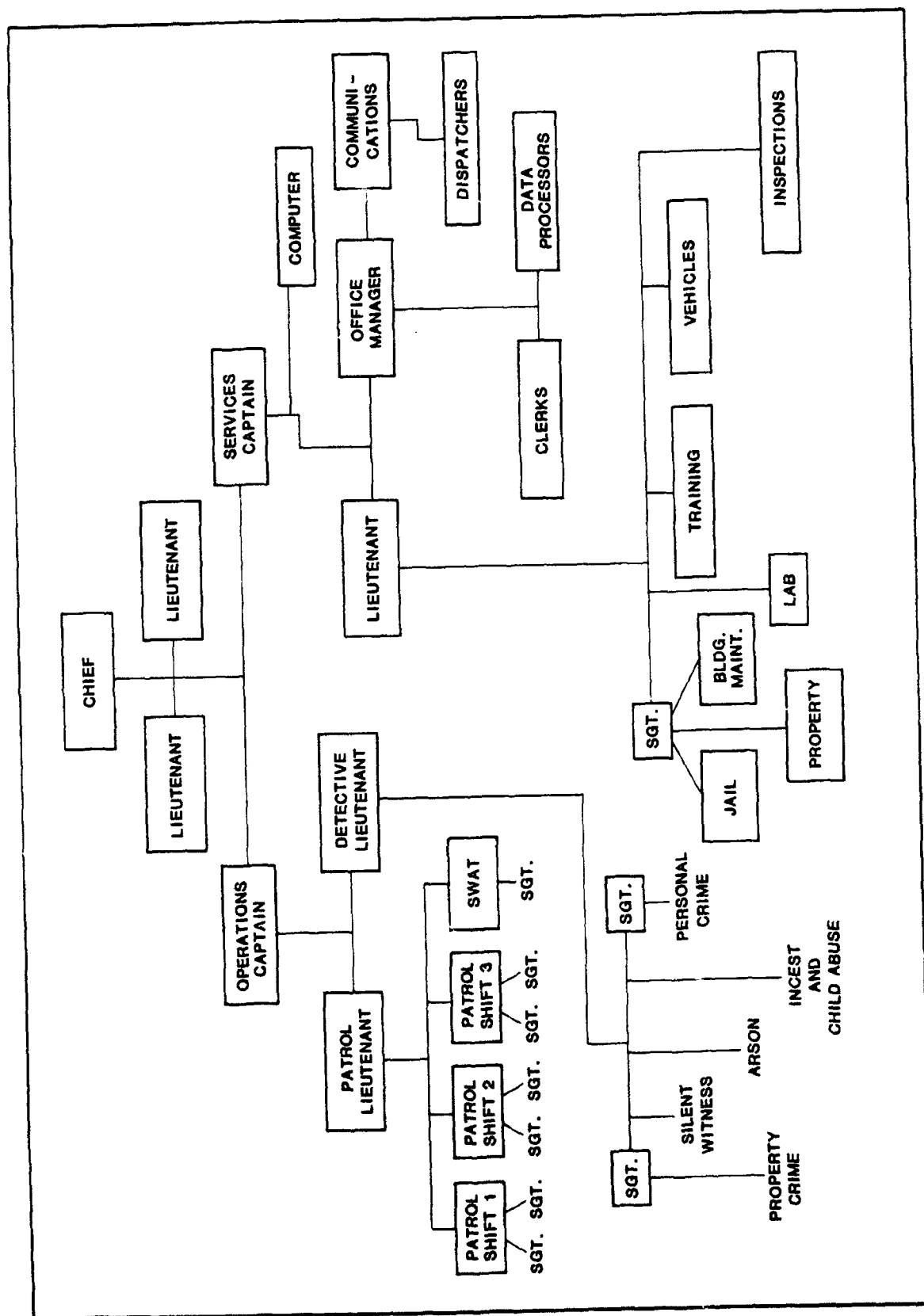
The Cheyenne Police Department provides law enforcement services to the incorporated area of Cheyenne. The Department has 85 officers, 64 of whom are on regular patrol duties. The remaining 21 are detectives, in command positions, or provide various administrative and support services. In addition, the Department has 25 civilian support personnel including dispatchers, clerical personnel, an office manager, and five uniformed jailers. Backup support is available to the Police Department from the County Sheriff, if necessary.

The Cheyenne Police Department is organized as shown in Figure 2.6.2-2. The Department has two primary sections, operations and services, each headed by a captain. The operations section includes the patrol and investigative divisions. The services section includes those divisions which provide services to the Department including communications (dispatching), office management (clerks and data processing), operation of the jail, staff training, laboratory services, vehicle maintenance, etc.

The Department has the equivalent of a full-time individual working in crime prevention activities. In addition to working with schools, groups, businesses, and individuals, the Department is involved in programs such as Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch.

As can be seen in Table 2.6.2-3, the total number of Part I crimes has fluctuated within a fairly narrow range between 1978 and 1982. There has been a general increase in larcenies but a general decrease in robberies, aggravated assaults, and vehicle thefts. This translates into a generally falling crime rate for the majority of crimes in Cheyenne over the last 5 years as the city's population has been increasing.

Data for the first half of 1983 indicate that the crime rate for Cheyenne is lower than that for 1982. Decreases have occurred in the number of rapes, burglaries, larcenies, and vehicle thefts. Homicides occurred at twice the 1982 rate, however. Overall, the number of crimes during the first half of 1983 was down 8.6 percent from the first half of 1982. The decrease in the absolute number of crimes committed in Cheyenne in the first half of 1983, when coupled with the city's growing population, will result in a restoration of the downward movement in the city's crime rate if the first half trend continues for the remainder of 1983.



CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATION CHART JULY 1983

FIGURE NO. 2.6.2-2

Table 2.6.2-3 shows the breakdown of certain crimes reported to the Cheyenne Police Department over the last 5 years plus the first half of 1983. The seven crime categories shown do not include all crimes, but only the Part I (more serious) crimes identified by law enforcement agencies in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 2.6.2-3

MAJOR REPORTED CRIMES TO CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
1978-1983

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983<sup>a</sup></u>
Homicide	1	3	2	1	2	2
Rape	17	19	15	13	15	6
Robbery	49	42	28	30	20	13
Aggravated Assault	72	52	86	66	50	24
Burglary	577	645	425	452	346	167
Larceny	2,179	2,181	2,037	2,382	2,612	1,138
Vehicle Theft	<u>136</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>30</u>
TOTAL:	3,031	3,052	2,724	3,046	3,116	1,380

Note: a January to June, 1983

Source: Crime in Wyoming, 1978 through 1982 editions, Wyoming Criminal Identification Division, Cheyenne. Data for 1983 from Wyoming Criminal Identification Division.

Another measure of changing demand for law enforcement services in Cheyenne is "total calls for service" received by the Police Department. This is the number of responses made by Cheyenne Police Department officers during a given year and includes everything from responses to major crimes to taking reports on minor crimes and even unfounded calls. Because each response to a call for service takes the time of one or more officers and because about half of all calls for service do not involve crimes, total calls for service provide a broader view of changing demands for law enforcement than does the number of crimes.

Table 2.6.2-4 shows annual total calls for service from the Cheyenne Police Department from 1972 through 1982.

Table 2.6.2-4

CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE  
1972-1982

	<u>Total Calls</u>	<u>Calls Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Calls Per Sworn Officer</u>
1972	21,224	503	400
1973	24,824	580	477
1974	28,060	646	501
1975	29,664	673	478
1976	28,031	627	483
1977	28,524	629	453
1978	30,304	659	439
1979	26,926	577	390
1980	26,060	552	347
1981	24,533	511	299
1982	24,999	507	301

Source: Crime in Wyoming, Wyoming Criminal Identification Division, Cheyenne.

The pattern of generally increasing calls for service, clearly established during the 1972 to 1978 period, appears to have ended in 1979. In that year certain kinds of service calls were stopped but not enough to account for the dramatic drop in that year. It is not known if this apparent change in calls for service is the result of a change in recordkeeping, operational procedures or an actual decline in calls. The second decline, in 1981, appears to be due, at least in part, to a change in recordkeeping procedures in the Department in which certain calls handled by officers on routine patrol were not counted as separate calls for service.

Because of variations in the data it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions from them. It does appear, however, that calls for service have probably at least leveled off since 1979 and may have even declined. When viewed against the city's increasing population and the Department's increasing number of staff, the number of calls for service per capita and per police officer have probably declined somewhat in recent years and stand well below the levels established in the mid-1970s.

The Department has 17 marked patrol cars, 2 marked units not used for patrol purposes, 16 unmarked cars used by staff and detectives, and 6 motorcycles. Marked patrol cars last approximately 2 years (about 100,000 miles) with 8 or 9 replacement cars purchased each year. Other major pieces of equipment include a new evidence van and a second, older (1966) van used by the Department's SWAT Team.

The Police Department Chief has proposed to increase the number of marked patrol cars from 17 to 64. This increase would reflect a change in Departmental operating policy to a one-man-per-car system. Under this procedure, each patrol car, instead of being brought back to the police station at the end of each shift to be used by the next shift, would instead be taken home by the patrolman to whom it is assigned, to be used as their own car. The dis-

advantage to this system is the large initial outlay required to purchase cars. The advantages are a much more visible police force, longer car life, and lower maintenance costs. The proposal has received support from within the City government, but current City budgets do not provide the funds necessary for its implementation.

The Cheyenne Police Department is housed in a single structure located in central Cheyenne and built in 1958. The building has a basement and two other floors. Most of the basement and all of the first floor (a total of 12,912 sq ft) are used by the Department for office, storage, and administrative space. While not experiencing the acute overcrowding evidenced in the Laramie County Sheriff's Department, Police Department office space is very limited and fully utilized. The City Jail occupies virtually all of the second story. The jail has a total of 6,700 sq ft and, based on the number of bunks, capacity for a total of 69 prisoners. Most of the cells hold eight prisoners. However, a single female or juvenile prisoner would be individually placed in an eight-person cell, thereby reducing overall jail capacity. If the modern jail standards of 70 sq ft of cell space per prisoner were applied to the existing facility, capacity would be reduced to approximately 48. This figure would be further reduced by the need to segregate any female or juvenile prisoners. Current average daily jail population is 19 although that number varies substantially from day to day and from season to season. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Cheyenne Police Department.

Operation of the Cheyenne City Jail and responsibility for city prisoners will be assumed by the Laramie County Sheriff's Department on July 1, 1984. This transfer will eliminate the need for the Police Department to have any jailers on its staff. While total jail capacity in the county (including both the City and County jails) is generally adequate, peak usage of the facilities indicate that both facilities may need to continue in operation for the foreseeable future unless replaced with a new facility. For that reason, as well as architectural problems in converting the jail to office use, it appears that the change in administration of the City Jail will not have immediate implications for any space needs of the City Police Department.

Discussions have been initiated about the possibility of constructing a joint city-county law enforcement facility. Such a facility would allow the two law enforcement agencies to consolidate certain common activities, such as 24-hour dispatching, and could resolve the space needs of the Sheriff's Department as well as issues surrounding the jails. The City and County have formed a joint powers board to investigate implementing the proposal.

At the present time, military personnel arrested for minor offenses by the Police Department are retrieved by security police from F.E. Warren AFB. Those arrested on more serious charges are held by the City Police Department. Civilians committing infractions on F.E. Warren AFB fall under the jurisdiction of Air Force security.

#### 2.6.2.3 Town of Pine Bluffs

The Pine Bluffs Police Department has three sworn officers, the chief and two patrolmen plus three full-time and two part-time civilian staff acting as dispatchers. Daytime dispatching is handled by the City Clerk. Night and

weekend dispatching duties are carried out by three full-time and two part-time civilian employees of the Police Department.

Each of the three sworn officers has a marked car assigned to him. These vehicles last approximately 3 years. Recently, the Town purchased used vehicles from other law enforcement agencies in the region at nominal prices. The Police Department has no other vehicles.

The Pine Bluff's Police Department is located in a room in the Town Hall. The Town Hall, originally a bank building, was constructed between 1910 and 1920 and is in good condition. The Police Department occupies a single-room of about 180 sq ft at the rear of the building. Adjacent to this room, in what used to be the bank vault, is the Department's two-cell jail. A third cell usually used for female or juvenile prisoners is located on the second floor above the Police Department next to the Municipal Courtroom. In part, because of the small size of the cells, prisoners are generally kept in the jail only up to 24 hours, after which time they are transported to the Laramie County Jail in Cheyenne if longer incarceration is necessary.

#### 2.6.2.4 Platte County

Law enforcement in Platte County is provided by the Sheriff's Department located in the basement of the Courthouse in Wheatland. The Sheriff's Department has seven sworn personnel, six of whom are on patrol duty. Civilian personnel consist of a secretary, six dispatchers, and two jailers.

The Department has seven patrol cars, allowing one for each sworn deputy and the Sheriff. The cars last 2 years or about 60,000 miles and are then replaced. The Sheriff's Department also has a Snocat rescue vehicle and a four-wheel drive panel wagon.

The offices of the Sheriff's Department contain approximately 1,080 sq ft including office, storage, dispatching, and booking areas. The County Jail is the only jail in Platte County, housing prisoners from Wheatland and other communities within the county as well as those brought in by the Sheriff's Department. The jail has six 2-man cells plus space for 7 other prisoners in a larger cell, and an additional prisoner in an isolation cell, for a total capacity of 20. Average daily jail population is five. The jail was constructed in 1917; the office space is an addition to the Courthouse constructed in 1980. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Platte County Sheriff's Office.

#### 2.6.2.5 Town of Wheatland

The Wheatland Police Department has ten sworn personnel; nine on regular patrol duty. The tenth individual is a detective. Civilian support personnel include a secretary, animal control warden, and an animal shelter custodian.

The Police Department is located in a building adjacent to the Fire Department. The building was constructed in 1927 and remodeled in 1978.

The Department occupies 783 sq ft divided into a large reception area, secretarial space, chief's office, and patrolmen's room. The Department has no jail, as all prisoners are taken to the County Jail. Appendix D of the

Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Wheatland Police Department.

The Wheatland Police Department has three marked patrol cars and two unmarked cars plus a pickup for use by the animal warden. The patrol cars last 2 years (about 100,000 miles), and the Department replaces 2 cars per year.

#### 2.6.2.6 Town of Chugwater

The Town of Chugwater has one part-time Town Marshall whose primary job is maintenance of equipment. Chugwater has small law enforcement needs and they appear to be adequately met by the occasional patrols of the Town Marshall. Other law enforcement agencies active in the Chugwater area include the Wyoming State Patrol, especially on Interstate 25 adjacent to the town, and the Platte County Sheriff's Department.

The Marshall drives a patrol car retired by the Platte County Sheriff's Department and made available, equipped with lights and radio, to the Chugwater Marshall. This vehicle has radio contact with the Sheriff's Department. The Marshall has no office.

#### 2.6.2.7 Kimball County

The Kimball County Sheriff's Department is located in the County Courthouse in Kimball. The Department has two officers; the Sheriff and one deputy. In addition, the Department has four reserve deputies, one of whom is used on most weekends for additional patrol. Civilian support staff consists of one part-time and four full-time dispatcher and/or jailers.

The Department has two marked patrol cars. The cars last 3 years or about 70,000 miles. A new patrol car is purchased about every other year.

The Sheriff's Department offices contain 960 sq ft divided into 2 offices, a booking area, reception area, dispatch room, and kitchen. The jail, which opens off the booking room, has one eight-man cell, a second cell for an eating area, another common area, and a separate cell for solitary confinement. The jail has an average daily population of three. This includes prisoners brought in by the City Police Department, as the Sheriff's Department houses city prisoners as well. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on these facilities.

Dispatching for the City Police Department is handled by the Kimball County Sheriff's Department from 5:00 PM until 8:00 AM and all day on weekends.

#### 2.6.2.8 City of Kimball

The Kimball Police Department is located in the Kimball City Hall (Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR). The Department has six officers, five on regular patrol duties. Civilian personnel include one animal control officer and a secretary/dispatcher. Nighttime and weekend dispatching for the City Police Department is handled by the County Sheriff's Department.

The Department has two marked patrol cars, one unmarked unit, and an animal control unit. The marked units last 2 years or about 50,000 miles at which time they are replaced.



The facilities of the Kimball Police Department consist of 960 sq ft divided into an interrogation room, chief's office, and dispatch and operations room in the City Hall. The building was constructed in 1924 but has been remodeled three times since. The Police Department has no jail, housing all prisoners at the County Jail.

### 2.6.3 Justice System

#### 2.6.3.1 Laramie County

##### 2.6.3.1.1 County Court

The Laramie County Court has criminal jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the county, except for municipal ordinance violations. This includes all offenses other than felonies, i.e., not punishable by either death or imprisonment in the state penitentiary. The Court may set bail for a person accused of a crime and conducts preliminary hearings in felony cases.

A summary of the Court's caseload statistics for the nine-quarter period from July 1981 to September 1983 is depicted in Table 2.6.3-1. These data are the most recent, comprehensive, and accurate available. During this time, 23,120 criminal cases were filed with the Court. Based on 9 quarters of data, the average annualized criminal caseload is approximately 10,275.

As the table reveals, the vast majority (90.4 percent) are traffic cases. Of all traffic cases, only a small portion (2.6 percent of the total) deal with the offense driving while under the influence of alcohol (DWUI). The next most significant category of cases is nontraffic with 5.92 percent of the total. The two other categories, game and fish violation and other (usually violations of dog control ordinances), each account for less than 1 percent of the total.

The largest category of disposals (dispositions) is forfeiture at 57.9 percent of total dispositions. A forfeiture is a de facto fine wherein the defendant posts a cash bond which is merely forfeited. The next highest category of disposals is guilty plea. These disposals include those cases wherein the defendant initially pleads guilty and those cases wherein the defendant changes his plea from not guilty to guilty often immediately before trial. Less than 10 percent of all disposals are by trial.

The quarterly and monthly caseload data indicate that generally from 190 to 340 cases are pending at the end of each month. Although this gives the appearance of a true backlog, further investigation has revealed that this backlog is frictional in nature and therefore not indicative of any unusual delay or true backlog.

The Court also has jurisdiction over civil matters in which the amount in controversy is less than \$7,000. The most recent annual compiled caseload statistics indicate that the Court hears approximately 4,000 civil cases per year. Roughly one-fourth of this total is small claims cases. Of total dispositions, roughly one-third are trials. The remaining two-thirds are pretrial dispositions.

Table 2.6.3-1

LARAMIE COUNTY COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD  
STATISTICS BY QUARTER  
(July 1981 To September 1983)

		<u>Filings</u>					<u>Total</u>
<u>Quarter</u>		<u>DWUI</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Game and Fish</u>	<u>Non-Traffic</u>	<u>Other</u>	
3rd 1981		40	3,007	19	265	0	3,331
4th 1981		40	2,337	27	153	0	2,557
1st 1982		77	2,346	21	129	0	2,573
2nd 1982		96	2,249	26	124	0	2,495
3rd 1982		68	3,089	22	153	0	3,332
4th 1982		57	1,795	23	117	0	1,992
1st 1983		70	2,152	9	145	0	2,376
2nd 1983		59	1,802	11	115	4	1,991
3rd 1983		95	2,171	17	167	23	2,473
<u>Total:</u>							
9 Qtrs.		602	20,890	175	1,368	27	23,120
%		2.60	90.4	0.757	5.92	0.117	99.8
<u>Annualized Caseload</u>							
		267	9,289	78	608	12	10,275

		<u>Disposals</u>						<u>Total</u>
<u>Qtr.</u>		<u>Trials</u>	<u>Guilty</u>	<u>Forfeitures</u>	<u>FTA</u>	<u>Dismissals</u>	<u>Other</u>	
3rd 1981		147	620	1,987	538	24	0	3,316
4th 1981		257	336	1,441	464	19	0	2,517
1st 1982		300	463	1,478	444	29	0	2,714
2nd 1982		269	430	1,470	394	31	0	2,594
3rd 1982		283	206	2,516	324	33	0	3,362
4th 1982		243	463	1,072	283	18	0	2,094
1st 1983		264	653	1,219	264	26	14	2,440
2nd 1983		183	419	1,143	197	25	4	1,971
3rd 1983		189	742	1,188	167	17	17	2,320
<u>Total:</u>								
9 Qtrs.		2,235	4,332	13,514	3,075	222	35	23,328
%		9.58	18.6	57.9	13.2	0.951	0.150	100
<u>Annualized Caseload</u>								
		993	1,928	6,003	1,369	99	16	10,368

Note: DWUI = driving while under the influence  
FTA = failure to appear

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office, Laramie County Court, Cheyenne.

The Laramie County Court staff consists of two full-time attorney-judges, a clerk of court, two full-time criminal clerks, one part-time criminal clerk, four full-time civil clerks, and a bookkeeper. The Court is located in the ground floor of the Laramie County Courthouse and has two courtrooms (one of which is shared by the District Court for the First Judicial District currently available 3 weeks per month) as well as limited office and workspace for the clerk and support staff. Storage space for Court files is limited. The total amount of space currently available to the Laramie County Court is 1,233 sq ft. Additional storage space is located on the third floor of the building where the civil division of the Court is located. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides a capacity and condition analysis of the courthouse.

In addition to cases, the Laramie County Court is actively involved in several special programs to assist offenders. These include the alcohol traffic safety school, halfway houses, and projects Pathfinder and Hope for drug abusers.

The staff, facilities, and space currently serving the Laramie County Court are adequate to meet its present caseload. However, both the caseload data and interviews with Court officials and staff reveal that the Court is presently operating at capacity and that any increase in caseload over present levels would result in backlog and possible degradations in service levels.

#### 2.6.3.1.2 District Court

State district courts have general jurisdiction in criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in felony cases, high misdemeanors beyond the jurisdiction of county and justice courts, and juvenile code cases. District courts have civil jurisdiction generally concurrent with County courts. District courts also have appellate jurisdiction to consider appeals from the county, justice, and municipal courts.

The First Wyoming Judicial District is located in Laramie County, encompassing all of Laramie County with the Court facility in Cheyenne. Caseload statistics for the Court are contained in Table 2.6.3-2.

The District Court's staff includes two full-time judges, one part-time judge, a clerk of the court, a law clerk, two court reporters, and a secretary. Four bailiffs are currently available to the Court. The support staff for the clerk of the court includes a deputy clerk, and six bookkeeping and clerk typist personnel assigned to both the criminal and civil caseload.

The Court is located in the Laramie County Courthouse and is served by three courtrooms (one of which is shared with the Laramie County Court), chambers offices for each judge, a clerk's office, and an open workspace for clerk support staff. Additional space is used by the Court for civil functions. Storage space for Court files is a major problem. Currently, Court files are stored in the clerk's office, in the judges' chamber office, and in the county warehouse. Total space currently available to the District Court is 6,650 sq ft.

Table 2.6.3-2  
CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT COURT,  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (LARAMIE COUNTY) FOR THE YEARS  
1981 AND 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Civil:</u>					
Cases Filed	1,594		1,807		-12%
Cases Pending 1-1	424		1,091		-61%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	419	28%	642	26%	-35%
Default	233	15%	503	21%	-54%
Court Trial	850	56%	1,290	53%	-34%
Jury Trial	8	1%	12	0%	-33%
Other	0	0%	2	0%	
Total Disposals	1,510	100%	2,449	100%	-38%
Cases Pending 12-31	508		424		+20%
<u>Criminal:</u>					
Cases Filed	209		189		+11%
Cases Pending 1-1	85		83		+2%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	80	38%	81	44%	-1%
Guilty Plea	103	50%	81	44%	+27%
Court Trial	5	2%	0	0%	
Jury Trial	14	7%	23	12%	-39%
Other	7	3%	1	0%	+600%
Total Disposals	209	100%	186	100%	+12%
Cases Pending 12-31	85		85		none
Total Civil	508		424		
Total Criminal	85		85		
TOTAL CASES PENDING 12-31:	593		509		+17%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

Based on a judge-to-criminal case ratio of 1:80 (2.5 judges for approximately 200 criminal cases per year) and a judge-to-civil case ratio of 1:720 (2.5 judges for approximately 1,800 civil cases per year), the Court is currently operating within its capacity. The space available to the Court is adequate except for storage space.

#### 2.6.3.1.3 Legal Services for Southeastern Wyoming, Inc.

The federally controlled Legal Services Corporation was established pursuant to the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2996 et seq.). The purpose of the act is to provide civil legal advice and representation to low-income persons. More specifically, the duties of the local Legal Services offices fall into four categories: civil law representation, advice, and referral; appellate advocacy on particular issues when there is a pattern of impact on the client population; and legislative and administrative advocacy for specifically affected clients where permitted by regulation.

The only Legal Services office within the Region of Influence is in Cheyenne. Legal Services for Southeastern Wyoming provides representation to a client population in six counties: Laramie, Goshen, Platte, Albany, Niobrara, and Carbon. The staff consists of two full-time attorneys, one temporary law clerk/intern, an administrative assistant/secretary, and a receptionist secretary.

A summary of the office's caseload statistics for 1980 through 1983 is depicted in Table 2.6.3-3. The types of cases handled reflect generally the case type priorities set by the corporation's board of directors. Currently the priorities are cases dealing with income maintenance (also including consumer finance and employment) and shelter (housing). In addition, the office handles a number of family law cases. The reported statistics do not include, however, a substantial number of client contacts wherein referral services are rendered. The 1983 estimated annualized caseload, based on 221 cases during 3 quarters, is 295 cases.

The table reveals a decline in caseloads from 1981 to 1982, when the office staff was reduced, due to federal budgetary cutbacks, from four attorneys to two. The attorney-to-case ratio, however, has been increasing over these 4 years and has nearly doubled from 1980 to 1983. According to the local director, the office generally always operates at capacity given the number of attorneys. The result, especially with the recent halving of staff, is that the office must prioritize which cases it accepts and turn away other potential clients. Based on caseload data and interviews with office personnel, the office currently has a substantial unmet need and would require an additional four attorneys in order to effectively carry out the four categories of duties enumerated above.

Table 2.6.3-3  
CASELOAD FOR LEGAL SERVICES FOR SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.  
(1980 TO 1983)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>(3 qtrs. only)</u>
Consumer Finance	75	116	61	66
Employment	7	23	11	7
Family	128	194	111	42
Juvenile	2	1	1	8
Health	14	5	0	4
Housing	40	41	21	38
Income				
Maintenance	24	45	40	44
Individual				
Rights	3	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	49	50	21	8
TOTAL:	342	479	270	221
Attorney-to- Case Ratio	86	120	135	148

#### 2.6.3.2 City of Cheyenne

The Cheyenne Municipal Court is the only court operating in the city of Cheyenne. The Municipal Court has exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanor municipal ordinance violations subject to punishment by fines not exceeding \$750 and/or imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding 6 months. Examples are traffic citations and animal control violations.

Criminal caseload statistics for the Cheyenne Municipal Court are depicted in Table 2.6.3-4 for the nine-quarter period from July 1981 to September 1983. A total of 28,272 cases were filed during the period indicating an average annualized caseload of approximately 12,565. The data indicate that a majority of cases, 60.2 percent were traffic code violations and that 4.52 percent of all cases involve drunk driving (DWUI). The remaining 35.3 percent of cases are nontraffic in nature. A majority of disposals (dispositions) are by forfeiture, guilty plea, and failure to appear which collectively account for 82 percent of the total. Less than 15 percent of all cases end in trial.

Cheyenne Municipal Court staff consists of one full-time attorney judge, one part-time attorney judge, one court clerk, one bailiff and court commissioner, one liaison city police officer, and three clerk typists. The single courtroom, clerk's office, and judge's chambers are located in the Cheyenne Municipal Building. Limited space is available for storage of Court files and the Court has recently begun to computerize dispositions. Based on available caseload data and discussions with Court personnel, the Court is presently operating near capacity.

Table 2.6.3-4

CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD  
STATISTICS BY QUARTER  
(JULY 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 1983)

<u>Filings</u>							
<u>Quarter</u>		<u>DWUI</u>	<u>Other Traffic</u>	<u>Non- Traffic</u>	<u>Total</u>		
3rd	1981	122	1,600	1,220	2,942		
4th	1981	151	1,947	874	2,972		
1st	1982	141	1,896	1,060	3,097		
2nd	1982	208	1,726	1,072	3,006		
3rd	1982	135	1,635	1,329	3,099		
4th	1982	132	2,661	1,135	3,928		
1st	1983	111	1,777	1,069	2,957		
2nd	1983	154	1,917	991	3,062		
3rd	1983	124	1,847	1,238	3,209		
9 Qtr. Total:		1,278	17,006	9,988	28,272		
%		4.52	60.2	35.3	100		
Annualized Average		568	7,564	4,435	12,565		
<u>Disposals</u>							
<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Trials</u>	<u>Guilty</u>	<u>Forfeitures</u>	<u>FTA</u>	<u>Dismissals</u>	<u>Total</u>	
3rd	1981	251	512	1,372	17	80	2,232
4th	1981	183	356	1,674	48	115	2,376
1st	1982	236	561	1,512	116	119	2,544
2nd	1982	234	597	1,405	80	81	2,397
3rd	1982	428	743	1,503	133	83	2,890
4th	1982	380	681	2,183	207	118	3,569
1st	1983	749	722	1,395	180	152	3,198
2nd	1983	637	617	1,573	90	71	2,988
3rd	1983	564	681	1,624	159	66	3,094
9 Qtr. Total:		3,662	5,470	14,241	1,030	885	25,288
%		14.5	21.6	56.3	4.07	3.50	100
Average Annualized		1,630	2,428	6,327	457	393	11,239

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office, Cheyenne Municipal Court.

The Cheyenne City Attorney's office conducts the prosecutorial function for the Cheyenne Municipal Court. For purposes of prosecution, ordinance violation cases can be divided into two groups. In cases where the defendant appears without counsel, the City Attorney's office is not involved in prosecution; rather, only the officer on duty or citizen complainant is present. Formal prosecutions do occur, however, when the defendant appears through counsel. The City Attorney's office handles approximately 60 to 75 (or roughly 7 percent of all monthly filings) of these attorney cases per month. Roughly one-half of these cases are traffic-related including DWUI. The remaining include interference with police officers and disturbing the peace. Prosecutions for zoning or building code violations occur only infrequently. The caseload has been increasing over the past few years and is always significantly higher in the weeks following "Frontier Days." In addition, the office has responsibilities include giving civil law advice and representation to the City, Civil Council, and other City departments, reviewing ordinances, leases, and contracts, and conducting civil litigation.

The City Attorney's staff consists of a part-time city attorney (who also pursues a private law practice), two full-time deputy attorneys who share responsibility for prosecutions, and a full-time legal secretary-office manager. In addition, the office usually employs a law student intern during the summer to assist in legal research. The office is served by three offices, one for each attorney, and a combination waiting room and secretary's workspace. Limited storage space is available for office files in the hallway connecting the office to the Municipal Court.

Based on caseload statistics and interviews with office personnel, the City Attorney's office is currently operating close to capacity. However, the office does currently have the staff and facilities to handle its existing criminal caseload. As is true with other prosecutors' offices, the caseload does tax capacity during certain times of the year but on average current staff and facilities are adequate. During the past year there has been some discussion of devoting a deputy entirely to criminal prosecutions and making the city attorney a full-time position. At the present time, this is neither planned nor budgeted.

#### 2.6.3.3 Town of Pine Bluffs

The Pine Bluffs Municipal Court handles approximately 10 traffic cases per month or 120 cases per year. The Court's staff is a part-time lay judge and the Pine Bluffs Town Council Chambers are used for a courtroom.

Presently the Court is functioning well within its operational capacity.

#### 2.6.3.4 Platte County

Justice of the Peace Courts (Justice Courts) function in all counties which do not have county courts. Their criminal jurisdiction is the same as county courts, i.e., jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the county punishable by a fine under \$750 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for a period less than 6 months. The Justice Courts also conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases.



Justice Court facilities for Platte County are located in Wheatland and Guernsey. Around two-thirds of the caseload occurs in Wheatland and one-third in Guernsey. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office indicate that Platte County Justice Court handles approximately 460 cases per month or 5,520 cases per year. Of this, nearly 90 percent are traffic cases; of the nontraffic cases approximately 2 percent are fish and game cases. The data also indicate the Court does not have any substantial backlog. Approximately 95 percent or greater of all cases filed or pending are disposed of by forfeiture or guilty plea. The Court also handles one or two felony preliminaries per month.

The Court's staff includes one full-time lay judge (court coordinator data indicate two part-time lay judges, presumably one for Wheatland and one for Guernsey), a full-time clerk of the court, and a part-time deputy clerk. The Court is served by a courtroom, judge's chambers, and a clerk's office. Limited storage space for Court files is available in the clerk's office. In addition to collecting fines, the Court also participates in the alcohol traffic safety school conducted by the County.

Based on data currently available, and on the absence of any substantial backlog of cases, the Platte County Justice Court currently has the capacity to handle its existing caseload.

The prosecutorial function for the Platte County Justice Court and the District Court located in Platte County is carried out by the County Attorney. Approximately 85 percent of the County Attorney's time is devoted to criminal prosecutions. As of January 1, 1983, the County changed from having a full-time deputy for criminal prosecutions and a part-time County Attorney to handle both functions. The additional half-time position was deemed necessary during the Laramie River Power Station peak construction force years.

The County Attorney is supported by a full-time legal secretary and another attorney who is available when the County Attorney is not.

Based on existing caseload and staff, the Platte County Attorney's office currently has the capacity to effectively carry out its prosecutorial duties.

#### 2.6.3.4.1 District Court

Wyoming's Eighth Judicial District encompasses Platte, Goshen, Converse, and Niobrara counties. A District Court facility is located within each county to provide a forum for those cases having venue within the county. Table 2.6.3-5 sets forth a summary of criminal caseload statistics for the Eighth Judicial District and reveals that the District's caseload has decreased from 1981 to 1982. Platte County generally contributes approximately 28 percent of the District's caseload.

The District Court facilities for Platte County are located in Wheatland in the Platte County Courthouse. See Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPT for facility analysis of Courthouse. Table 2.6.3-6 shows Platte County caseload statistics for the Court for the years 1981 and 1982. The total caseload for 1982 was significantly less than for 1981 and, based on recent data, it appears that the 1983 caseload may be significantly less than 1982.

Table 2.6.3-5

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
(PLATTE, GOSHEN, AND NIOBRARA COUNTIES)  
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Civil:</u>					
Cases Filed	883		871		+1%
Cases Pending 1-1	361		343		+5%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	271	31%	237	28%	+14%
Default	250	28%	209	24%	+20%
Court Trial	284	32%	321	38%	-12%
Jury Trial	1	0%	7	1%	-86%
Other	76	9%	78	9%	-3%
Total Disposals	882	100%	852	100%	+4%
Cases Pending 12-31	362		362		none
<u>Criminal:</u>					
Cases Filed	126		136		-7%
Cases Pending 1-1	46		59		-22%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	14	12%	24	17%	-42%
Guilty Plea	54	46%	74	51%	-27%
Court Trial	21	18%	24	17%	-13%
Jury Trial	7	6%	5	3%	+40%
Other	21	18%	18	12%	+17%
Total Disposals	117	100%	145	100%	-19%
Cases Pending 12-31	55		50		+10%
Total Civil	362		362		
Total Criminal	55		50		
TOTAL CASES PENDING 12-31:	417		412		+1%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

Table 2.6.3-6

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
(PLATTE COUNTY) FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Civil:</u>					
Cases Filed	243		271		-10%
Cases Pending 1-1	106		104		+2%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	88	34.5%	67	25%	+31%
Default	35	14%	31	11%	+13%
Court Trial	98	38%	140	52%	-30%
Jury Trial	1	.5%	2	1%	-50%
Other	34	13%	29	11%	+17%
Total Disposals	256	100%	269	100%	-5%
Cases Pending 12-31	93		106		-12%
<u>Criminal:</u>					
Cases Filed	35		43		-19%
Cases Pending 1-1	8		12		-33%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	1	5%	12	26%	-92%
Guilty Plea	10	45%	25	54%	-60%
Court Trial	2	9%	4	9%	-50%
Jury Trial	3	14%	2	4%	+50%
Other	6	27%	3	7%	+100%
Total Disposals	22	100%	46	100%	-52%
Cases Pending 12-31	21		9		+133%
Total Civil	93		106		
Total Criminal	21		9		
TOTAL CASES PENDING 12-31:	114		115		-1%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

The Court's staff consists of one part-time judge (shared with Goshen and Niobrara counties), a court reporter, a clerk of the court, and a part-time deputy clerk. The Court is served by a large courtroom, judge's chambers, court reporter's office, and clerk's office. Sufficient storage space for Court files is available.

Based on available data, the Court's capacity is currently adequate to handle its existing caseload.

#### 2.6.3.5 Town of Wheatland

The Wheatland Municipal Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear cases involving the violations of the Wheatland Municipal Code. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office indicate that the Court handles approximately 90 cases per month or 1,080 cases per year. Of this total, approximately 80 percent are traffic cases. About 90 percent of the dispositions are by guilty plea, forfeiture, and failure to appear. Generally, no more than two or three trials are held each month. The slight backlog of cases which exists each month is, according to Court officials, frictional in nature and attributed to those cases where collection of fines imposed is pending.

The Court's staff consists of one full-time lay judge, a part-time alternate lay judge, and a clerk of the court. Court is held in the Wheatland Town Council chambers. There is a clerk's office but no judge's chambers. Adequate storage space is available for Court files.

Based on data currently available, the Wheatland Municipal Court has the capacity to handle its existing caseload without any substantial backlog.

The prosecution functions in the Wheatland Municipal Court are conducted by the Wheatland Town Attorney's office. Formal prosecutions are conducted only in cases when the defendant pleads not guilty and appears through counsel. In other contested cases only the police officer on duty appears. Formal prosecutions, therefore, occur infrequently (i.e., six to ten per year).

The office's staff consists of a part-time town attorney and a part-time deputy town attorney both of whom also have private law practices. Two legal secretaries are available as support staff.

Because formal prosecutions are conducted only infrequently, the Wheatland Town Attorney's office currently has the capacity to adequately handle its existing caseload. Further, the office seems to have substantial excess capacity.

#### 2.6.3.6 Town of Chugwater

The Chugwater Municipal Court has jurisdiction over all cases covering Chugwater Municipal Ordinance violators. The Court handles approximately 2 traffic cases per month or 24 cases per year. The Court's staff consists of one part-time lay judge and the town council chambers serve as the courtroom. Prosecutions are conducted by the police officer who issues the summons. The Court is currently functioning within its operational capacity.

#### 2.6.3.7 Kimball County

In 1972, the Nebraska State Legislature revamped the structure of the State's criminal justice system. Among other major changes, justice of the peace and police magistrate courts were abolished and their functions were merged into the County system. Thereafter, within all rural counties, the criminal caseload has been divided between a county court and a county district court. Outside of Omaha and Lincoln, there are no municipal courts; violations of municipal ordinances are now originally processed in the county courts. Each of Nebraska's 93 counties is assigned to 1 of the 21 judicial districts designated by State statute. Kimball County lies within the Nineteenth Judicial District and its courts are located in the city of Kimball, the county seat.

##### 2.6.3.7.1 County Court

The Kimball County Court has jurisdiction over misdemeanors, city and village ordinance violations, juvenile matters, and felony preliminary hearings.

Kimball County Court caseload has shown a downward trend over recent years. Available statistics are shown in Table 2.6.3-7.

The County Court is staffed by a court clerk, a deputy clerk, and two clericals (one full time and one part time). The Court Clerk, who also serves as Associate County Judge, is paid by the State for her judicial and clerical duties. The rest of the clerical staff is paid by the County.

Table 2.6.3-7

#### SUMMARY OF CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR KIMBALL COUNTY COURT 1980-1983

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>(6 mo.)</u>
Total Cases Filed	1,030	1,048	902	485
Total Cases Disposed	1,154	1,008	975	466
Total Court Trials	15	26	21	17
Total Jury Trials	0	0	1	0

Felony Cases Filed 66 (1.9% of total cases filed)  
(January 1980 - June 1983)

Percent of cases disposed of prior to trial - 97.4%

Source: Clerk of the Kimball County Court.

The Kimball County Attorney handles criminal matters in the County Court as well as the County District Court. The County Attorney's staff includes the County Attorney, one deputy county attorney, and one full-time clerical employee.

Facilities for the County Court are housed in the three-story County Courthouse building. Floor space allocated for the County Courtroom is approximately 1,500 sq ft, with another 500 sq ft allocated for the judicial and

clerical offices. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTA provides further data on the Kimball County Courthouse. The County Attorney has a 500 sq ft office on the first floor, in addition to his private office space located about one-half block from the courthouse building. There is no public defender for Kimball County.

From discussions with judicial system personnel, it appears that the present staff and facilities of the County Court are more than ample for the present caseload. File storage has reached the point where a new, more efficient system must be implemented to fully utilize available vertical space. Micro-filming of file documents is now a fairly standard procedure. Furthermore, though there are currently no computers in use, storage of Uniform Commercial Codes cases in a statewide computer network has been ordered for 1985 by the State Legislature.

#### 2.6.3.7.2 County District Court

Jurisdiction of the County District Court covers all felony cases, and appeals from county and municipal courts.

The trend in the criminal caseload for the Kimball County District Court has also been a gradually decreasing one. Available statistics are shown in Table 2.6.3-8.

Table 2.6.3-8

#### SUMMARY OF CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR KIMBALL COUNTY DISTRICT COURT 1980-1982

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Total Cases Filed	8	11	4
Total Cases Disposed	18	22	7

Source: Clerk of the Kimball County District Court.

The personnel in the County District Court consist of one district court judge, a full-time clerk, a full-time deputy clerk, and a part-time court reporter. In addition to his Kimball County duties, the judge also handles the District Court docket in Banner County. The clerk of the district court also serves as county clerk.

Facilities for the County District Court are housed in the County Courthouse. The District Court Clerk's office occupies about 1,000 sq ft on the second floor. The District courtroom covers approximately 5,000 sq ft, with an additional 800 sq ft for the judge's chambers and 300 sq ft for the deputy clerk and reporter.

From discussions with judicial system personnel, it appears that the present staff and facilities of the County District Court are adequate for the present caseload. File storage has reached the point where a new, more efficient system must be implemented to fully utilize available vertical space.

## 2.6.4 Fire Protection

### 2.6.4.1 Laramie County

Rural Laramie County is provided fire protection by seven fire districts, as shown in Figure 2.6.4-1. The following sections discuss each of these districts.

#### 2.6.4.1.1 Fire District No. 1

Laramie County Fire District No. 1 provides fire protection services to an area of 200 square miles (sq mi) outside of Cheyenne south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the Colorado state line (Figure 2.6.4-1). The District has one paid employee responsible for vehicle maintenance, but is otherwise manned by volunteer firefighters. The District's fire station is located south of Cheyenne at 207 East Allison Street. That station was originally constructed in 1967, with an addition made in 1973. The facility is in good condition and contains approximately 3,600 sq ft. It houses two pumpers (one of which is a reserve unit) and three tankers with pumping capacity. First response to an alarm is with two tankers by a minimum of two men each, with the pumpers held in reserve. About half of all calls are rescue calls with the other half being fire calls. Because the firefighters are volunteers, there are no living facilities at the fire station. Capacity and condition information on the District's facilities is contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. A listing of the District's major capital equipment is found in Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

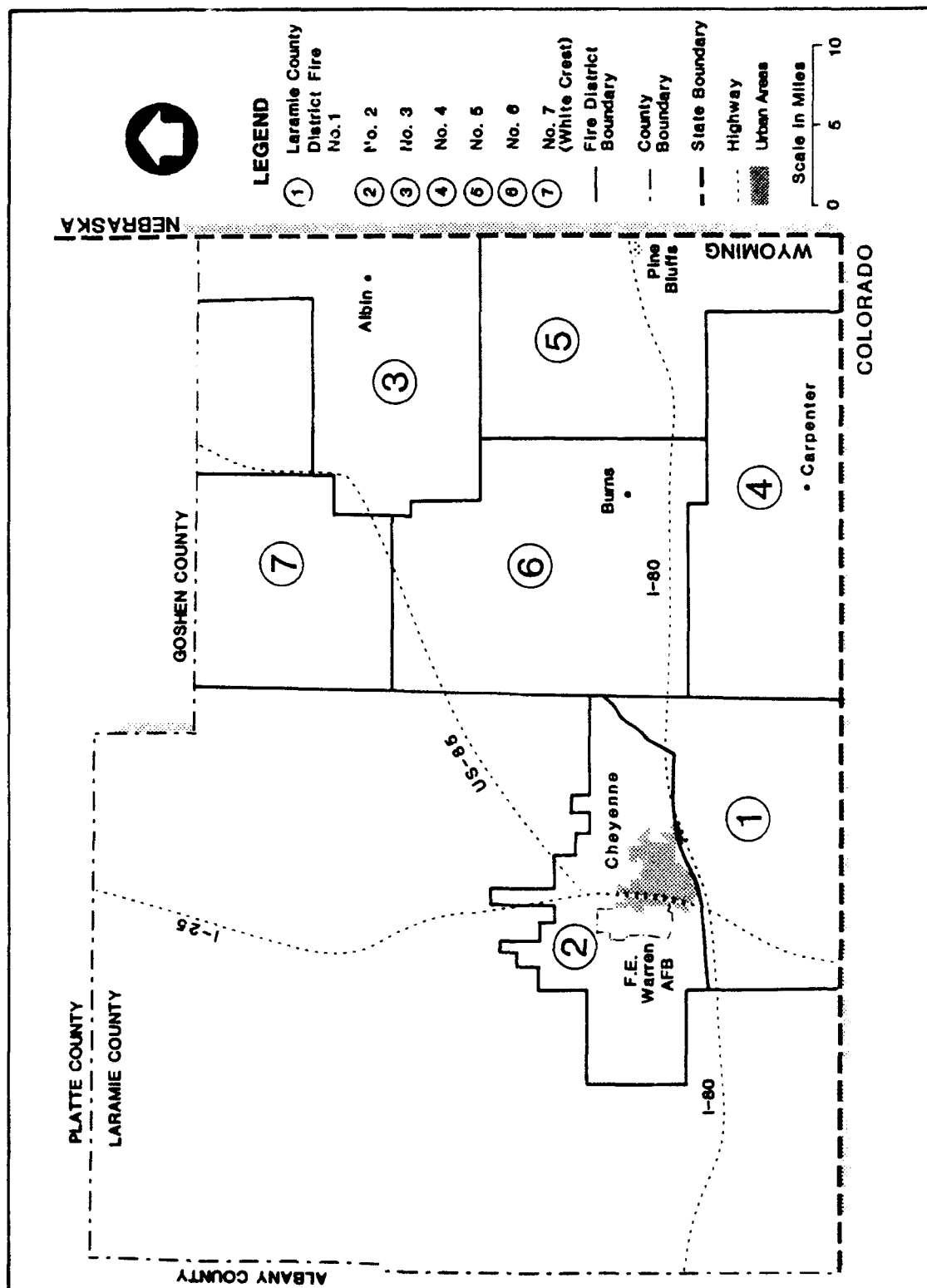
Most of the District's calls occur in an area just south of Cheyenne in the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District (SCW&SD). This area has fire hydrants. Even within the hydranted area, however, the District usually finds it expeditious to use tankers for its water supply rather than the hydrants. The remainder of the District is away from any central water supply and water must be trucked to the fire site.

Other vehicles owned by the District include a pickup truck, a van used for rescue purposes, and a chief's car. The van is currently parked outside because of space limitations in the station. The District is accumulating funds to add additional space to the building. District No. 1 has a fire insurance rating of nine, as rated by the Insurance Services Office. The rating scale gives a rating of one to those places with the best fire protection and a rating of ten to those areas with minimal fire protection.

#### 2.6.4.1.2 Fire District No. 2

The area outside of Cheyenne to the north is provided fire protection services by Laramie County Fire District No. 2. The District serves an area of about 164 sq mi with 21 volunteers. The number of volunteers is expected to increase to 27 in the near future. Fire District No. 2 is believed to be unique in Wyoming in requiring that all its volunteers meet Wyoming standards for Firefighter One by the end of their first year as a volunteer.

Fire District No. 2 has two fire stations. Station No. 1 is northeast of Cheyenne at 4710 Rocks Springs Road. Built in the late 1950s, the building is in fair condition requiring periodic repair and contains 2,160 sq ft. This



LARAMIE COUNTY RURAL FIRE DISTRICTS

FIGURE NO. 2.6.4-1



station houses one pumper, a small "quick-attack" truck primarily for grass fires, and a four-wheel drive equipment truck. Station No. 2 is north of Cheyenne at 8843 Yellowstone Road. This station was constructed in 1972 and is in good condition. It contains 3,600 sq ft and houses 2 pumpers, 1 pumper/tanker, and a 4-wheel drive equipment vehicle. In addition, the District owns a chief's car. Because it is a volunteer district, neither fire station has living quarters. Further information on Fire District facilities is contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. A listing of the District's major capital equipment is found in Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR. District No. 2 has a fire insurance rating of nine.

There are no strictly defined areas served by either one of the District's two stations. Both stations respond to each call with appropriate equipment. Because there are no organized fire districts west or north of Fire District No. 2, the District responds to calls for assistance outside its boundaries. In the first half of 1982, 24 percent of the calls answered by the District were to sites outside District boundaries. About a third of the District's calls are rescue calls, rather than fire calls. While most fire calls are to points within the District, most rescue calls are to points outside the District. Because of the special rescue equipment owned by the District and the training of its volunteers, the District is called out for rescues on Interstate 25 and U.S. 85 north to the county line and to other locations well outside the District.

#### 2.6.4.1.3 Fire District No. 3

Laramie County Fire District No. 3 serves 186 sq mi around Albin in extreme northeast Laramie County. At this time, the Town of Albin has its own fire department, but that department is in the process of being combined with Fire District No. 3. The combined agency will continue to be housed in a 6,000 sq ft station in Albin constructed in 1981. There are presently 15 volunteers in the District who man three pumper/tankers, with a new four-wheel drive "quick-attack" vehicle expected to be delivered during 1983. District No. 3 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

#### 2.6.4.1.4 Fire District No. 4

Laramie County Fire District No. 4 provides fire protection services to an area of 185 sq mi east and west of Carpenter, where its station is located. The District has 12 volunteers. Equipment includes three pumper/tankers, one "quick-attack" unit, and an equipment and rescue vehicle. District No. 4 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

#### 2.6.4.1.5 Fire District No. 5

Laramie County Fire District No. 5 is headquartered in Pine Bluffs. The Town of Pine Bluffs has its own fire department, and the Town Fire Department and the rural fire district share 13 volunteers between them. While the two fire departments share volunteers, they have separate fire stations and fire-fighting vehicles. District No. 5 has its station at Fourth Street and Highway 30 on the western edge of town. The 1,400 sq ft station was constructed in 1972 and consists of a 3-bay metal building. The station houses a pumper/tanker, a tanker, and a "quick-attack" unit with a new tanker expected to be delivered in January 1984. The District includes an area of about 213 sq mi west, north, and south of Pine Bluffs.

The Town Fire Department is located in a 1920s brick building at Second and Market Streets. This building contains about 600 sq ft of space and houses 2 pumper/tankers. The two fire departments jointly own an ambulance and there is a van used as a personnel carrier that can be use as a backup ambulance if necessary.

The volunteers respond to approximately 5 fires per year in the town and between 15 and 25 fires per year in the rural district. The rural district has a fire insurance rating of ten while the town is rated seven.

#### 2.6.4.1.6 Fire District No. 6

Laramie County Fire District No. 6 has its main fire station in Burns, with one piece of equipment garaged in Hillsdale. The Burns station was constructed in 1982 and has about 8,250 sq ft. The District's 15 volunteers use 3 pumpers (one of which is housed in a private garage in Hillsdale), 1 tanker, and a new "quick-attack" unit to be delivered this year. District No. 6 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

#### 2.6.4.1.7 Fire District No. 7

Laramie County Fire District No. 7, also known as the Whitecrest Fire District, is the newest fire district in Laramie County. The District is headquartered at Midway on U.S. 85 north of Hillsdale, and currently has six volunteers. The District has one piece of equipment, a new four-wheel drive pumper/tanker, garaged in the station at Midway. The station was constructed in 1981. District No. 7 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

#### 2.6.4.1.8 Other Fire Protection Areas

There are currently 14 fire zones throughout northern and western Laramie County. Unlike fire districts, fire zones are not legal entities and have no taxing authority. They generally consist of a single piece of firefighting equipment located at a ranchstead and operated by local personnel as needed. Most of the equipment used in the fire zones dates from the early 1950s.

#### 2.6.4.2 City of Cheyenne

The Cheyenne Fire Department provides fire protection services to all areas within the Cheyenne city limits. The Department has a total of 89 firefighters plus a chief, secretary, training officer, and 6 individuals in fire prevention and inspection activities.

Fire Department personnel are stationed at six fire stations in different areas of the city. Each station serves a designated area of the city, as well as providing backup services to the other stations (Figure 2.6.4-2). See Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for facility capacity and condition information.

Central Fire Station No. 1 houses two pumpers and two aerial units and has a minimum of eight firefighters on duty at all times. Fire Stations 2 through 6 generally house one pumper each except for Station No. 5 which has two pumpers. Each of these neighborhood stations has a minimum of three firefighters on duty at all times. Fire Stations 3 through 6 each have some

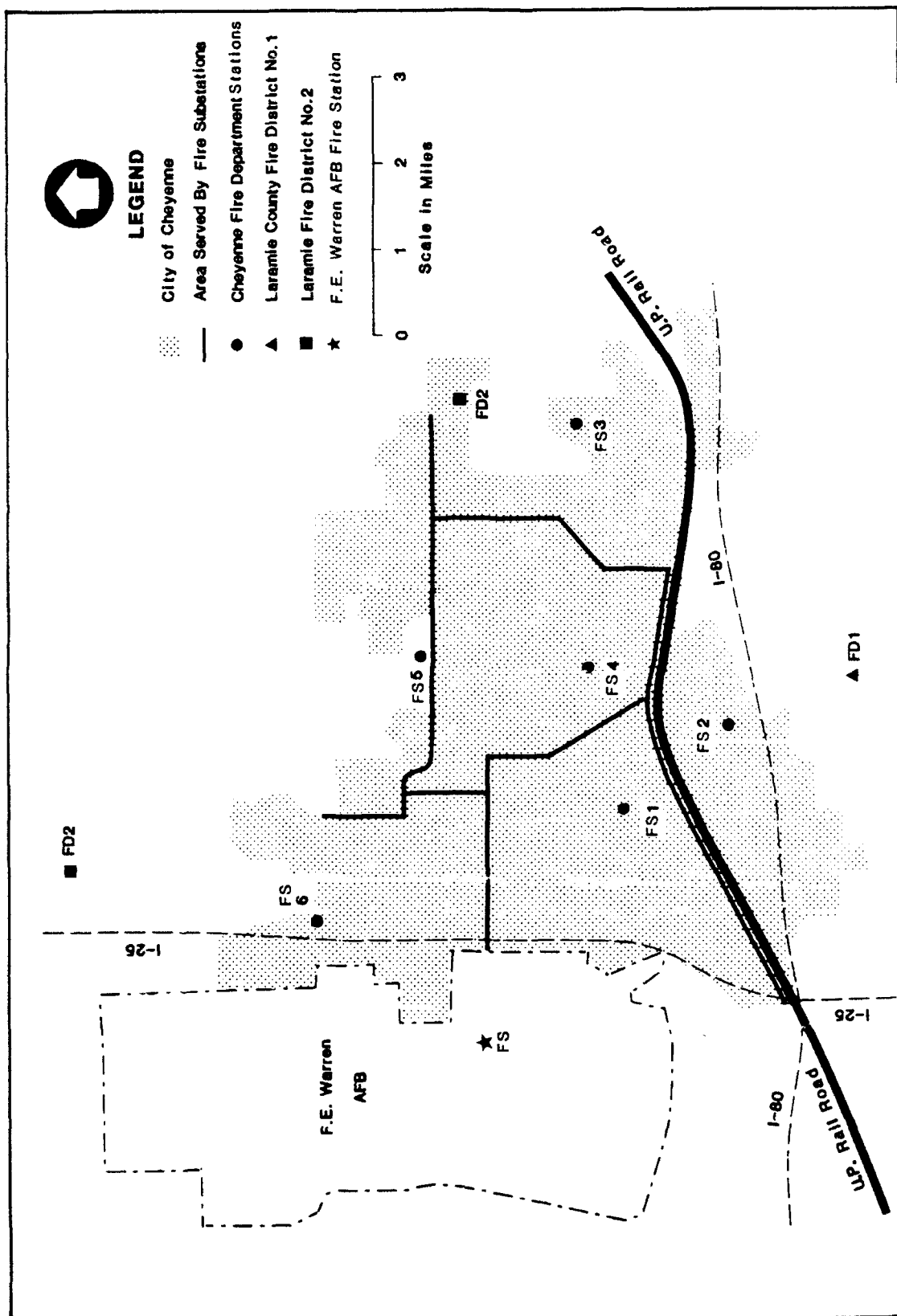


FIGURE NO. 2.6.4-2

CHEYENNE AREA FIRE STATIONS

excess space for additional vehicles or other uses. Station No. 1, built in 1931, houses a reserve fire truck and is full, while Station No. 2, built in 1943, is inadequately sized for modern equipment and living space requirements. The station is scheduled to be rebuilt and relocated within the next 3 years according to the Department's long-range plan.

A listing of the Fire Department's capital equipment is found in Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

Depending upon the location of a particular fire, the Department has a response time of 3 to 4 minutes from alarm to first unit on the scene. The fire insurance rating within the city is presently five, and is to be reviewed in the near future for possible revision.

The Cheyenne Fire Department has had mutual aid agreements with the two fire districts that provide fire protection services to the unincorporated areas around the city - Laramie County Fire Districts No. 1 and 2. Under these agreements, the respective agencies agreed to provide backup services to one another if needed. These agreements are not in effect now, according to the Cheyenne Fire Chief.

Two areas of concern to the Cheyenne Fire Department are low water pressure and low density fire hydrant spacing in certain areas of the city of Cheyenne. Low water pressure occurs in areas on either side of Central Avenue between Interstate 80 and the Union Pacific Railroad and in two other areas just north of Lincolnway. This issue is to be addressed during 1983 and 1984 by a water main improvement program that is expected to solve the problem. Wide spacing of fire hydrants is a problem in an area north of Pershing between Concord and Converse streets; however, this is not an acute problem at this time.

A fire-flow analysis was performed for the entire Cheyenne Urban Area, including SCW&SD using a computerized modeling procedure known as WATSIM (refer to the Utilities EPTR). By analyzing main sizes and pressures, the model was able to estimate the volume and pressure of water that can be delivered to a specific point undergoing a fire-flow simulation. Four areas were analyzed under fire-flow conditions; the Valley Vista subdivision (new development area) on the eastern end of the water distribution system, the commercial areas of Frontier Mall, downtown Cheyenne, and the SCW&SD, which is outside of the city's corporate limits but still part of the water system. The analysis indicated that all of the areas, except Frontier Mall, could draw adequate fire flow without degrading the level of service in the immediate vicinity. The Frontier Mall area would require infilling and reinforcement of the existing water distribution system grid through the installation of additional or larger mains.

The Air National Guard provides and maintains crash, fire, and rescue equipment at Cheyenne Airport. Eight pieces of equipment, including three pumpers, a foam truck, and an ambulance are active. The equipment is jointly manned by the Air National Guard and the Airport Board which has three full-time employees assigned. Equipment and personnel are supplied by the Air Guard in exchange for a reduction in their joint user fee. The available service has been deemed adequate by airport officials.

#### 2.6.4.3 Platte County, Towns of Wheatland and Chugwater

There are two fire districts and four fire departments in Platte County. The communities of Wheatland, Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater have fire departments. Rural Fire District 1F includes an area of about 121 square miles around Wheatland outside the city and District No. 1 takes in the remainder of Platte County.

The Wheatland Fire Department is manned by the same volunteers as Fire District 1F. There are presently 37 volunteers. All equipment is garaged at the fire station in Wheatland. That equipment consists of eight pumpers, one tanker, one "quick-attack" unit, one rescue vehicle, and two station wagons. Each of these vehicles is owned either by the City of Wheatland, District 1F, or by the fire department volunteers as a group.

The fire station building consists of three segments. One, built in 1912, is used in part by the Wheatland Police Department and as a garage for police cars. It also houses an ambulance and equipment of the Fire Department and Fire District. Adjacent to this structure is a garage for fire vehicles, built in 1960 and containing 6,300 sq ft. These two portions of the building are owned by the City of Wheatland. Adjacent to them is a second addition, owned by the volunteers, built in 1978 and containing 3,200 sq ft. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Wheatland Fire Station.

The Town of Wheatland has a fire insurance rating of seven, while the area served by District 1F is rated nine.

Volunteers, equipment, and facilities of Fire District No. 1 are in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater where they are located along with the equipment and facilities of those three community fire departments. Fire protection in Chugwater is provided by the volunteers and equipment of the Chugwater Volunteer Fire Department. The same volunteers that serve the town of Chugwater also serve part of Platte County Fire District No. 1 including the 150 sq mi corner of extreme southwest Platte County, which contains Rural Fire Zone No. 3.

Fourteen volunteers are active in the Chugwater area. Four more volunteers are expected to be added in the coming months. As noted, these volunteers respond to fire both inside Chugwater, and in the surrounding area.

Two fire stations are located in Chugwater, one adjacent to the Town Hall and library and the other 2.5 blocks north. Equipment housed in these structures includes a pumper/tanker, "quick-attack" unit, and ambulance owned by the Town Fire Department, and two pumper/tankers, and a second "quick-attack" unit owned by the Rural Fire District. Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR shows the capacity of this equipment.

#### 2.6.4.4 Kimball County and City of Kimball

The Kimball Fire Department and the Kimball Rural Fire District share volunteers and fire stations, though firefighting vehicles are owned separately. There are 39 volunteer firefighters including a chief and assistant chief.

The fire station is located in Kimball. Built in the 1950s, it has recently been reroofed and is in good condition. The building contains 3,500 sq ft and is used to house the 8 pieces of firefighting equipment. There is additional space at the rear of the building used as a meeting hall. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Kimball Fire Department.

Firefighting vehicles include 5 pumpers, 2 with capacities of 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm), 1 with 750 gpm, and 2 with 500 gpm; a "quick-attack" unit; one 2,000 gallon tanker; and 1 ambulance/rescue vehicle. The ambulance is used primarily to backup private ambulance service operating under contract to the County. Of the firefighting vehicles, the City owns three, the Rural Fire District owns four, and one unit is jointly owned. Six of these vehicles are over 15 years old and 2 are reported to be in poor condition. An inventory of Kimball Fire Department and Rural Fire District equipment is given in Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

The Kimball Fire Department serves the city of Kimball. The Kimball Rural Fire District includes an area running north and south through the county about 15 miles wide, centering on the city of Kimball. Kimball has a fire insurance rating of six while the rural area is rated eight.

#### 2.6.5 Health Care

##### 2.6.5.1 Laramie County

###### 2.6.5.1.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

There are four hospitals in Laramie County, including two civilian and two federal. These facilities are located in the city of Cheyenne, where approximately 80 percent of the population resides.

The service area for the two civilian hospitals - Laramie County Memorial and De Paul - encompasses portions of southeastern Wyoming, southwestern Nebraska, and northern Colorado. The two hospitals are members of Laramie County Health Planning Committee, a nonprofit health planning organization composed of representatives from the four hospitals and the county medical society. The Committee identifies areas of need and coordinates provision of health care to avoid duplication of services and facilities. The Committee is currently determining methods for recruiting at least one, and possibly two, psychiatrists into the health community.

Laramie County Memorial Hospital is owned and operated by Laramie County. The hospital has 179 licensed beds, including 155 medical/surgical, 8 intensive and cardiac care units, and 16 obstetric. Sixteen bassinets are included in the pediatric nursery. The facility operates at an average occupancy rate of between 60 to 65 percent, with an average daily census of approximately 107 patients. In 1981, 84.8 percent of admissions were from Laramie County, with 8 percent from other areas of Health Planning Region I, 0.3 percent from Colorado and 2.1 percent from Nebraska. There are 91 physicians with privileges at Laramie County Memorial Hospital; physician specialties are included on Table 2.6.5-1. There are approximately 114 RNs and 108 nursing support personnel (licensed practical nurses [LPNs], aides, clerks).

Table 2.6.5-1

CIVILIAN PHYSICIANS IN  
LARAMIE COUNTY, MAY 1, 1983

<u>Physician Specialty</u>	<u>Number Physician FTE</u>
All Physicians	91 <sup>a</sup>
General/Family Practice	13 <sup>a</sup>
Allergy	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
Anesthesiology	5
Cardiology	2 <sup>b</sup>
Dermatology	1.5
Emergency Medicine	7
Endocrinology	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Gastroenterology	1 <sup>b</sup>
General Surgery	6
Hematology/Oncology	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
Infectious Disease	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Internal Medicine, General	8 <sup>b</sup>
Neonatology	0
Nephrology	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Neurology	1
Neurosurgery	2
Obstetrics/Gynecology	4
Ophthalmology	6
Orthopedic Surgery	6
Otolaryngology	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
Pathology	4
Pediatrics General	5
Pediatric Allergy	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Pediatric Cardiology	0
Pediatric Hematology/Oncology	0
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	0

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Includes 3 FTEs from Family Practice Residency Program Faculty and Residents.

<sup>b</sup> If a physician practices both a specialty and a subspecialty, they are arbitrarily assigned half time to each.

Source: Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

Services available at County Memorial Hospital include diagnostic X-ray, diagnostic and therapeutic radioisotope, pharmacy, 24-hour physician-staffed emergency room, surgery, social work, obstetrics, hospital auxiliary, electroencephalography, inhalation therapy, chemotherapy, radium, cobalt and X-ray therapy, psychiatric inpatient, and CT scan. Approximately 4 percent of the operating budget is furnished by the County; 51 percent is from Medicare/Medicaid. Total revenues for the hospital as of fiscal year ending June 30, 1983, were \$14,007,755; total operating expenses were \$13,851,577. There are no current plans for expanding the number of beds. The hospital is, however, currently expanding the cardiac rehabilitation services.

De Paul Hospital, constructed in 1952, is a private, nonprofit facility administered by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth. The hospital is 100 percent funded from patient fees. The hospital has 121 licensed beds including 72 medical/surgical, 11 intensive care and cardiac care, 12 chemical dependency, and 26 pediatric. The hospital has an average occupancy rate of 68 percent, with an average daily census of 73 patients. In 1981, 83.9 percent of admissions were from Laramie County, an additional 7.8 percent were from the remainder of Health Planning Region I, 0.9 percent were from Colorado, and 3.5 percent from Nebraska.

There are 80 physicians with staff privileges at De Paul Hospital. There are 83 FTE RNs, 31 LPNs, two operating room technicians, and 31 nurses aides. Other professional staff includes two dietitians, three physical therapists (PTs), three pharmacists, eight radiology technicians, two ultrasound technicians, four cardiopulmonary technicians (EEG/EKG and respiratory therapy), and one cardiac/catheterization technician. Services available at the hospital include diagnostic X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy, organized outpatient, 24-hour physician-staffed emergency, surgery, social work, speech pathology, hospital auxiliary, patient representative, volunteer services, electroencephalography, and inhalation therapy. Specialty services include a helipad for helicopter transporting, specialty pediatrics unit, home health hospice program, cardiac catheterization laboratory, chemical dependency, alcohol rehabilitation program, and Wyoming Poison Control Center. The hospital has no current plans for expansion, although addition of cardiac surgery is being reviewed. There is currently no need for additional beds; any expansion or service addition is coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

The Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital was built in 1932 with two wings added in 1959 and 1966. The hospital has 129 medical/surgical beds, and 47 nursing home beds. Fourteen of the medical beds are designated for chemical dependency or alcohol rehabilitation use. Current occupancies are 73.6 percent in the general hospital, and 95.7 percent in the nursing home. In 1982, the VA Hospital admitted approximately 3,000 inpatients and served about 18,000 outpatients. The hospital has an average of one patient at all times in civilian facilities. The facility is a primary and secondary care facility; tertiary care patients are referred to VA hospitals in Denver or Salt Lake City. The VA service population is 48,417 veterans.

There are 13 physicians on staff, including the Chief of Staff, three general surgeons, nine internal medicine specialists, and one psychiatrist. In addition, the hospital consults with approximately 20 different civilian specialists. The nursing staff includes 65 RNs and 40 LPNs and nurses aides. Other professional staff include two registered PTs, one recreational therapist, three social workers, nine full-time plus one half-time lab technicians, one radiation medicine technician, three registered radiologists, and one physician's assistant. The VA Hospital provides limited services to F.E. Warren AFB patients. These are primarily radiation diagnoses, but also include intensive care, radiologic, surgical, and outpatient services.

F.E. Warren AFB Hospital has 32 medical/surgical beds and 8 obstetric beds. Four of the 32 medical/surgical beds are in closed observation rooms. The average occupancy rate on an annual basis is approximately 72 percent, although the facility has been at capacity on occasion. The service population for the facility is between 13,000 to 14,000 persons, including active duty



personnel and dependents, retirees and dependents, and a few Army and Navy dependents. Physician staff includes three pediatricians, five family practitioners, two flight surgeons, one psychiatrist, two general surgeons, two OB/GYNs, and one radiologist.

The hospital authorized an orthopedic surgeon, but one has not yet been assigned. There are an average of 32 nurses on staff, including 1 civilian LPN. Other professional staff includes five physicians assistants, one clinical psychologist, one psychiatric social worker, one mental health technician, one OB/GYN nurse practitioner, a PT technician, and a radiology assistant. There are eight dentists on staff available only for active duty personnel and for retirees on a space available basis. Services provided at the hospital include a 24-hour physician-staffed emergency room, X-ray, certified lab, diagnostic ultrasound, and a PT department. During 1982, the hospital had 6,841 inpatient days and 93,880 outpatient visits.

The VA Hospital in Cheyenne and Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver are available for emergencies and specialized medical services. Military personnel and their dependents can use civilian health care facilities for both inpatient and outpatient care, but must receive a Statement of Nonavailability of Service from the base hospital to qualify for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) coverage. Specialty care not currently available at the base hospital includes ophthalmology, inpatient orthopedics, and ear, nose, and throat. In 1982 there were 148 admissions to civilian hospitals in Laramie County, and 420 inpatient professional service visits under the CHAMPUS program. The Department of Defense is attempting to reduce the use of CHAMPUS nationwide by improving facilities and services at military hospitals. The government has placed a limit on the total number of Certificates of Nonavailability that can be obtained from each military hospital, and has also set a limit on the number of inpatient days that will be approved and paid for under the program.

#### 2.6.5.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

Laramie County is within the Southern Emergency Medical Services Region of the State of Wyoming Emergency Medical System. This system provides for emergency medical services (EMS) in an area that extends into northern Colorado and portions of Nebraska. The service area also extends to large population centers in the Rocky Mountain area when specialized emergency and critical care services are required. For example, the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver provides care for serious trauma patients, critical care infants, and patients requiring open heart surgery. The University of Utah Medical Center provides additional care, particularly for serious burn patients. The EMS system comprises the following ten components:

- o Facilities/critical care units;
- o Communications;
- o Transportation;
- o Manpower training;
- o Consumer information and education;

- o Public safety agencies;
- o Disaster linkage;
- o Evaluation, accessibility and planning;
- o Mutual aid agreements/transfer of patients/compacts; and
- o Legislation.

The interrelationships of these components provide the basis for the EMS system in the Cheyenne and Laramie County area. The facilities in the system include the 4 hospitals in the county; an emergency medical mobile hospital with approximately 100-bed capacity; and tertiary care service such as neonatal intensive care provided at County Memorial Hospital, available both within the county and within the region.

The communications component represents the vital link in coordinating personnel, facilities, and equipment to respond to an emergency situation. The 911 emergency telephone system, located in the County Building, is the primary focus in the communications component. There are 25 agencies directly hooked into the system and the center is staffed 24 hours a day. The 911 system also serves as a dispatch point for two Cheyenne and Laramie County urban area fire districts and the other volunteer fire departments in the county, and provides backup dispatch for the A-1 Ambulance Service whenever all crews are out. Telecommunication networks have been significantly upgraded and expanded in recent years with development of the uniform 911 radio/phone communication system with centralized dispatch connecting all countywide EMS agencies and service providers. Community outreach programs have also been expanded to distribute information on the 911 system and provide first aid, CPR, and other public training programs.

Other communication networks include a local radio communication capability between the 2 civilian hospitals and A-1 Ambulance Service which is available 24 hours per day; a radio communication system for Laramie County School District No. 1; a regionwide emergency medical radio communications network for all of southeast Wyoming and the western edge of Nebraska; and a statewide health and public safety communication radio network. Emergency transport in the Laramie County EMS area is provided through A-1 Ambulance, which generally serves the Cheyenne Urban Area; volunteer ambulance services in Pine Bluffs, Burns, Albin, and Carpenter; the Air Force Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) helicopter service; Flight for Life; and several other supportive ambulance services. The six MAST helicopters based at F.E. Warren AFB make an average total of 16 flights per year, of which 6 to 8 are civilian calls. Other air transport systems such as Air-Life (Greeley) or Flight for Life (Denver) are used only for transfers between hospitals. A summary of ambulance services in Laramie County is provided in Table 2.6.5-2.

Table 2.6.5-2

## AMBULANCE SERVICES IN LARAMIE COUNTY

Town	Ambulance Service	Vehicles	Vehicle Type	Total Calls		Auto Accident Calls	
				1981	1982	1981	1982
Cheyenne	A-1 Ambulance Serv. of Cheyenne	1982 Ford 1982 Ford 1982 Ford	Van-Mod Std.-Van Std.-Van	3,057	3,254	393	650
Pine Bluffs	Pine Bluffs Volunteer Ambulance	1980 Ford	Van-Mod	78	56	15	18
Burns	Burns Community Volunteer	1980 Ford 1969 Jeep	Std. Van Car-Chassis	35	N/A	N/A	N/A
Albin	Albin Rescue	1973 GMC	Std. Van	10	10	6	3
Carpenter	G.H.C. Ambulance	1970 Ford	Van	20	N/A	2	N/A
		1969 Cadillac	Limo	20	N/A	4	N/A

Note: N/A - Data not available

Source: Emergency Medical Services in the Cheyenne-Laramie County Service Area, City of Cheyenne-Laramie County Regional Planning Office, 1983.

A-1 Ambulance Service provides services under contract to the City and County based on a 60 percent/40 percent matched funding agreement. The annual base contract amount is supplemented by monthly revenues for services over the base amount. Fees rose 6.1 percent between 1982 and 1983, with the percent of billed charges collected increasing from 70 percent to 76 percent. Further rate increases are dependent on contract negotiations.

Volunteer company services are provided free of charge through general fund allocations approved by local town councils.

In general, the level of EMS services available (vehicles and staffing) has remained unchanged over the last 3 years, with the exception of expansion of the 911 telecommunication system. The demand for EMS services as measured by number of ambulance runs has also remained generally stable during this period, although fewer runs were made by the Pine Bluffs service in 1983 than 1982 (Table 2.6.5-2).

A-1 Ambulance Service, which responds to the majority of calls within the county, has a minimum of ten full-time staff available, including six full-time paramedics (Level IV EMTs) allowing for one paramedic per vehicle, four basic and intermediate level EMTs (Levels I and III) plus four part-time support staff. Volunteer companies each have approximately six to ten volunteers (EMTs and non-EMTs, no paramedics).

The service area for A-1 Ambulance Service extends approximately 20 to 25 miles around Cheyenne, although most runs are made in the immediate area. The company also responds to calls with the service zone of the rural volunteer companies (approximately within a 5-mile radius of town) when response time would be shortened. The volunteer departments also respond to calls at distant locations (up to 50 miles one-way).

The ambulance services in Cheyenne and Pine Bluffs are assisted by City and County Fire departments in "first response" to incoming calls via the 911 system. Initial response times in 1983 varied from 3 minutes in Cheyenne to 8 minutes for volunteer companies. Average time for arrival at the scene was 6 minutes within the Cheyenne area and 14 minutes for rural areas served by A-1; the average for volunteer companies was 7 to 8 minutes within local service zones. These response times are considered adequate based on State operating standards.

Ambulance services are provided to Curt Gowdy State Park, located in adjacent portions of Laramie and Albany counties, by A-1 Ambulance Service from Cheyenne, and the Laramie Ambulance Service. Most of the runs made by A-1 are in response to calls from the Videwoeux Campground and a second campground in Laramie County, while the Laramie Ambulance Service responds primarily to calls to rock climbing areas in the western part of the park; service areas may overlap depending on access. Approximately 20 total runs are made per year, with 10 to 14 made by A-1, and the remainder by the Laramie service. Existing services are considered adequate, given terrain and access conditions to remote locations.

There are seven emergency medicine physicians in Laramie County who operate out of the emergency rooms of the two civilian hospitals on a contract basis. In addition, the Air Force Base hospital has a 24-hour emergency room staffed on a rotating basis by physicians. The VA Hospital has emergency capabilities in emergency overflow situations.

There were 123 EMTs in Laramie County in 1982, including paramedics and various EMT-level personnel. Training for emergency medical personnel is provided through the State EMT training program by private voluntary health agencies, the Civil Defense Agency, police and sheriff's offices, hospitals, professional associations, employer-sponsored programs, and in local schools.

An ongoing need exists for public information and education in accessing the EMS system and responding to emergency medical situations. Information is available through the Civil Defense Office, the State Emergency Medical Services Office, the Heart Association, Red Cross, and public schools.

Participation of other public safety agencies in the EMS system involves the Police Department, Sheriff's Office, City and County Fire departments, Civil Defense Agency, the National Guard, and the MAST program. These agencies all have trained, qualified emergency medical staff, and provide primary first aid, backup emergency service, and linkages with hospitals in cases of disasters or emergencies.

#### 2.6.5.1.3 Public Health Department

The Cheyenne City-Laramie County Health Unit comprises two divisions - Nursing Services and Environmental Health - under the direction of a health officer-physician. Nursing Services is divided into six separately funded service programs, as follows:

- o Generalized nursing services (traditional public health programs, including home health care, immunization clinics, venereal disease control, school health programs);
- o Family planning;
- o Comprehensive Child Health Project (afternoon children's clinic);
- o Cervical cancer screening program;
- o Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Food Program; and
- o Prenatal care.

The Nursing Services staff includes the health officer, nursing director, nursing supervisor, 5 nurse practitioners, 11 RNs in generalized public health nursing, 3 additional public health nurses assigned to programs, a nutritionist, a part-time physical therapist, a half-time health counselor, 2 clinic aides, and an office staff equivalent of 7.5 FTE positions.

A capacity and condition analysis of the City-County Health Unit facility is contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. The facilities for the City-County Health Unit are inadequate for existing levels of service. The Nursing Service is housed in a building constructed in the 1940s as a venereal disease clinic. The building is inaccessible to handicapped individuals, and is in close proximity to a high volume roadway which represents a risk for persons with small children. The Nursing Service has an immediate need for additional clinic and office space. The service also needs an additional public health nurse, and has applied to the State of Wyoming for funding; however, the State has indicated that funds for additional public health nurses will not be available. Laramie County and Cheyenne City have no funds for additional nurses for FY 1983-84.

The Division of Environmental Health provides surveillance and control for 13 separate programs, as follows:

- o Food sanitation;
- o Small wastewater;
- o Water;
- o Home loan evaluations;
- o Day care and school sanitation program;
- o Mobile home park program;

- o Public swimming pools and beaches;
- o Fairs, rodeos, and camps;
- o Nuisances and complaints;
- o Epidemiology;
- o Animal control;
- o Miscellaneous inspections (e.g., health food stores, motels, tatoo parlors, etc); and
- o Special projects (e.g., human plague cases, drug recall).

The Environmental Health Division is staffed by four sanitarians, including the director, four animal control officers, one full-time office manager/secretary, and one part-time clerk. Environmental Health is in need of an additional field sanitarian with associated support equipment (auto-mobile, test equipment, communications, office space). The Division is currently located in a separate building from the Nursing Service, and has inadequate office space and laboratory facilities. The existing Environmental Health laboratory has no running water, and sanitary facilities for animal control testing are not adequate. The City-County Health Unit has requested funds to acquire a larger building that would more than double existing space for the Health Unit. However, funds for such an expansion are not currently available.

#### 2.6.5.1.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

##### 2.6.5.1.4.1 Nursing Homes

There are two nursing homes in Laramie County - Mountain Towers Health Care and Eventide Manor. Mountain Towers is a licensed 170-bed skilled and intermediate care facility. The facility has a current occupancy rate of 100 percent and has annual admissions of approximately 100 patients. The facility is owned and operated by a private corporation.

Eventide Manor is a licensed 104-bed skilled and intermediate care facility. Current occupancy is over 98 percent, with annual admissions of approximately 69 patients. The facility is owned and operated by a private corporation.

A Certificate of Need was recently submitted for a 100-bed skilled and intermediate care nursing home in Cheyenne by Care-Inn of Memphis, Tennessee. A decision by the Certificate of Need Review Board is expected by January 31, 1984, with construction to start spring 1984, and patients admitted on November 1, 1984.

##### 2.6.5.1.4.2 Medical Clinics

There are two private medical clinics in Cheyenne - the Cheyenne Children's Clinic and the Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Center - and a State-funded family practice center operated through the University of Wyoming. The Children's Clinic has six pediatricians, three RNs, two LPNs, one doctor's assistant, and seven office staff. The facility has 15 examining rooms.

The Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Center is staffed by one nephrologist, one cardiologist, and one internal medicine specialist. Other staff includes some full and part-time RNs, one LPN, and two office staff. The center is funded primarily through the State Renal Program.

The Cheyenne Family Practice Center is one of two residency training programs operated by the University of Wyoming and funded by the State. The other center is located in Casper, Wyoming. The Cheyenne Family Practice Center serves as a family practice residency training program for University of Wyoming medical students. The facility, in existence since July 1980, has a total of 18 residents (6 from each class) and 3 faculty members. There are 24 examining rooms; services include X-ray, lab, and physical exams.

#### 2.6.5.1.4.3 Dentists

There are an estimated 40 dentists in Laramie County, 39 in Cheyenne and 1 in Pine Bluffs. A full range of dental and orthodontic services is available in the county.

#### 2.6.5.2 Platte County

##### 2.6.5.2.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Platte County Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home, located in the town of Wheatland, is a County-owned facility managed by Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of America. The primary service area for the facility is Platte County, with a secondary area that extends into eastern Goshen County, southwestern Niobrara County, and eastern Albany County. The hospital was originally constructed in 1955, with a 24-bed nursing home wing constructed in 1964 and an additional 18 nursing home beds added in 1978. The hospital is licensed for 43 acute care beds, 42 long-term care beds, and 10 bassinets. The average occupancy rate for the hospital is 44.5 percent, with an average daily census of 19 patients. The average for the nursing home is 98 percent, with an average daily census of 41 patients.

There are 25 physicians on staff, 5 of whom are on active status and 18 on consulting/courtesy status. The five active staff includes two family practice, one OB/GYN, one internist, and one orthopedic surgeon. The courtesy/consulting staff includes specialists in urology, radiology, surgery, dentistry, internal medicine, and pathology. The five active staff physicians are located in Wheatland; the consulting/courtesy physicians are located in other communities, primarily Cheyenne, Casper, and Torrington, Wyoming.

There are eight full-time and five part-time RNs, four full-time and four part-time LPNs, and eight full-time and eight part-time nurses aides on the hospital staff. For the nursing home, there is 1 full-time RN, 4 full-time and 2 part-time LPNs, and 5 full-time and 14 part-time nurses aides. Other professional staff includes a PT, a respiratory therapist, two medical technicians (recruiting one additional), and three X-ray technicians, not all registered. The hospital has contracts with a consulting dietician, mental health workers, nurse anesthetologist, pathology services, and radiology. Hospital services include outpatient and 24-hour physician-staffed emergency care, operating and recovery rooms, laboratory, radiology, electrocardiology, respiratory therapy and PT, special care, obstetrics, and pediatrics. Other

medical surgical services are provided through contractual arrangements and include nuclear medicine, diagnostic ultrasound, pathology, and mental health services.

#### 2.6.5.2.2 Emergency Medical Services

Wheatland and Glendo are part of the 911 emergency telephone system, as well as the regionwide emergency medical radio communications network, and the statewide health and public safety communication radio.

Ambulance service is provided in Platte County by Wheatland Ambulance Service and volunteer companies in Chugwater, Glendo, and Guernsey. The Wheatland service is operated through the County hospital, which assumed operations from the City in 1983. The service is administered jointly by the City and County, with funding contributed toward deficits not covered by patient fees. The volunteer services are provided free of charge through local funding and donations.

Although most runs are made in response to local calls, each company serves approximately a 30-mile radius. Initial response times vary from 3 minutes in Wheatland to 10 to 12 minutes for the volunteer crews. Arrival time at the scene averages 7 minutes for Wheatland; 10 to 12 minutes for the volunteer services. A summary of ambulance services in Platte County is included in Table 2.6.5-3.

Table 2.6.5-3

#### AMBULANCE SERVICES IN PLATTE COUNTY

<u>Town</u>	<u>Ambulance Service</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Vehicle Type</u>	<u>Total Calls</u>		<u>Auto Accident Calls</u>	
				<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Wheatland	Wheatland Ambulance Service	1979 Ford	Std. Van	318	285	64	72
		1979 Ford	Std. Van				
		1980 Ford	Std. Van				
		1971 Cadillac	Limo				
Chugwater	Chugwater	1974 Chevrolet	Std. Van	21	19	10	5

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Emergency Medical Service, 1983.

There are no trained emergency medical physicians in Platte County. There are eight ambulances in the county; four in Wheatland, two in Guernsey, and one each in Glendo and Chugwater. Wheatland has three full-time and seven volunteer EMTs. Glendo and Chugwater each have volunteer EMTs.



#### 2.6.5.2.3 Public Health Department

The Platte County Public Health Department provides the following services:

- o Communicable disease control, including epidemiology, immunizations, and health education;
- o Maternal and child health, including prenatal classes, management of high risk infant care and children with special conditions, child abuse and neglect counseling, and coordination of other children's health services;
- o Home health services, including home health aid, physical therapy, and speech therapy services; and
- o Adult health services, including clinics and educational programs.

There are four RNs on staff, including the director, and one home health aide. The Department has contractual agreements with a speech pathologist and a PT. There is no county health doctor.

#### 2.6.5.2.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

##### 2.6.5.2.4.1 Nursing Homes

The Platte County Housing Authority offers 28 one-bedroom apartment units for the elderly located in Wheatland. These units were constructed in 1978 by assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The units are 100-percent occupied with a current waiting list of 15 applicants.

The William Irvine Home is a boarding house for men located in Wheatland. The home was established through the trust fund of the late William Irvine. Administration of the trust is handled by a board. The home has the capacity to provide boarding for 13 residents, all in private rooms (7 on the main floor, 4 on the second floor, and 2 on third floor). Presently, the home has six residents. The home provides housing, daily meals, and laundry services for its residents. Requirements for admission maintain that one must be male, retired, a resident of Platte County, and able to take care of one's own daily needs. The Irvine Home cannot accommodate residents in wheelchairs or on oxygen.

Platte Manor, located in Wheatland, Wyoming, is a 17-unit apartment complex for the elderly. Platte Manor was opened in 1973 through assistance by HUD and the local sponsor, United Church of Christ, Wheatland, Wyoming. Administration of Platte Manor is controlled by a board appointed by the United Church of Christ members. The resident manager of Platte Manor lives within the complex. Platte Manor offers 17 one-bedroom apartments to persons over age 62 who can take care of their own personal needs. There are stairways in the apartments, thereby making access difficult for wheelchair and handicapped persons. Since the housing complex is subsidized by HUD, the cost of living in Platte Manor varies depending on income and financial status.

Sky-View Villa, located in Guernsey, Wyoming, is a 12-unit apartment complex for senior citizens and the disabled. Sky-View Villa offers 10 one-bedroom

apartments and 2 two-bedroom apartments. The apartments are available through community sponsorship and HUD. A resident manager of Sky-View lives within the complex. Since the housing complex is subsidized by HUD, the cost of living in the Sky-View Villa Apartments varies depending upon income and financial status. Sky-View is presently 100-percent occupied.

#### 2.6.5.2.4.2 Dentists

There are four dentists located in Platte County, all in Wheatland. One of the dentists is on courtesy staff at the hospital.

#### 2.6.5.3 Kimball County

##### 2.6.5.3.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

There is one hospital in Kimball County located in the city of Kimball. The service area for this hospital encompasses Kimball County and extends into eastern Wyoming around Pine Bluffs and Albin, the northeast portion of Colorado, and the southern portion of Banner County, Nebraska. The facility is owned and operated by Kimball County.

The hospital has 30 acute care beds and 6 bassinets. The average occupancy rate is 52 percent, with an average daily census of 17.2 patients.

There are three family practice physicians on the hospital staff. In addition, there are three board surgeons located in Scottsbluff and Cheyenne, as well as a urologist and an orthopedic surgeon available on an as-needed basis. Additional specialists (i.e., cardiologists, pediatricians, etc.) are available from Cheyenne, Scottsbluff, and Denver as required. High-risk pregnant mothers are transported to Denver and burn patients are sent to St. Elizabeth's in Omaha. The Kimball County Hospital is tied into the Denver and Greeley Flight for Life system.

The hospital employs 14 RNs, 4 LPNs, and 20 nurse's aides (not all full time). Other professional health care personnel include four registered lab technicians, one nurse anesthetist who works out of Scotts Bluff County, a part-time registered PT, and a consulting dietician. Services available include X-ray, surgery, laboratory, cardiac unit, obstetrics, diagnostic ultrasound, and a nursery.

##### 2.6.5.3.2 Emergency Medical Services

Emergency transport is provided by Kimball County Ambulance Service which has ten trained EMTs. Three of the ambulance service EMTs are taking entry level paramedic training. The Fire Department also has an ambulance available as a backup unit. The ambulance service is located 4 blocks from the hospital, and provides 24-hour radio dispatch service. Two of the RNs at the hospital teach CPR and advanced coronary life support classes. Kimball County is tied into the 911 emergency phone service.

##### 2.6.5.3.3 County Health Department

There is no county health department in Kimball County. One of the family practice physicians also serves as the county physician. The hospital

coordinates some of the traditional public health functions including prenatal classes, blood pressure clinics for senior citizens, and free immunization clinics. A volunteer home health service comprising six to eight nonprofessional individuals is supervised by an RN and coordinated by the hospital.

#### 2.6.5.3.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

##### 2.6.5.3.4.1 Nursing Homes

Kimball Manor Nursing Home is the only extended care facility available in the county. This facility is County-owned and operated; it includes 70 intermediate care beds and 6 domiciliary (board and room) beds. The average occupancy rate is 98.8 percent. The service area covers Kimball and Banner counties, with a few patients from Cheyenne County. There are no physicians on staff; each resident has his or her own doctor. Nursing staff includes four RNs and four LPNs. Additional professional personnel include a part-time degreed social worker, eight care staff members, an activity director, and a consulting dietician two times per month. A speech therapist, a PT, and an occupational therapist are available on a consulting basis. Total staff for the facility is approximately 60 employees, many part time.

##### 2.6.5.3.4.2 Dentists

There are two dentists located in Kimball County. Additional dental services are available in Scottsbluff, Nebraska and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

#### 2.6.6 Human Services

##### 2.6.6.1 Laramie County

Human services are unique public services because they meet a broad range of needs that are not always easily classified yet are integral to the well-being of a community or a region. The human services incorporated in this analysis were initially selected because they address impact-related problems. Additional services were assessed following community responses to the draft assessment.

The human services assessment consists of three parts: a description of existing conditions; an estimate of conditions under the baseline, i.e., without project, future; and an estimate of needs under project conditions. The existing conditions assessment includes, where it was available, information on the agencies' programs, staffs, facilities, clients, standards for adequacy, current unmet needs of the individual agencies, and unmet needs countywide. This portion of the report establishes the basis for determining agency and county needs under both baseline future and project future conditions.

##### 2.6.6.1.1 Inventory of Human Services in Laramie County

Al-Anon and Ala-Teen  
Support groups for alcoholics and their families.

Alcoholics Anonymous  
Support group for alcoholics (ten groups meet several times weekly).

Alcohol Receiving Center

Halfway House for Alcoholics

The receiving center is a 24-hour detoxification facility. The Halfway House is a long-term treatment facility for alcoholics.

Alcohol Traffic Safety Program

Twelve-hour educational program for persons convicted of driving while intoxicated.

American Red Cross

Primary services include: counseling, referral, communication, financial assistance during transfers, emergency messages between families, and first aid.

Association for Children with Learning Difficulties

Association for Retarded Citizens

Attention Home

Short-term foster home for children ages 11 to 17.

Awareness House

Counseling on drug abuse for individuals, groups, families, and youth.

Catholic Social Services

Licensed adoption agency, maternity services to unwed mothers, pregnancy counseling, maternity home.

Cheyenne Respite Program

Temporary in or out-of-home care of handicapped.

Child Protection Program c/o Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS)

Christian Counseling Service

Interdenominational counseling on grief, depression, alcohol, drugs for individuals and families (complements existing services in Cheyenne).

COAP/Children of Alcoholic Parents

Support group and referral services.

Community Action of Laramie County

Information and referral services, counseling, job development, employment projects, legal services for low income persons, Headstart Program, Foster Grandparent Program.

Community Center on Domestic Violence

Operates Grandma's Safe House, a program for battered women. Programs on spouse and child abuse.

Community Solar Greenhouse

Community gardening project for low income people with priority given to senior citizens.

Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance (COME A) Shelter  
24-hour emergency shelter for unemployed men and women.

DePaul Home Health Care

Child care services, transportation services, home visitors, telephone assurance, minor home repairs, skilled nursing services, and other therapeutic services to patients in their homes.

Family Living Center

Educational programs for low income families on nutrition, money management, and food buying and preparation.

Fleming Associates Consulting Psychologists

Family-marriage-divorce counseling, biofeedback, consulting neurological evaluations.

Goodwill Industries

Services to persons with social, mental, or physical disabilities.  
Retail store offers inexpensive goods to the public.

Helpline

Telephone crisis intervention and referral services.

Job Services

Services to anyone seeking employment, placement, counseling, job corps, etc. Employment exchange for job-seekers as well as employers.

Laleche League

Support group for breast feeding mothers.

Laramie County Agricultural Extension Unit

Home economics, agricultural, and 4-H services.

Laramie County Public Health Unit

Home health care services, family planning services, expectant parents classes, child health care services, throat cultures, women and infant children (WIC), sexually transmitted disease clinic, cervical cancer screening.

Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (JPASS)

Financial assistance, food stamp program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), adult and child protective services, foster home care, adoptive placement, day care services and certification, counseling for individual and/or family problems, and family planning.

Legal Services

Legal representation, assistance and advice on civil cases, free to low-income families.

Magic City Enterprises

Work-training program for developmentally disabled.

Meadowlark House Inc.

Residential care, counseling, education, and numerous other services to single pregnant women.

Ministries to the Deaf

Sunday school for the deaf and signers for the deaf.

Needs Incorporated

Provides emergency food, clothing, bedding, and furnishings to Laramie County residents in need. Coordination with information and referral to appropriate service agencies.

Neighborhood Watch Program

Neighborhood program implemented by residents in conjunction with Police Department; crime deterrence.

New Beginnings

Support group for newly divorced, widowed, separated, or never married persons.

Operation Happy Christmas

C/o DPASS (see above)

Coordinates communitywide solicitation and distribution of Christmas gifts for children.

Parents Anonymous

Support to parents who may have problems with abusing their children.

Parents without Partners

Services devoted to the welfare of single parents and their children.

Pathfinder

Individual and group outpatient counseling services for opiate and multidrug users. Methadone detoxification available.

Planned Parenthood

Family planning and reproductive health care services.

Project Hope

Counseling and group meeting services for alcoholics and families.

Salvation Army

Services to anyone in need. Emergency food for transients and residents, shelter for families, family and marital counseling, thrift store.

SER Jobs for Progress Inc.

Nonprofit organization concerned with employment and training for Spanish-speaking people.

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center

Inpatient and outpatient counseling, consultation, and educational services to individuals, groups, and organizations.

Special Friends

Youths between 8 and 14 years are matched 1-to-1 with an adult volunteer for the purpose of formulating meaningful role models for children, stimulating growth, sharing economic background, participating in recreation activities.

Stride Learning Center

Program for preschool children with developmental disabilities.

United Way of Laramie County

Fundraising organization. Proceeds are distributed to affiliated human service organizations.

Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center

Information/referral services and volunteer recruitment and placement.

Vietnam Era Vets Center

Counseling and support group for Vietnam veterans.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Services to help persons with mental or physical disabilities to become employable.

Wyoming Children's Home Society

Adoption agency offering services to pregnant women.

Wyoming Consumer Affairs

Handles consumer complaints on unfair business practices.

Wyoming State Home Services for the Visually Handicapped

Educational and life adjustment services for the visually handicapped.

Wyoming Fair Employment Practices Commission

Handles employee discrimination complaints.

Wyoming Food Clearinghouse

Coordinates, solicits, and distributes wholesale or free food to social services with food programs.

YWCA Rape Crisis Center and Cottonwood Y

Rape crisis center provides crisis intervention and counseling.

Cottonwood Y is a residential care facility for pregnant single women.

Youth Alternatives

Individual, group, family counseling for juvenile offenders; crisis counseling; probation; programs to divert youngsters from the juvenile courts system; and volunteer work on 1-to-1 basis.

2.6.6.1.2 Inventory of Human Services for Senior Citizens in Laramie County

The following is a list of human services and agencies available to senior citizens in Laramie County:

### Cheyenne Housing Authority

Sponsors and administers several senior citizen programs including: nutrition program, senior escort program, senior centers, recreation, housing, information and referral services, transportation, and homemaker services.

#### Foster Grandparent Program

Grandparents work with children in day care center or classroom.

#### Green Thumb

Working program for low-income people over 55 years of age.

#### Golden Age Club

Support and social group for anyone over 50 years of age.

#### Laramie County DPASS

Eye glass and hearing aids for elderly, adult protection services, home-maker services, counseling with nursing homes, and medical care.

#### Laramie County Library Homebound Services

Books delivered to the elderly and handicapped on request.

#### Meals on Wheels

Meals are prepared and delivered to shut-ins. Also provides information and referral services to senior citizens and telephone assurance.

#### Nutrition Sites

C/o Cheyenne Housing Authority

- o Frontier Hotel, 1901 Central
- o Neighborhood Facility, 610 West Seventh Street
- o Burke Hi-Rise Activity Center, 2101 Thomas
- o Indian Hills Manor, 615 Storey
- o St. Christopher's Church, 2602 Deming
- o Stanfield Manor, 604 Shoshoni
- o Pine Bluffs Senior Center, Pine Bluffs
- o Albin Senior Center, Albin
- o Burns Masonic Table, Burns

One fully balanced meal per day is served.

#### Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP)

Senior volunteer placement in public and nonprofit organizations.

#### Senior Centers

C/o Cheyenne Housing Authority

Centers are located throughout the area, serving as centralized facilities for variety of services.

#### Senior Citizen Coordinating Council

C/o Meals on Wheels

Coordinating organization for senior services. Prevents duplication and assists in diminishing gaps in services.



Senior Companion Program

Provides information on senior programs as well as 1-to-1 companionship to peers.

Senior Transportation Program

c/o Cheyenne Housing Authority.

Wyoming Commission on Aging

Develops, funds, monitors, and provides information on senior programs throughout Wyoming.

2.6.6.1.3 Description of Selected Agencies

2.6.6.1.3.1 Alcohol Receiving Center

The Alcohol Receiving Center is a 24-hour nonmedical detoxification facility, under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center (a private not-for-profit Wyoming corporation governed by a volunteer board of directors and an executive director). The facility serves Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties, although the users primarily come from Laramie County.

The Receiving Center provides detoxification from alcohol, counseling, screening for medical detoxification, and referral and follow-up care. The follow-up care includes a structured anti-abuse program. Also, patients can drop in and discuss progress in sobriety with their counselor.

The staff for the Receiving Center consists of 7 full-time counselors on 3 shifts, 365 days a year. The Center is never closed. The director, assistant director, secretary, and cook also serve in these capacities for the Halfway House, but are separate from the full-time staff.

The Receiving Center has a capacity of four beds, with two roll-away beds to expand capacity to six if needed. The Receiving Center is frequently filled to capacity from 10:00 PM to 3:00 AM, and approximately 4 people a month are turned away. Those turned away are either jailed or hospitalized. In FY 1983, 29 persons were referred to area hospitals. There were 521 admissions in 1983, including 438 males and 83 females. The average age of clients was 38, and the average length of stay was 2 days. Approximately 36 percent were transients. There were 185 people who participated in the Structured Anti-abuse Program, with an average of 30 drop-ins every day of the year.

The Alcohol Receiving Center facilities are inadequate both in terms of physical space and condition. The building does not meet uniform building codes. Additional information on the physical structure is provided in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

2.6.6.1.3.2 Cheyenne Halfway House

The Cheyenne Halfway House is a residential treatment program for persons with alcohol problems. The Halfway House is under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The facility serves Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties, with the majority of clients from Laramie County. The Cheyenne Halfway House provides individual, group, and family counseling that complements a milieu therapy program.

The staff consists of a full-time director and assistant director, a half-time counselor, a secretary and a cook-resident manager. The half-time counselor was added in 1981.

The Halfway House has a capacity of 11 residents. It is at capacity at all times, and has a waiting list. The facility has approximately 100 admissions annually. One hundred and nineteen clients were admitted in FY 1982, of which 100 were male and 19 female. The average age was 34.5 years, and the average length of stay was 24 to 26 days. There was a total of 2,812 patient days in FY 1982. There are an additional 125 individuals that receive individual outpatient counseling, and 130 people participate in outpatient groups, for a total of 255 persons in the outpatient program.

Halfway House facilities are inadequate for current needs, in terms of space and condition. The facility does not meet uniform building codes, and the roof leaks. Additional information on the physical structure is included in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.3 New Morning Awareness House

New Morning Awareness House focuses on prevention and early intervention of substance abuse problems, and is operated under the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The service area for the Awareness House is Laramie County.

The program provides information, education, and alternatives to youths and their families. The Awareness House is open to all youth and their parents, and is designed to offer a comfortable, informal setting where young people, by themselves, or with parents, may discover positive, nonchemical alternatives to substance abuse. Consultation and education is provided to the schools and many organizations in the local community. Local clubs, social groups, radio stations, and newspapers are provided with information on substance abuse education and prevention strategies.

The staff of Awareness House consists of 2 counselors and one quarter-time staff member. There is no secretary; secretarial duties are shared by all staff. There have been no staff changes at Awareness House since 1980. The facility has been open for 12 years. During that period the number of staff has fluctuated from a maximum of six to a minimum of two and one quarter depending on the availability of funds. The present staff is assisted by approximately 65 volunteers.

A partial listing of Awareness House activities in FY 1983 includes 146 school presentations, 36 community awareness sessions, and 1,140 hours devoted to alternative activities. The project, because of a lack of adequate staff, is severely limited in the amount of time that can be spent on any particular activity. The staff focuses on informal sessions with youth and their parents. In FY 1983 an estimated 3,100 individuals visited the facility. In FY 1983, approximately 65 youths and parents per week during the school year visited the facility. This number decreases during the summer months.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.4 Alcohol Traffic Safety Program

The Alcohol Traffic Safety Program is a prevention, education, and referral program for individuals convicted of DWUI. The program is under the auspices of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The program is conducted in educational group sessions at the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

An individual is evaluated on referral for treatment to a substance abuse program and/or placed in a 4-week educational program. The educational program consists of lectures, films, class participation, home assignments, self-evaluations and tests, all in the format of a behavior modification approach. The objective is to modify the behavior of arrested drinking drivers, through information and discussions, so that they will no longer drive while under the influence.

The staff consists of one full-time staff counselor and a secretary who is shared with another substance abuse program, Project Hope.

In FY 1983, a total of 354 persons were evaluated and 221 completed the 4-week educational program. The average age was 33. There is no established capacity for this program, although an educational group of 15 persons is cumbersome, necessitating the addition of another group. There were numerous times during the year when more than one group was conducted during the same time frame.

The director of this program also serves as the liaison with the local courts for all substance abuse programs, spending up to 10 hours per week in city and county court.

Referrals to the system have increased 31 percent since 1980, and the actual number of persons completing the program has increased by 69 people over the 1980 user rate.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.5 Pathfinder

Pathfinder is a private nonprofit corporation that provides substance abuse treatment services. The agency has a contract with the State of Wyoming and is under the direction of a ten-person board of directors. The agency is not affiliated with the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

Pathfinder offers outpatient services in individual counseling, group counseling, family and marital counseling, medical services, and some biofeedback therapy for drug abusers. Pathfinder is the only methadone treatment clinic in Wyoming. Except for a \$20 monthly fee for methadone, all Pathfinder services are free.

Until 1980 the organization offered only one counseling group. In 1980, two drug abuse groups, two adolescent drug groups, one morning Alcoholics Anonymous group, one male and one female recovery group, and the biofeedback group were added. In addition, three counselors skilled in group work were hired.

Pathfinder is available for statewide use; 95 percent of the client load is, however, from Laramie County. There are approximately 110 active clients seen

per month at an average of 2 visits each per week. An average of 125 individual clients are served per year. In April of 1981, an analysis of client demographics was undertaken. The breakdown showed that 60 percent of the clients were male; 40 percent were female; 9 percent were 17 years and under; 71 percent were between 18 and 30 years; and 20 percent were over 30. Eighty-six percent of the clients were white, 11 percent Hispanic, 1.6 percent were Black, and 1.6 percent were Native American. Forty-two percent were employed full or part time and 58 percent were unemployed.

Currently the counseling caseload is at capacity; any additional caseload would stress the ability to provide adequate levels of services. Additional counselors and space will be needed to accommodate any increases in demand.

There is also a current need for an emergency shelter in Laramie County with more flexible operations (see Community Center on Domestic Violence). Although the Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance (COMECA) provides shelter, their services are limited to one night per individual, except under unusual circumstances.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.6 Project Hope

Project Hope is an outpatient counseling program for youth, the alcoholic, and the family of the alcoholics, under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The program operates a drop-in facility at 1604 D East Lincolnway, which also houses the Alcoholic Traffic Safety Program. Individuals may come for conversation, individual, family, or group counseling. Persons may stay for a few minutes or a few hours, depending on their needs.

The staff consists of a director, a full-time counselor, and a half-time secretary, shared with the Alcohol Traffic Safety Program. There is currently a half-time counselor whose salary is paid by Green Thumb (a program for senior citizens). This individual functions as an assistant. There have been no changes in counselor staffing (other than the half-time volunteer counselor) since 1980.

A total of 262 new patients and 150 continuing patients (total of 412) were seen by Project Hope in FY 1983. The average age of patients was 25 years, due to a relatively large number of adolescents using the program. The patient caseload is at capacity given the current level of staffing. There is no formal waiting list at present, but people must often wait a week or two for their first scheduled appointment, and then can only be seen every other week due to scheduling problems. There is no time for any prevention activities which this project has expertise to provide. There are frequent evening and weekend emergencies which staff must handle. The program has requested an alcohol specialist to accommodate demands. This person will be used in four substance abuse programs directed by the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of Laramie County.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.7 Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS)

The Office of Public Assistance and Social Services of Laramie County functions under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Assistance and

Social Services, within the Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services. Funding, programs, and services are State administered and State supervised.

There are two basic programs provided by this agency - public assistance and social services. Services administered through the Public Assistance - Income Maintenance component of DPASS are: AFDC, foster care, federal emergency assistance, general assistance, Title 19 medical assistance programs, minimum medical plan, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), licensed shelter care program, hearing aid and eyeglass program, Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP), nursing home supplements to SSI recipients, emergency food and shelter program, and food stamps.

Services provided through the Social Services component of DPASS are: adoption, advocacy, counseling, court services, day care, emergency shelter for children, family planning, financial planning, foster care for adults, foster care for children, homemaker and home management services, investigation and report of neglect, abuse and exploitation of children and adults, legal assistance, socialization, and transportation services.

The Laramie County DPASS office employs 15 social workers, 13 public assistance workers, 9 clerical and records staff, 3 fiscal control personnel, 3 administrative personnel, and 3 seasonal LIEAP workers from October through June. Guidelines for DPASS staffing and funding are set by the Wyoming State Legislature; the staff level guideline for social workers is currently a ratio of 1:5,800 population, though this is infrequently utilized statewide. The need for public assistance workers is determined by a point system relative to workload. The AFDC caseload is equivalent to 1.0 point per case; all other points are proportional to the AFDC caseload. In 1980 a standard of 143.35 points per public assistance worker was established. Laramie County public assistance workers as of June 1983 were operating at 266.6 points per worker. Indications are that as of October 1983, caseloads were at least this high and probably higher.

The facility has a total of 10,000 sq ft. At capacity the building will hold 46 staff, 80 people in the lobby and 30 clients. The building is over capacity during October through June when the personnel and clients affiliated with LIEAP utilize the facility. Other seasonal and monthly variations in services also cause the facility to be inadequate and overcrowded at times. Unmet facility needs in the agency include inadequate women's bathroom facilities. Currently there are 2 bathroom stalls for 37 female employees.

The agency has projected its annual caseloads based on October 1983 monthly figures. October is considered an average month as it does not experience the peaks that occur in the summer and winter, and is not a peak month for LIEAP. The October numbers are totaled and projected for the yearly total. Projected totals for 1984 are shown below:

<u>Program Category</u>	<u>Caseloads</u>	
	<u>October Total</u>	<u>Estimate of Total Annual Clients</u>
AFDC Families (576 also receive foodstamps)	780	9,360
Food Stamp, Non-AFDC Families	1,324	15,888
General Assistance Recipients (does not include eyeglass and other medical benefits)	225	2,700
Work Incentive Program Clients	489	5,868
45 cases per social worker X 15 workers	675	8,100

(Actual client contacts are estimated to be much higher.)

Standards for adequate staffing of the DPASS office are set by the state, but are not currently operational in the Laramie County office. The 1:5,800 ratio for social workers-to-population, according to the Agency Director and Management Analyst, should be changed to the national standard developed by the National Association of Social Workers: One worker per 20 to 25 families. The current caseload is one worker to 45 families.

There is a critical need for foster care homes in Laramie County. In the last 12 months, foster care home needs have increased from 47 to 83 children in care. This increase was attributed to increases in the number of court-ordered placements of juveniles, nationwide publicity on child abuse, and also what DPASS personnel have termed the Jahnke Syndrome. This is manifested in police, courts, and social workers being hesitant to allow children to remain in their homes if potential problems exist. Because of overworked staff, it is less time consuming to remove the child from his or her home to be placed in a foster home, than to furnish treatment for the problem while the child remains in the home. Currently 25 to 33 percent of the social workers' time is taken up with court-related activities. A problem has resulted in acquiring additional foster homes because foster parents are not adequately subsidized for the care of the child. Currently, compensation is \$9.50 per child per day for children over 13 and \$8.50 per child per day under 13 years of age.

A need for emergency shelters for children was also identified. For example, adolescents with problems have been put in the county jail. There are no supervised long-term care facilities for behaviorally troubled youths in Laramie County. There are also no juvenile detention facilities in the entire state. This problem was also identified by the staff of Youth Alternatives.

2.6.6.1.3.8 Community Center on Domestic Violence  
and Grandma's Safe House

Laramie County Citizens for Mental Health is a private, nonprofit corporation which operates the Community Center on Domestic Violence and Grandma's Safe House. The Community Center on Domestic Violence serves as the headquarters for the advocacy program and community education on domestic violence and, as of March 1982, the 24-hour crisis line. The advocacy program coordinator is responsible for recruiting, training, and supervising volunteers. Volunteers are responsible for community education and staffing the 24-hour crisis line. The Safe House is a shelter for battered women and their children. The program also offers a referral and placement service for male victims to local motels.

The staff includes an administrative director, four direct service providers, one part-time service provider, and one part-time administrative secretary. Over 7,400 volunteer hours have been donated since the program became operational in June 1980. Paid staff are available from 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM. The program is operated totally by volunteers for the remainder of the 24 hours.

Grandma's Safe House is a 3-bedroom home with a capacity for 9 to 15 residents, depending on the number of dependents accompanying the female parent to Safe House. Based on a review of records of 100 female clients served within a specified time frame in 1983, the Safe House is filled to capacity 50 percent of the time. Safe House is required by the state to be accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to all eligible clients, whether or not they are full. Consequently, Safe House is sometimes filled beyond capacity. Clients are then housed in motels. Safe House was not able to provide service to women and children for 152 client days in 1983. There are current plans to remodel the basement to add 4 bedrooms, but funding has not been made available to commence the project.

In 1981, the Safe House housed 278 women and children. In 1982, 376 women and children were housed, an increase of 35 percent over 1981. Of these 376 people, 168 were women and 208 were children. According to data on 100 women served, 85 percent were white, the average age was 23, and the range of ages served was from 18 to 66 years. Sixty percent of these women brought children; 11 percent were spouses of active duty military. Seventeen percent lived in trailers or motels. Thirty-two percent of the abusers were unemployed.

According to the Safe House Director, additional unmet needs in Laramie County include:

- o Overall lack of funding for child abuse programs. Currently, the Wyoming Office on Family Violence and Sexual Assault provides no funding for child abuse programs except to the Safe House. Funding for housing abused children is necessary and is currently lacking.
- o Lack of emergency shelter facilities for those who are inappropriately referred to the Safe House. This problem was also identified by the director of Pathfinder. An emergency shelter should provide at minimum 72-hour housing for displaced county residents.

2.6.6.1.3.9 YWCA Rape Crisis Center and the  
Cottonwood Y

The YWCA Rape Crisis Center provides 24-hour advocacy services to victims of sexual assault, victim support groups, and an extensive public education and prevention program for the community.

The Cottonwood Y is a group home providing a secure, informal atmosphere for pregnant unmarried girls and young women. Both programs are operated out of the historic Nagle Warren Mansion, the YWCA community headquarters.

The Rape Crisis Center employs one director, and the program currently has 29 active volunteers. Cottonwood Y employs one counselor 15 hours per week, 35 percent of the YWCA's bookkeeper/secretary's time (approximately 14 hours per week), and 30 percent of the YWCA director's time (based on a 50-hour week, this is equal to 15 hours per week). The Cottonwood Y also employs two house mothers who work evenings and weekends an average of 5 days a week per person. They are considered as one FTE total for this analysis.

In FY 1983, the Rape Crisis Center worked with 47 individual rape victims, each requiring three to five contacts. In calendar year 1983 (through November 28), the Cottonwood Y had a total of 23 women in residence and three outpatients. Of this total, six residents and all of the outpatients were from Laramie County. An average yearly estimate would be 25 resident females. Cottonwood also sponsors classes on parenting, interpersonal relationships, adoption, and personal hygiene. A total of 11 women were involved in these programs, all from Laramie County. Cottonwood has a capacity for eight residents and three outpatients as certified by the State of Wyoming. They average four to five women in residence at all times.

There are no functional standards developed for staffing of the Rape Crisis Center, although the Center does have unmet needs according to the Program Director and the YWCA Executive Director. Cottonwood Y operates under standards developed for institutions for Child Care Certification by the State of Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services. These standards recommend that a minimum of one staff member have a bachelors degree in social work or a related field. Psychological services must be available from a psychologist having a masters degree or a social worker. There also should be one staff member for each 12 children over 12 years of age. A staff member must be in charge on the premises at all times when children are present. There is currently not a full-time person with a bachelor's degree in social work or a related field in this position.

Unmet needs in the programs are a result of staff shortages. The Rape Crisis Center currently employs one full-time person and consequently, prevention programs, self defense classes, and support groups are lacking due to inadequate staff to develop such services. One additional FTE employee is needed for the Rape Crisis Center. The Cottonwood Y had a full-time program coordinator until June 1983. Due to a lack of funds, this position has not been reinstated. A grant for funding the position is currently being sought; if it is not approved the program may be dropped. Based on State standards for the Cottonwood Y program, there is a defined shortage of one full-time staff member with a bachelors degree in social work or a related field.



Community unmet needs, according to the YWCA Director, include the need for womens support groups, job training groups, and parenting skills classes. The Director of the Rape Crisis Center identified the need for female self-defense classes and rape prevention programs.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.10 COMECA Shelter

COMECA Shelter is a program sponsored by Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance, a private nonprofit corporation. The COMECA Shelter provides emergency lodging for unemployed singles and couples without children. It is an organized effort among county churches to provide coordinated emergency assistance to transients. COMECA also provides gasoline money for transients which is distributed by the Salvation Army.

The COMECA Shelter has 1 paid staff person with 40 active volunteers (60 volunteers total). The facility has a service capacity of 25 persons.

The COMECA Shelter served 1,810 individual clients between January 1 and October 31, 1983. The average length of stay was 1.6 days. In the first 10 months of 1983, 2,950 nights of lodging were provided for these 1,810 people. There was a seasonal fluctuation in the number of users, with a higher use rate in the summer months than during the winter months. COMECA has not turned anyone away up to this point. According to the director there are no unmet needs.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.11 Salvation Army

The Salvation Army, an international Christian organization, is located in 83 countries. The local agency is part of the Intermountain Division, and is partially supported by the United Way.

In Cheyenne, the Salvation Army provides daily feeding programs, emergency shelter for families, and travel assistance. In addition, it provides counseling, visitations to shut-ins, disaster relief, emergency material assistance including clothing, furniture, blankets, shoes, and miscellaneous other adult and youth programs. By the end of 1983 the Salvation Army will begin to operationalize an adult work therapy program for 50 men. In 1982, the Cheyenne Salvation Army received 42,205 visits: 56 percent from residents of Laramie County, and the remainder from transients.

The most highly utilized program is the meals program for the needy begun in 1981. During 1982, 10,643 meals were served. In 1981 and 1982, an average of 40 to 50 people were served suppers daily. In 1983, this average increased to between 80 to 90 daily.

Currently the facility is inadequate for a shelter because there are no shower facilities. However, the Salvation Army continues to lodge families through subsidizing hotel rooms in Cheyenne because no other services are available.

In 1982, the Thrift Store was moved out of the main agency facility. Another relocation of the Thrift Store is planned for 1984 in order to expand the operation and increase the funds available for programs. Between 1980 and 1983, the Salvation Army budget has not increased proportionately with user rates. In 1980, the facility closed the tenth of each month due to a shortage

of operating funds. The planned Thrift Store expansion should increase profits enough that current programs can continue to function throughout each month. A 25-person emergency shelter dormitory for families is included in the Thrift Store relocation and expansion plans.

Currently the Salvation Army has four staff members: the director, an accountant, a secretary, and a cook. In addition there are approximately 170 volunteers. The volunteers' contribution was calculated to equal more than \$53,100 worth of work. The current facility contains approximately 10,000 sq ft. This includes a large dining area, kitchen, reception area, and office space. Total expenses for calendar year 1982 were \$175,420. Total expenses are planned to increase to \$185,200 in 1983. In 1982 and 1983, 24 percent of the total expenses were funded through the United Way. The remainder came through donations and from Salvation Army World Services.

Current unmet needs for the Salvation Army in Laramie County include two clerical staff. The present accountant and secretary also serve as receptionist, administrative assistant, record keeper, and statistician. The Salvation Army will have a need for additional personnel to operate the new adult rehabilitation work therapy counseling program for 50 men between the ages of 21 to 35. This program is expected to be operational in 1984. Countywide needs include additional emergency shelter for transients. According to the agency director, family and youth recreational facilities for low-income families are also lacking in Laramie County.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.12 Community Action of Laramie County

Community Action is a nonprofit corporation serving Laramie County. It is governed by a board of directors. The board consists of one-third elected public officials, one-third representatives of the low-income population, and one-third representatives from local business, industry, labor, religious groups, welfare agencies, and education. Community Action provides assistance to low-income and elderly participants to secure and retain meaningful employment, solicit and effectively utilize available income through energy programs, tax refunds, and homestead refunds. Community Action also has programs for self-sufficiency, maintains information on education opportunities, functions as administrator for Head Start, coordinates the federal commodities food distribution program for low-income people, and maintains an updated human service resource manual for information and referral. Community Action also acts as the administrative agency for the Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse.

Community Action serves low-income and elderly persons. Records have only been kept on client use rates for the past 2 months. Previous records do not accurately depict current programming. In June and July 1983, the total number of clients served was 291. Services offered to these clients included summer youth employment, outreach, and referrals. The Head Start Program served 125 persons during this period.

Staff of Community Action are currently working at maximum capacity. For example, the lead outreach worker currently serves as assistant director and public relations director. This limits his time for responsibilities in the outreach program. Cost of living raises and step increases in salaries have not been available for many employees in the last few years.

According to a needs assessment of 800 people conducted by Community Action, 22 percent of the respondents had been in need of some type of emergency service such as food, clothing, meals, or shelter within the past year. The survey was conducted between May and June of 1983. Agencies providing these services are finding it increasingly difficult to meet needs. Services such as medical care, utility costs, and housing repair costs were unaffordable to large portions of people surveyed. Problems with medical and utility costs are increasing, especially for persons not qualified for existing programs.

Community Action's clientele in many cases are persons who fail to qualify for existing health, education, employment, housing, and emergency assistance programs. Community Action refers these people to other appropriate available resources, and identifies alternative resources to help people to meet their needs.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.13 Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse

The Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse was established in 1978, and is sponsored by Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. The Greenhouse is a prototype, three-sectioned 5,000 sq ft 100 percent passively heated structure, built largely through volunteer labor, including work donated by senior citizens, local skilled workers, and handicapped workers.

One section of the Greenhouse is commercial. Bedding plants, seedlings, flowers, and growing accessories are sold to the public by volunteers. All profits supplement the operating budget.

The project initially served low-income senior citizens who volunteered their labor in return for fresh produce. Currently, the Greenhouse has expanded to involve juvenile offenders working off court fines. The Greenhouse is also involved with the handicapped. A Wheelchair Orchard has been planted on the grounds which will be totally accessible to those confined to a wheelchair. This therapy and training gives the handicapped a way to help not only themselves, but their community as well.

The bulk of the food produced by the Greenhouse is distributed to local low-income and senior feeding programs. Solar greenhouse production yields about one-quarter to one-third of a pound of food per square foot of growing space per month.

The Greenhouse expense budget for calendar year 1982 was \$44,689. Approximately 31 percent of the budget is received through profits from sale of plants, seedlings, flowers and growing accessories, 54 percent from the City of Cheyenne, 9 percent from Laramie County, 5 percent through donations, and 2 percent from income of the farmer's market sponsored by the Greenhouse.

The Solar Greenhouse employs one director, one manager, one VISTA volunteer and two Green Thumb workers who work approximately 10 hours each per week. The facility is currently adequate and could accommodate some growth in user rates.

The Cheyenne Solar Greenhouse is operated by the users of the facility who volunteer their time to prepare, plant, and harvest the gardens. These people are then eligible to receive the food produced. In 1982 the following hours

were donated: 3,400 senior volunteer hours, 4,910 handicapped hours, 468 juvenile offender hours, (approximately 32.5 percent of Youth Alternative's juvenile offenders use this program), 1,200 juvenile job training hours, 2,200 "other" volunteer hours. In addition, 100 school system tours were provided, 12 one-hour radio shows on nutrition and gardening were produced, 104 five-minute radio programs were aired, 60 homeowners were provided with solar energy information, 550 hotline calls on nutrition and gardening were received, and the Greenhouse was responsible for organizing and coordinating 5 Farmers Markets in Cheyenne. Also in 1982, 14,000 pounds of fresh vegetables were grown, and 100 pounds of turkey meat, 40 pounds of honey, and 100 dozen eggs were produced and provided to the low-income volunteers and families of Cheyenne, as well as other agencies with meal programs such as NEEDS, Inc. and the Salvation Army. Approximately 60 to 70 percent of all food grown goes to the Salvation Army. Recently the Cheyenne Solar Greenhouse has developed a root cellar. This will allow much of the fresh food to be proportioned out to feeding programs throughout the year.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.14 Wyoming Food Clearinghouse

The Wyoming Food Clearinghouse is a private nonprofit corporation. The primary purpose of this organization is to collect salvaged and donated food and distribute it to needy people through member agencies. Currently the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse obtains a large portion of its food through the Colorado Food Clearinghouse of which it is a member. The Colorado Food Clearinghouse is a member of Second Harvest, a national organization that collects donated bulk food items directly from major manufacturers. Donations to Second Harvest are tax deductible for the manufacturers. In some cases Second Harvest serves as a distribution point for imperfect products. Currently, the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse does not have direct access to food from Second Harvest because it does not meet certain criteria for membership.

In order to obtain food locally from the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse, an organization must be nonprofit with an onsite delivered box meal or in-house feeding program. There is no budget for these local Wyoming agencies obtaining food; the agencies pay \$10 per month for Clearinghouse membership. The fees pay for transporting the food, at the price of \$0.12 per pound. There are no other costs for the food to the local member agencies. Staffing consists of ten active volunteers.

Although there are no direct clients of the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse, there are 14 member organizations who receive food for their clients. These organizations are: Albany County Association for Retarded Children, Inc., Attention Home, COMEA Shelter, Cottonwood YWCA, Halfway House, Meadowlark House, Meals-On-Wheels, Needs, Inc., Orchard Valley Day Care Center, Rocky Mountain Ventures, Grandma's Safe House, Salvation Army, and the Village School.

The facility of the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse is currently inadequate. It contains less than 500 sq ft, without adequate cooler and freezer space. It is located in a basement and this makes it difficult to load and unload large quantities of food. Because of its inadequate storage space, the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse cannot be a direct distribution point for Second Harvest. The primary drawback to Wyoming becoming a direct distribution point is that

Colorado Food Clearinghouse appears to give first option on available food products to Colorado members, and second priority to Wyoming.

The greatest unmet needs in the organization are the size of the building and lack of transportation to pick up and deliver food. The building must be able to accommodate a tractor trailer load of food, have freezer and cooler space and a heating and air conditioning system to maintain the room at 40°F. Ideally, a loading dock would also be needed. A paid warehouse manager will be required in order to meet Second Harvest criteria.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.15 Community Interagency Board, Inc.

The Community Interagency Board, Inc., consists of two board members from four nonprofit organizations each with individual working boards. The boards establish policies and plans and are responsible for resource development. There is an executive director over all four agencies, responsible for policy implementation. The organizations include NEEDS, Inc., Help Line, One-to-One Tutoring, and Volunteer Information Service/Volunteer Action Center. All organizations operate out of one facility in Cheyenne. The programs of each of these organizations are unique and independent of each other. They share a common administration to save in overall operational and administrative costs. The Community Interagency Board, Inc. serves as a coordinating agency for all the others.

Services provided by NEEDS, Inc. include emergency and short-term assistance to Laramie County residents for clothing, food, bedding, household items, furniture, transportation, health, utilities, rent, and baby formula.

The Volunteer Information Service and Volunteer Action Center conducts volunteer recruitment workshops, sponsors the Volunteer of the Week program, Community Awareness Week, and serves as a clearinghouse and referral agency for volunteers. This organization also publishes a comprehensive resource manual on social services in Laramie County.

One-to-One Tutoring provides volunteers to tutor elementary through high school students on any academic subject.

Help Line is an emergency telephone crisis center for people who want immediate, temporary, and confidential help. It acts as a resource and information center on how to obtain mental and physical health services. Help Line volunteers do not do extensive counseling over the telephone.

The Community Interagency Board, Inc. is the only component of the Community Interagency Group subsidized by the United Way. The majority of funding for this agency is applied to administrative and personnel costs for the other four direct service provision agencies (NEEDS, Inc., Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center, One-to-One Tutoring, and Help Line).

The Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center until the end of September 1983 had provided 1239 hours of service. This figure translates into an estimated yearly average of 1652 hours per year. These hours do not include 480 volunteers sent to other agencies between January 1 and September 30, 1983. This is an estimated yearly average of 640 volunteers sent to support and assist community groups over a year. Currently, there are approximately 50 percent more volunteer requests than volunteers to fill them.

The One-to-One Tutoring program currently has no unmet needs, but program expansion is planned for 1984. The program placed 61 students with tutors in the 1981 to 1982 school year.

Help Line took 707 calls for the first 9 months of 1983. This is an average of 79.5 calls per month or an estimated average of 943 calls per year. This is probably a low estimate, as the number will probably be higher in December due to loneliness, stress, and suicidal tendencies increasing over the holidays.

Paid staff for each of these agencies consists of one executive director of the Community Interagency Board who oversees all of the programs and services under it, one director of NEEDS, Inc., and one half-time clothing closet manager for NEEDS, Inc.

NEEDS, Inc., in the last 9 nine months of 1983 served 24,526 people. At an average of 2,725 served per month, this is an estimated 32,701 clients per year.

There are no standards of adequacy for any of the programs under the Community Interagency Board. They operate with primarily volunteer resources and are successful and functional because the need for their services exists within the county. The following unmet needs are based on requirements derived from extensive utilization of provided services.

Unmet needs throughout these programs include an inability for NEEDS, Inc. to serve an additional 561 people who sought services in 1983 due to inadequate resources. The facility is adequate, and is being bought by the Community Interagency Board, Inc. Only \$11,150 is owed on the mortgage. The house provides adequate space for all programs, but it does not allow storage space for furniture donations. NEEDS, Inc.'s clothing closet has no space for sorting and storing seasonal items. Metal storage sheds were identified as a means for alleviating this problem.

The Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center is in need of a paid volunteer coordinator. With the available volunteer staff, the organization is maximizing it's potential. In order to expand programming to include a volunteer skills bank, better record keeping, and revamping of the Wyoming Information and Referral Service, staff, equipment and a computer are greatly needed. In addition, two-full time paid staff for Help Line and One-to-One Tutoring are needed. There are currently no paid staff people in any of these programs.

A need for health care assistance to single people who do not meet eligibility requirements of DPASS was also identified as an unmet need in the community.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.16 Youth Alternatives

Youth Alternatives is a program for youths living in Cheyenne who are in trouble or who have broken the law. The program is funded by the City, and is under the direction of the Office of the Mayor. Services provided include both primary and secondary prevention and diversion programs such as unofficial probation with minimal supervision, Work Alternatives, Friends of the Court, Big Brother and Big Sister programs, and group counseling

services. Family crisis intervention and drug and alcohol programs are also provided in coordination with other community agencies. The program offers post-court probation alternatives for youths as well.

Youth Alternatives has a staff of 9.5 full-time FTE, including 4 counselors, 1 part-time counselor, a director, an assistant director, an office manager, 1 volunteer coordinator and 1 clerk/typist. The volunteer component has been a priority since the inception of the program. There were 6,804 volunteer hours donated in FY 1981 to 1982.

Youth Alternatives was originally located in a 1,300 sq ft facility. In 1982 it was moved to the present building, which was constructed in 1982 and contains 2,700 sq ft. The basement could be renovated into offices for an additional 2,700 sq ft at great expense, if necessary, however, there are no current plans for expansion.

In FY 1983, a total 1,155 youths were involved in the program. This represents a 25-percent increase over the 1982 caseload. Of these, 734 were formal cases and 421 were crisis cases. Referrals into the program are as follows: court - 30.2 percent, parents - 22.8 percent, schools - 10.3 percent, self - 8.9 percent, police - 2.9 percent, precourt diversion - 14.6 percent, and other agencies - 10.3 percent.

In FY 1982, a total of 921 clients were served by Youth Alternatives. The average monthly caseload in FY 1982 was 211.5 including repeat visits. A demographic analysis of clients in FY 1982 showed the average age to be 14, with 522 males and 401 females. The breakdown of youths served by individual programs during FY 1982 is shown below:

Probation	220	Precourt Diversion	55
Family Crisis	127	Office Contact	373
Work Alternatives	131	Alcoholism Project	15

Increased demands for Youth Alternatives programs have resulted in heavy caseloads for current staff. Youth Alternatives has recently developed standards of adequacy for stafftime. Standards are based on each direct service provider spending 50 percent of their time in direct client contact. Their current operating level is 59 percent of time spent in client contact.

Countywide, the director and assistant director of Youth Alternatives felt there is a need for a long-term residential treatment facility for youths between 12 and 17 years of age who have behavioral problems but are not physically handicapped or developmentally disabled. No such services as this exist in Laramie County. An expanded specialized foster care program where parents are trained as therapists may be an alternative to this unmet need. Services for problem youth at grade school level are lacking in Cheyenne. Treatment and counseling services for grade school youth should be expanded and more refined services developed. Coordinated service delivery systems for youth and continuity and cooperation among agencies providing services to youth are needed.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.17 Attention Home

The Attention Home is a foster care home for children 11 to 19 years of age. It provides a supervised home atmosphere for children who must be out of their own homes for short periods of time. Referrals to the Attention Home are usually received from DPASS, Awareness House, Youth Alternatives, Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, ministers, courts, and schools. It is occasionally utilized by residents of Platte and Goshen counties.

The Attention Home has an executive director, 1 half-time (0.5 FTE) social worker, 1 bookkeeper for 10 hours per week, 2 full-time resident houseparents, 2 relief houseparents for 96 hours per month, and 1 relief houseparent who works 22 hours per month.

The maximum capacity of the Attention Home is ten individuals, although the facility operates ideally with only eight children. The facility is marginally adequate; operating under ideal circumstances with 8 youths, it is crowded. There is no private space for children to be alone. A more specific explanation of facility adequacy is contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. The director estimates that there is a waiting list for 2 or 3 children to enter Attention Home during 2 or 3 months of the year. If the Attention Home cannot provide service, they are put into foster homes or sent to the County jail. DPASS handles these referrals. In FY 1983, the Attention Home served 71 youths, compared to 84 youths served in FY 1982 and 86 youths in FY 1981.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.18 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Laramie County Branch

The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center is a nonprofit corporation governed by a board of directors representing Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties. The center is financed by State, County, City, and local funds, and patient fees. Offices are located in the cities of Cheyenne, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland. The Mental Health Center in Laramie County serves as the central organization for all branches. The Center provides outpatient, individual, marital, family, and group counseling; crisis intervention; biofeedback therapy; and psychological testing and evaluation for all ages. In addition, it provides alcohol and drug counseling, consultation and education to numerous community agencies to promote understanding of mental health and mental illness. Rape crisis counseling and prevention is also available.

The center has a full-time psychiatrist and uses part-time physicians for emergency coverage. The remainder of the staff includes six psychologists, three social workers, six masters level counselors, one counselor at the bachelor level, and three clerical support staff. The current facility does not meet standards for quality patient care. This problem is being remedied by construction of a new building which will contain 10,000 sq ft and be designed to provide higher quality patient care.

The total number of clients served from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983 was 2,573. This does not include persons served in consultation and education activities, collateral contact with family members, or contact with community professionals and agencies about clients. This figure also does not include people who have temporarily terminated therapy one or more times in the year.



Based on a demographic analysis of the 1,330 clients, 79 percent were between the ages of 13 and 44: 29 percent (391) between the ages of 13 and 24, 29 percent (391) between 25 and 34 years, 21 percent (281) were between 35 and 44 years. Thirty-seven percent were employed full time, and 14.9 percent were unemployed. The remainder of the population served either worked part time or were retired, disabled, students or homemakers. A total of 10 clients or 7.5 percent of the 1,330 new clients served were referrals. Twenty-five percent (336 patients) were diagnosed with nonpsychotic disorders, 11.6 percent (155 patients) had maladjustment problems, and 9 percent (125 patients) had transient child disorders. Of the total new client population, 7.2 percent were diagnosed as having drug or alcohol-related problems. The remainder of the diagnoses were mental retardation, schizophrenia, organic brain syndromes, nonspecific conditions, nonmental disorders, or deferred diagnoses.

The 24-hour staffed emergency mental health service does not have adequate funding to meet current service needs. Any cutbacks in budget or increase in caseload may put an end to or significantly degrade this program. Additional funding for subsidizing psychiatrists is needed to assure that emergency services are maintained at appropriate levels.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.19 Cheyenne Housing Authority

The Cheyenne Housing Authority provides senior citizen housing, senior nutrition programs, senior social services, and low-income senior citizen housing. Housing consists of 311 elderly subsidized units serving persons age 62 and over, 243 mixed elderly and low-income units and 43 single family units. In addition to these units, the housing authority also provides 4 low-income units in Albin and 16 units in Pine Bluffs. The nutrition program provides congregate and home-delivered meals to senior citizens 60 years of age and over, 355 days per year. The senior social services component includes senior and handicapped transportation services, as well as outreach, homemaker and home health aide services, senior social and recreational services, information and referral services. All programs have the primary objective of keeping senior citizens independent, and living in their own homes.

Staffing for the senior housing component of the Housing Authority is four FTE administrative personnel, and six maintenance personnel. Approximately 50 percent of administrative personnel time is spent on senior housing projects and problems; 75 percent of maintenance personnel time is spent on senior housing.

Eligible clients for senior citizen housing are 62 years of age and over and must earn less than \$13,000 per year. Currently there are 311 senior units with an average of 1 person per unit. There are 6 senior citizen 2-bedroom units; the remainder are 1-bedroom units. Generally, there is a 2 or 3-percent vacancy level in the elderly units due to attrition. There are no waiting lists currently for senior housing. There is essentially zero percent vacancy for low-income units in Cheyenne. Currently there are some vacancies for elderly housing, due to the completion of a 54-unit project this fall. The waiting list for low-income housing provided by the Housing Authority is approximately 100. Housing demand, especially for low income housing, is high. The director of the Housing Authority estimates an immediate need for 100 units with a future additional need for 50 elderly units.

The home meal delivery program, which is mostly implemented in the County outside of Cheyenne, had a total fiscal year 1983 budget of \$27,355, three percent of which is from the State, 61 percent from the federal government, 24 percent from program income, and 12 percent from the Towns of Pine Bluffs and Burns.

The nutrition program employs 26.5 FTE in Laramie County. The director of the nutrition program, also the director of Senior Social Services, is considered 0.5 FTE for each program. The program staff also includes one full-time coordinator, one full-time secretary, two full-time delivery drivers, 12 full-time cooks, one full-time head cook, eight part-time cooks, 1.5 FTE records clerks, and four Green Thumb workers, for a total of 22.5 FTE and 4 Green Thumb workers.

The nutrition program served 105,995 meals in Laramie County in fiscal 1982 and 131,091 meals in fiscal 1983. The meals program is available to all seniors 60 years of age and over in Laramie County for a suggested donation of one dollar.

The Senior Social Services program employs a 0.5 FTE director, one full-time coordinator, one secretary, one transportation superintendent, one dispatcher/driver, 3.5 FTE drivers one full-time outreach worker, one part-time activities director, one part-time volunteer coordinator, and one part-time Green Thumb worker, for a total of 10 FTE and one part-time Green Thumb worker.

The senior social services program consists of a wide variety of services. The total number of service units for the entire program for fiscal 1983, including transportation, was 150,472. These service units entail 18,465 individual people served. A breakdown of the categories of services provided and the service units and number of individuals served by each service follows:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Service Units</u>	<u>Total Individuals Served</u>
Transportation	58,430 (rides)	2,504 (485 handicapped)
Outreach	4,769	2,216
Info. and Referral	12,078	6,051
Homemaker	1,186	106
Home Health Aides	135	3
Visiting and Telephone Reassurance	875	307
All Other In Home Service	792	93
Legal Services	5	5
Escort Services	195	138
Health	2,218	913
All Other Community Services	<u>69,789</u>	<u>6,129</u>
	150,472	18,465

There are no standards developed by the Wyoming Commission on Aging that establish adequate staffing for senior social services and nutrition programs offered by the Cheyenne Housing Authority.

The nutrition program facilities must meet standards of the Wyoming Health Department. The Wyoming Commission on Aging monitors this, as well as the Housing Authority's abilities to meet grant objectives for monies allocated through the Commission on Aging.

It was the view of the previous director of the nutrition program that staffing and facilities were adequate if maintained at the current level. Major equipment changes should occur every seven to ten years to maintain adequacy.

Unmet needs in senior services in Laramie County include the following: additional outreach workers to meet with persons requesting service on a non-emergency basis (a 1-week waiting list currently exists); additional health and health-related home visit personnel in Laramie County; and expanded transportation capacities. The director of the nutrition and social services program indicates that the transportation program under existing conditions is not as responsive as necessary to meet senior needs. Currently there are 4.5 buses operated in Cheyenne (one of which is for the handicapped); one bus is operated in the Pine Bluffs area. The addition of one driver for the transportation service would allow for the service to expand to Saturday and Sunday and decrease waiting periods for service. One outreach worker is needed to handle work in a more timely manner. Homemaker services are also lacking for individuals who are not income eligible under DPASS guidelines. In-home health services are also lacking for the elderly.

Unmet needs in Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne include mental health services for the elderly focusing on the aging process, and expansion of homemaker services. Homemaker services provide a more cost effective alternative to nursing homes, and have been established as a priority in the State Health Plan.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.20 Day Care Centers

As of September 1983, there were 5 group day care homes in Laramie County, 101 family day care homes, 10 group day care centers, 2 day care centers, 6 preschool/day care organizations, and 1 kindergarten/day care facility. All of these day care facilities are certified through Laramie County DPASS.

Group day care homes are facilities which provide care for 7 to 11 children for part of a day in a family setting. Family day care homes are facilities in which care is provided for three to six children for part of a day in a family setting. Day care centers are any private person, partnership, association, or corporation which is operating a business for profit or otherwise where 12 or more children are cared for on a regular basis.

Staff standards for each of these facilities (which must be complied with for the majority of each day) are as follows:

Family day care home: Staff ratio of one adult to six children. There may be no more than two children under the age of two without adding an additional staff person. The operator's own preschool children are included in the count. The staff ratio is determined by counting the children who are present for the major part of the day (4 hours or more).

Group day care home: Staff ratio of one responsible person to 11 children. If the facility takes children under the age of two, then there must be one staff person for each five children under the age of two. The operator's own preschool children are included in the count. The staff ratio is determined by counting the children who are present for the major part of the day (4 hours or more).

For both types of facilities, a staff ratio of one adult to two children must be used if multiple handicapped children are present. This applies to only the handicapped children and not all of the children present. Required staffing for group day care facilities is as follows:

Day and Night Staff Ratios for Group Day Care Centers  
and Educational Facilities

<u>Ages of Children</u>	<u>Staff Requirements</u>
2-3 years of age	1 staff member to 8 children
3-4 years of age	1 staff member to 10 children
4-5 years of age	1 staff member to 15 children
5-6 years of age	1 staff member to 20 children
over 6 years of age	1 staff member to 25 children

The facilities must provide 35 sq ft of indoor play space per child and 75 sq ft of outdoor play space. Other standards regarding the facilities are defined within DPASS's Standards and Guidelines for Child Care Certification.

Current capacities of day care centers in Laramie County are listed in Table 2.6.6-1.

2.6.6.1.3.21 STRIDE Learning Center

STRIDE Learning Center, located on F. E. Warren AFB, provides services to developmentally disabled children from the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County. The center is an independent, nonprofit preschool for developmentally disabled children ranging in age from birth through 5 years. The program offers full educational and therapeutic services. At this time, however, no classroom is available for the emotionally disturbed.

The center employs a staff of 20, plus a consulting psychologist 4 hours per week. Current staff is adequate but does not provide for optimum services. The normal staff-to-client ratio is about 1:3. Additional staff will be hired when the classroom for the emotionally disturbed is added.

The Center's facility is currently leased from the USAF at a minimal charge. The facility is at capacity. A modular building has been purchased to meet additional needs. A similar building will have to be purchased when funding is found for the emotionally disturbed project.

Table 2.6.6-1

## DAY CARE CENTERS - LARAMIE COUNTY

<u>Center</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Capacity per Class</u>	<u>Average Utilization</u>	<u>Instructor Staff per Class</u>	<u>Other Staff per Class</u>
Cheyenne Child Care, Inc. (1)	Group	80	55	5	2 aides + work study students
Cheyenne Child Care, Inc., (2)	Group	23	20	2	1 bookkeeper 2 foster grandparents
Cheyenne Parent Cooperative	Group	120	30	4	2 foster grandparents 2 aides
Children's University	Group	180	103	5	2 aides, 2 early child educ. specialists
Creative Play Learning Center	Group	180	summer-100 fall-65	8	1 cook, 1 janitor
Discovery Unlimited	Preschool	20	10	1	
Gingham Goose	Group	50	50	2	3 aides, 1 associate
Happy Time Preschool	Preschool	30	20	1	1
Head Start	Preschool	150	150	8	9
Humpty Dumpty	Preschool	40	38	3	1
Montessori School	Preschool	49	45	2	3
New Generation Family Center (1)	Infant Care	?	20	1	see below
New Generation Family Center (2)	Group/ Preschool	288	150	5	25

Table 2.6.6-1 Continued  
DAY CARE CENTERS - LARAMIE COUNTY

Nurture House	Group	49	24	4	3
Orchard Valley Day Care	Group	61	37	-	6
Pershing Day Nursery	Group	20	8	1	if needed on-call staff
Rainbow Connection	Preschool	30	15	1	1
Seton Montessori School	Group	32	32	2	3
Under the Sycamore Tree	Preschool	50	25	2	-
Village School	Group	75	75	5	6
Mary Briggs	Group	11	6	1	-

Source: Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services,  
1983.

The program serves approximately 57 children, including 41 in the preschool and 16 in the infant program. In addition, the program serves between 12 and 16 children at a local preschool, once a week, providing therapeutic services to mildly handicapped students. The possibility of adding a classroom for emotionally disturbed children during the 1983 to 1984 school year is presently being discussed.

#### 2.6.6.1.3.22 F.E. Warren AFB Human Services

The following human services are available at F.E. Warren AFB in Cheyenne, Laramie County:

##### American Red Cross

Counseling, referral, communication and financial assistance during transfers, emergency messages between families, first aid, water safety program, and disaster help.

##### Career Advisors

One per squadron or group.

##### Chaplain

Family, individual, and religious counseling services.

##### Child Care Center/Nursery

##### Legal Assistance

##### Mental Health Clinic

Crisis intervention, mental health command evaluations, therapy for couples.

##### Morale, Welfare, Recreation

##### Personnel Affairs

Administrator of Local Air Force Aide Society, decorations, commendations, meritorious service awards, etc.

##### Public Affairs Division

Works with community relations on and offbase, administers rumor control, information, referral program, and publication of the Sentinel Newspaper.

##### Social Action Office

Alcohol and drug abuse, counseling, equal opportunity, and human relations programs.

##### Youth Center

Activity center for children of military personnel.

#### Description of Selected Agencies

##### Mental Health Clinic

The Mental Health Clinic (MHC) is part of the F.E. Warren Air Force Base hospital operations, and is co-located with that facility. The Clinic provides crisis intervention services, couples therapy, drug and alcohol

evaluations, command evaluations including the Personnel Reliability Program (PRP), family advocacy as related to administrative processes, and referral services.

The MHC provides evaluation services and individual treatment to all active duty personnel. Dependents are generally seen for evaluation; however, due to priorities and workload, these patients are generally referred to civilian facilities under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). This includes ongoing individual counseling. Retirees are also generally referred to civilian facilities for treatment. Medication patients and family advocacy patients are treated on a preferential basis. Couples therapy and family treatment are extremely limited and usually restricted to PRP individuals. Biofeedback equipment is currently on order and will significantly increase treatment potential, especially of stress related problems in PRP individuals.

Staffing includes one psychiatrist, one psychologist, one clinical social worker, and one administrative technician.

Space is currently adequate but with the arrival of the mental health technician and receipt of biofeedback equipment, at least one additional room will be required.

Based on authorized standards, there is a current shortage of two mental health technicians. One mental health technician is projected to be available by February of 1984. According to the director, there is a need for both of these authorized personnel. The above staffing, including the projected mental health technician, is adequate for current active duty demands. Continued heavy use of CHAMPUS resources for retirees and the majority of dependents of active duty personnel will be required to meet clinical needs.

The Mental Health Clinic had 5,862 client visits in calendar year 1982. Of these, 3,680 clients visits were active duty military. Eighteen percent (1,066) of these active duty visits were Personnel Reliability Program command evaluations. A total of 2,614 visits were non-PRP related active duty personnel; 2,182 were active duty military and dependents with family related problems.

In 1982, there were 38 reported cases of spouse abuse; 30 were investigated and determined to be legitimate. There were 42 cases of child abuse/neglect reported; 11 were legitimate. From January to June 1983, 18 cases of spouse abuse were reported, of which 11 were legitimate. A total of 41 cases of child abuse/neglect were reported; the legitimate number is unknown.

Through financial support from CHAMPUS, eligible dependents can use civilian resources to provide for needs beyond the military services. High continued levels of use of these civilian resources will be required.

Examples of social services to military personnel provided by civilian agencies are DPASS child abuse investigations, Safe House residential care for abused spouses, child advocacy support and mental health counseling. Prevention and rehabilitation programs for spouse abuse are unavailable on base except for family evaluations. Civilian resources are generally used.



In a review of 100 client records of Grandma's Safe House (facility for abused spouses), 11 percent were found to be active duty military spouses.

Unmet needs of F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic include a lack of staffing to handle treatment of child and spouse abuse problems and no prevention programs such as parenting classes can be offered. This program would be particularly useful to single male parents. Exceptions to the lack of mental health treatment available to dependents are made in relation to families of Personnel Reliability Program members.

#### Social Action Office

The Social Action Office provides outpatient drug and alcohol abuse prevention and rehabilitation services to all Air Force employees (civilians and military) as part of a family counseling team established onbase. Equal opportunity complaints processing and treatment is also provided. In addition, human relations education is provided to all personnel. The Social Action Office also administers the staff assistant program which provides organization effectiveness and development services to different command units and squadrons.

Budgets and staffing are allocated through F.E. Warren's Manpower Management and Budget offices. Current staffing includes one chief, one lieutenant drug and alcohol program director/counselor, one staff sergeant for drug and alcohol, one sergeant drug and alcohol counselor, one technical sergeant drug and alcohol counselor, one staff sergeant for equal opportunity and treatment and one technical sergeant for equal opportunity and treatment.

In 1983 from January 1 to November 28, 1983, 81 military personnel were referred to the drug program and 175 to the alcohol program. In addition, human relations and drug education programs are available to all base personnel. One percent of staff time is spent with equal opportunity complaint processing, and 1.5 percent is spent with family counseling.

The program is currently under its authorized strength by one civilian secretary and a master sergeant for the equal opportunity and treatment program. Instead a technical sergeant has been placed in this position.

A countywide shortage that impacts the Social Action Office is the lack of a civilian Equal Opportunity Office. Problems occur when military personnel are discriminated against in the civilian sector, such as cases of refusal of service by a local business without cause.

The Social Action Office also has administrative difficulties in replacing staff, because positions must be filled by a person of the same rank as the person who left the position. Consequently, if a new person of the necessary rank is not available, the position remains open, resulting in an increased workload for the remaining staff. An increased F.E. Warren AFB population would increase demands on family counseling services. This may result in loss of worker productivity due to increased family stress.

## 2.6.6.2 Platte County

### 2.6.6.2.1 Inventory of Services

The following is a listing of human services available in Platte County (Wheatland):

Agricultural County Extension Service.

Services in gardening, homemaking, nutrition, and youth activities.

AL-ANON.

Groups meet twice a week. Support group for families who have a member with an alcohol problem.

Alcoholics Anonymous.

Groups meet 6 times a week.

Day Care Centers.

Hill Burton Fund.

Emergency funds for people who cannot afford health care.

Job Services.

Operates a labor exchange available without fee to job-seekers and employers alike.

Legal Services.

Free legal services for civil cases to those on a low income who cannot pay for an attorney. Information on legal service may also be provided by the County Department of Public Assistance and Social Service.

Meals on Wheels.

Hot meals are prepared and delivered to elderly shut ins.

Ministerial Association.

Emergency assistance to transients, migrant farmworkers, and the unemployed.

Narcotics Anonymous.

Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

Service and assistance in child care, aid to families with dependent children. Food stamps, general assistance, emergency assistance, health programs, nursing care, foster home care, adoption and placement, work incentive program, family planning, protective services, Medicare, individual and family counseling, homemaker services, day care certification.

Platte County Department of Public Health.

Counseling for health and personal problems.

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

Provides individual and group therapy, marriage and family therapy, emergency services, crisis intervention, alcohol, and drug counseling.

Senior Center.

Provides homemaker services, transportation, outreach, congregate meals, entertainment, trips, information and referral, winterization, and chore services.

Salvation Army.

Provides minimal emergency assistance.

Special Friends.

Organization matches youth in need of role models with volunteer adults.

School System Psychologist.

Tri-County Development Corp.

Medical and social services to migrant workers, administers developmental disabilities program TITLE I handicap funds and Tri-County Headstart program.

2.6.6.2.2 Description of Selected Agencies

2.6.6.2.2.1 Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

The Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS) of Platte County comes under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, part of the State Department of Health and Social Services. Funding is controlled by the Governor and the Wyoming State Legislature. All programs are administered through the state office.

Programs managed through the Platte County Public Assistance - Income Maintenance component of the Department are Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Foster Care, Federal Emergency Assistance, General Assistance, Title 19 Medical Assistance Programs, (determination of eligibility; and makes payments). Minimum Medical Plan, Supplemental Security Income (determination of eligibility for Licensed Sheltered Care Programs), Low Income Energy Assistance Program, Nursing Home Supplements to Supplemental Security Income recipients, and food stamps.

Programs managed through the Platte County Social Services component of DPASS are adoption, advocacy, counseling, court services, day care, emergency shelter for children, family planning, adult foster care placements, child foster care, home management and homemaker services information and referral, investigative and legal services.

There has been minimal change in DPASS programming, staff and facilities since 1980. The Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) was added in 1979. The Emergency Food and Shelter Program, instituted early in 1983, ended in September of 1983. Temporarily, aid for food and shelter can be obtained through General Assistance.

The Platte County DPASS office employs two family and community service specialists (social workers), one fiscal control technician, one public assistance worker, one records and communications technician, one records and communications assistant, and the social services county manager. Guidelines for DPASS staffing and funding are set by the Wyoming state legislature; the

state level guideline for social workers is currently one per 5,800 population. This figure is infrequently utilized statewide. The need for public assistance workers is determined by a point system relative to work load. In 1980 a standard of 143.35 divided by 125 points per public assistance worker was established. As of June 1983, Platte County public assistance workers operate at 234.2 points per worker.

Caseloads for the public assistance programs in Platte County are shown below:

<u>Category</u>	<u>October 1983 Monthly Total</u>	<u>Est. Annual Total</u>
AFDC including Food Stamps	43	516
Food Stamps non-AFDC	98	1,176
General Emergency Assistance	13	156
SSI	41	492
Work Incentive Program	25	300
Nursing Care/Sheltered care	31	372

Source: Platte County Department of Public Assistance, 1983.

The ratio of social workers to cases is 1:33. According to the director and management analyst, the 1:5,800 ratio of social workers to population should be changed to more appropriate national standard developed by the National Association of Social Workers, of 1:20 to 25 families.

According to the management analyst consulted, a review of workload and client waiting periods show an estimated shortage of one public assistance worker and one social worker.

The current state standard for public assistance workers is 143.35 points per worker. The current workload is 234.2 points per worker. With the addition of one public assistance worker, the points per worker should be reduced to 177.1.

The Platte County DPASS facility is approximately 2,100 sq ft. The director of the Platte County office feels that the facility is currently adequate; an additional 200 sq ft will be needed to house two additional staff members. This space could be converted from existing space being used for other purposes.

The Platte County DPASS office also serves Chugwater, Glendo and Guernsey, which has a comparable service population to Wheatland. Currently one public assistance worker covers the entire county. The director feels there is a need for an additional full time public assistance worker located in Guernsey. Office space should be provided to insure confidentiality for applicants. An additional 100 sq ft in the Wheatland office could be provided for the additional public assistance worker.

For the past few months younger people moving into the area represent the largest group requesting public assistance. Elderly people frequently request public assistance for dental care.

#### 2.6.6.2.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center is a nonprofit corporation governed by a Board of Directors representing the counties served. The Center is financed by State, County, City and local funds, and patient fees. Offices are located in Cheyenne, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland.

The Mental Health Center (MHC) provides personal outpatient services including individual, marital, family and group counseling crisis intervention, biofeedback and psychological testing, and psychological evaluations for all ages. In addition, it provides alcohol and drug counseling, consultation and education programs to numerous community agencies to promote an understanding of mental health and mental illness. Rape crisis counseling and prevention is available. Private contracts with the school system represent a high utilization of the MHC.

The MHC has 4 clinicians and 1 clerical support person. One clinician also serves as the administrator of the facility. One part time clinician is hired during peak periods, usually during the school year.

The MHC is approximately 2,500 sq ft in size. This includes four clinician offices, a large conference room, a playroom, a business office and reception area, a kitchen and 2 bathrooms.

The MHC individual intake from July 1, 1982 to June 1983 was 368. This figure does not include people who have terminated and reopened their therapy program one or more times per year. If these people are included, the total intake load for the Mental Health Center would be 519. Based on an average 170 cases per month, the staff ratio is 1:43 cases. Fifty percent of the MHC cases are youth-related. The MHC works closely with the school system and has its peak number of cases during the school year. The other 50 percent of cases are diverse; one statistic noted by the director is that 60 percent of cases are new residents while 40 percent are residents who have been in the area for some time.

#### 2.6.6.2.3 Transient Fund - Ministerial Association

Donations from area churches are collected during the Thanksgiving and Easter seasons and deposited into a Transient Fund. Indirect distribution is restricted to transient families for food, lodging, or gas. Singles are denied funds for anything other than a bus ticket or a meal. Funds and services provided are very limited. The Wheatland Police Department participates in the Fund by donations of gasoline to transient families.

#### 2.6.6.2.4 Salvation Army

The Denver Salvation Army supports the Wheatland Salvation Army. Very limited funds are available to help transient families. The money can be used for lodging, meals, or transportation.

### 2.6.6.3 Kimball County

With the exception of a social services office, a nursing home and a senior center, there are few human services facilities located in Kimball County. A representative of the Sidney Community Action Agency visits Kimball regularly (using the local Head Start Offices), as does a speech therapist from the Panhandle MHC in Scottsbluff, and a caseworker from the Sidney MHC satellite facility.

#### 2.6.6.3.1 Inventory of Services

The following human services are available to Kimball County residents:

Department of Social Services  
Income maintenance and social service programs.

Community Action Agency  
Nutrition, immunization, weatherizing, and training services.

Kimball County Manor  
Nursing and housing services for the elderly.

Concerned Parents Group  
Sponsorship of youth alternative activities.

Human services other than those listed above are available to residents of Kimball County through regional facilities located in Scottsbluff, Gering, and Sidney. Services are occasionally available in Kimball itself from staff who travel to Kimball (e.g., Panhandle Mental Health Center, Community Action).

#### 2.6.6.3.2 Description of Selected Agencies

##### 2.6.6.3.2.1 Department of Social Services

Until recently, the Department of Social Services has been a County department. It is now a branch of the Nebraska State Department of Social Services. The change has come about through the block granting process.

The Kimball County office administers income maintenance programs (e.g., AFDC, food stamps, LIEAP), including acceptance of applications, certification of eligibility, and issuance of benefits. It also administers social service programs including day care, transportation, homemaker services, child abuse/neglect casework, and medical services for the aged, blind, and disabled. The agency administers federal commodity distribution programs (e.g., cheese, other foodstuffs). Under a general assistance program, indigents are provided food and shelter on an emergency basis.

The Department Administrator sees no unmet needs in Kimball County. The economy has been declining in recent years, resulting in a loss of funds to support recreational facilities, but the loss has not been serious.

Because of the present shift (County to State) in the jurisdiction of the Social Service offices, the Administrator presently has no annual budget. The office building is presently owned by the County. Administrative program costs

in addition to transfer payments and purchase of services are for staff salaries and benefits.

The staff consists of the Department Administrator, two income maintenance technicians, and one social service worker. The facility occupies about 500 sq ft in a small office building.

The caseload at any given time is approximately 250 cases. Most cases are low income; the households are mostly white, but some are Hispanic. Indigents, generally transients, vary in number from month to month, and range from two to ten families in any given month.

#### 2.6.6.3.2.2 Community Action Agency

Community Action services in Kimball are provided through the Community Action Agency in Gering. An outreach worker is available in Kimball on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Services provided include WIC (services for expectant mothers and nutritional services for children under age five); distribution of government-supplied commodities (such as cheese) and food vouchers; a free immunization clinic for children of school age; a home weatherization program; and acceptance of applications for the CETA program. Most applications are presently for training as nurses aides. The outreach worker cooperates closely with the Public Welfare Office and with the local Head Start program. Referrals to other agencies are provided.

The principal unmet needs cited are food, shelter, and transportation assistance to transients. A local church provides some assistance to transients staying in Kimball, but more resources are needed.

The Kimball County Community Action Agency staff consists of one outreach worker. Staff size has been reduced in recent years. The current staff member also works in Sidney 2 days each week. Office space is shared with the local Head Start program.

The client population consists principally of low-income households. Local population characteristics result in few minority clients. Migrant workers are served, but the clientele consists mostly of local families and individuals.

#### 2.6.6.3.2.3 Panhandle Mental Health Center

The Panhandle Mental Health Center in Scottsbluff provides therapy, consultation, referral, and related services to residents of the Nebraska Panhandle including Kimball County. Approximately 8 percent of the center's total clientele are residents of Kimball County.

2.6.7 General Government

2.6.7.1 Laramie County

2.6.7.1.1 Organization and Administration

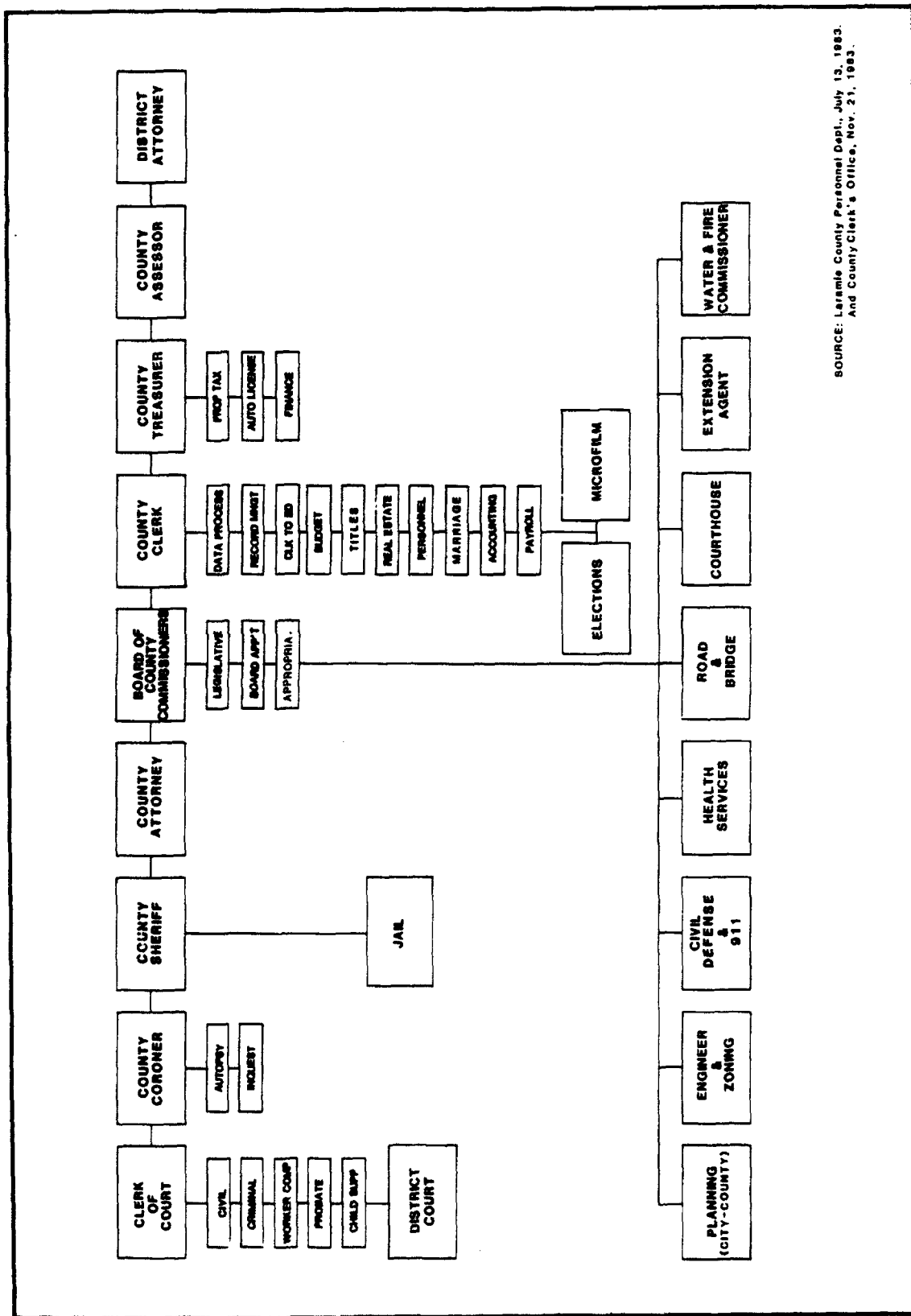
Laramie County government consists of the elected Board of Commissioners, other elected officials and their departments, and other departments and boards with direct or indirect county involvement. The Board of County Commissioners consists of 3 Commissioners elected at-large to staggered 4-year terms. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners is elected to that position by the other two Commissioners for the duration of his or her term and serves as a meeting chairperson. Formal meetings are held once per week and generally average about three and a half hours duration.

Commissioners are estimated to spend about 20 hours per week outside of formal commission meetings on County business. Two of the three Commissioners are in their first term and the remaining Commissioner is in her second term.

Laramie County government organization is listed in Figure 2.6.7-1. Laramie County is organized for and involved directly in a broad array of internal and external services through the County Clerk's office and a wide range of external public services through the other elected officials and departments (Figure 2.6.7-1, Table 2.6.7-1).

As illustrated in Figure 2.6.7-2 and listed in Table 2.6.7-2, the County Clerk's office provides a wide range of internal services to the other elected officials and other County departments as well as external public services such as permits, licenses, filings, recordings, elections, auto titles, and others.

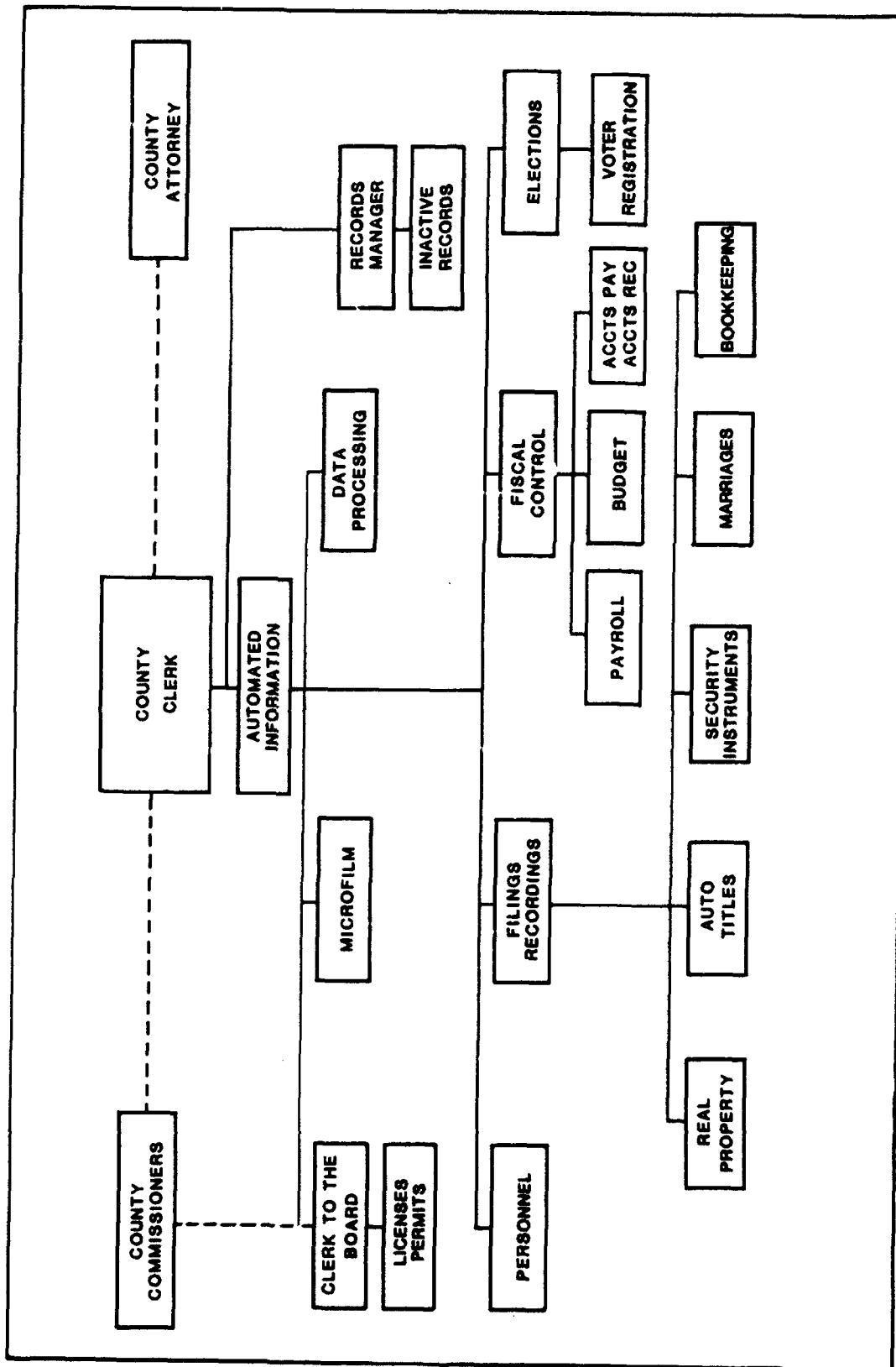




SOURCE: Laramie County Personnel Dept., July 12, 1983.  
And County Clerk's Office, Nov. 21, 1983.

LARAMIE COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

FIGURE NO. 2.6.7-1



LARAMIE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

FIGURE NO. 2.6.7-2

Table 2.6.7-1

LARAMIE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, OFFICES,  
DEPARTMENTS, AND AGENCIES - 1983

Elected Officials

Commissioners  
Sheriff  
District Attorney  
County Treasurer  
County Assessor  
County Clerk  
Clerk of the Court  
Coroner

Offices, Departments, or Agencies

County Court	
Clerk of the Court	Planning <sup>1</sup>
Coroner	Engineer
Sheriff	Zoning
Jail	Civil Defense
County Attorney	911
Board of Commissioners	Health Services <sup>1</sup>
County Clerk	Road and Bridge
Treasurer	Extension Agent
Assessor	Water and Fire Commissioner

Note: <sup>1</sup> Joint City/County.

Source: Laramie County Personnel Department July 13, 1983 and  
Laramie County Clerk's Office November 21, 1983.

Table 2.6.7-2

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LARAMIE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE - 1983

Clerk to the Board	Fiscal Control
Licenses and Permits	Payroll
Automated Information	Budget
Data Processing	Accounts Payable
Records Manager	Elections
Inactive Records	Voter Registration
Personnel	Auto Titles
Filings	Security Instruments
Recordings	Marriage Licenses
Real Property	Bookkeeping

Source: Laramie County Personnel Department July 13, 1983.

In addition to the Commissioners and the County Clerk, the following are elected officials: Treasurer, Assessor, Sheriff, District Attorney, Coroner, and Clerk of the Court.

#### 2.6.7.1.2 Staffing

Laramie County administrative government employment totals vary considerably with time of year due to heavy auto licensing activity in December, January, and February. Historically, County employment has generally peaked during the 3-month period from June to August and, more recently, during December to January. The trend has been towards total employment generally becoming more even throughout the year (U.S. Department of Labor, Report Forms #BL-7-90-J-L for period 1957 through 1982, Laramie County records).

Total employment trends for Laramie County were generally stable from 1958 through 1964 and then rose steadily from 1964 through 1975. Fairly substantial increases were experienced from 1976 through 1981. Since 1981, total County employment has remained relatively stable. However, Laramie County government employment essentially doubled between 1975 and 1981.

The reasons for employment increases from 1977 to May 1983 were determined by examination of selected computer generated payroll records for Laramie County for this period. Increases were generally the result of increased employment within certain departments as well as the creation of new County departments or responsibilities. Included in the calculation of Laramie County general administrative government employment were the following categories of County staffs: Commissioners, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Assessor, Engineer, Agent, Water Commissioner, elections, microfilm, civil defense, and 911 emergency services. Table 2.6.7-3 illustrates historic trends in County general government employment. These divisions had a total of 96 employees in April 1983.

The County Clerk in July 1983 had a staff of 28 persons, and due to increases in title activity will hire 2 more persons. In general, the County Clerk has increased staff in response to higher workloads for traditional responsibilities, and as a result of additional responsibilities for administration of new activities and the administration of joint City and County-funded agencies.

Budget increases for staffing and other costs in the County Clerk's office have been relatively small. Larger increases in staff have been avoided by increases in efficiency through the institution of various administrative improvements.

Table 2.6.7-3

LARAMIE COUNTY TOTAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT  
SELECTED YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Annual Employment (No. of persons)</u>
1958	92
1960	88
1963	88
1965	99
1967	104
1973	130
1975	135
1977	171
1979	210
1980	265
1981	277
1982	266

Source: Laramie County Employment Records for 1958-1982, and U.S. Department of Labor, Report Forms BL-7-90-J-L, 1957-1982.

#### 2.6.7.1.3 Capital Facilities

Existing capital facilities for general governmental administrative space for Laramie County government consist of portions of the City/County building. Table 2.6.7-4 lists administrative space by department.

With recent remodeling and weatherization, the City/County Building is considered to be in very good condition. The amount and condition of administrative office space is considered to be generally adequate.

Condition and capacities of selected facilities are contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

#### 2.6.7.1.4 Capital Equipment

A large portion of County-owned capital equipment consists of equipment and vehicles assigned to the Laramie County Road and Bridge Department. For the most part, the existing equipment including scheduled replacements is considered adequate to meet the county's needs. Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

Laramie County's road and bridge maintenance equipment is presently distributed among the main yard in Cheyenne, and remote locations in Hillsdale, Burns, Carpenter, Egbert, Pine Bluffs, Albin, Midway, and Richards Hall.

Table 2.6.7-4

LARAMIE COUNTY GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE  
BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

<u>Department</u>	<u>Area (sq ft)</u>
County Commissioners	1,059
County Clerk	
Elections	630
Marriages and Security	156
Titles	987
Real Estate	1,000
Data Processing	412
Microfilm	391
Budget, Payroll, General Ledger, Accounts Payable and Personnel Administration	312 516
Treasurer	2,363
Assessor	1,976
Engineer	1,054
Agent	3,962
Road and Bridge Office	2,098
TOTAL:	16,916 sq ft

Source: Capital Facilities Coordinator's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Refer to Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for further information on selected capital facilities.

## 2.6.7.2 City of Cheyenne

### 2.6.7.2.1 Organization and Administration

The City of Cheyenne, incorporated in 1867, presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote and serves full time. The present Mayor is in his second term, which ends in 1984. The City Council comprises nine Council members who are elected to staggered 4-year terms from 3 districts of 3 Council members each. Of these nine Council members, six are in their first term, two are in their second term, while the remaining member is in his fourth term.

Formal Council meetings are held twice per month and there are many more meetings per month which one or more member attends. Council compensation is \$20 per meeting and it is estimated that on the average, Council members will spend about three times as much time on City business outside of meetings as they do in meetings. At present, it would be difficult for Council members to devote more time to their City-related work. By instituting a three council committee system, the Council has been able to reduce full Council session time requirements.

The City of Cheyenne is organized to provide a wide range of services to the public as well as support services to the various departments. Figure 2.6.7-3 illustrates the organization of Cheyenne's City agencies and departments. While no new departments have been created recently, there have been some changes within departments such as the establishment of the Buildings and Grounds Division of the Public Works Department and others.

Many boards and committees, both permanent and temporary, have operated or are presently operating in various capacities for the City of Cheyenne. Table 2.6.7-5 lists various boards, committees, and commissions presently operating in Cheyenne.

Table 2.6.7-5

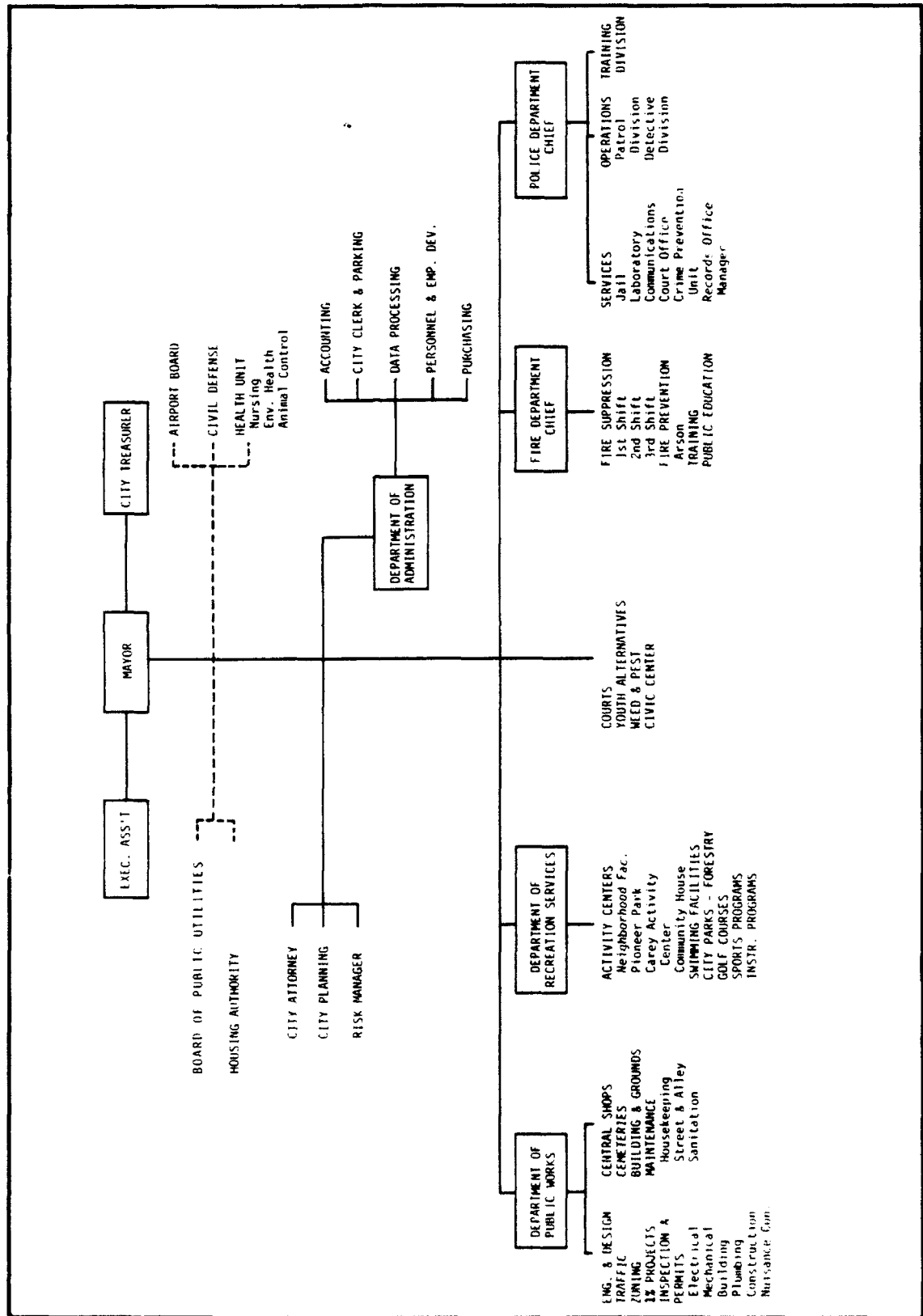
CITY OF CHEYENNE  
BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES  
1983

- Board of Public Utilities
- Airport Board
- Board of Adjustment
- Board of Appeals
- Code Review Committee
- WaterBoard
- Ambulance Board
- Cheyenne Area Development Committee
- Contract and Licensing Board
- Cheyenne Community Redevelopment Board
- Police Civil Service Board
- City/County Health Board
- Community Action of Laramie County
- Community Development Advisory Committee
- Cheyenne Downtown Revolving Loan Board
- City Council
- Fire Department Civil Service Board
- Police Department Civil Service Board
- Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission
- Housing Authority Board
- Joint Committee on Annexation of Sunnyside
- Joint Powers Board - Frontier Park
- Joint Powers Board - Civic Center
- 1%-Sales Tax Steering Committee
- Personnel Commission
- Planning Commission
- Water Conservation Advisory Committee
- Mayor's Impact Monitoring and Control Teams

Source: City of Cheyenne, Department of Administration, July 21, 1983.

2.6.7.2.2 Staffing

The number of full-time employees of the City of Cheyenne has grown from 397 persons in 1977 to 480 persons in 1982 to 1983. Since no additional departments were added during that period, growth has been within existing



CITY OF CHEYENNE  
ORGANIZATION CHART

FIGURE NO. 2.6.7-3



departments with a large portion of that growth coming within the police and fire departments (see Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.4 for employment information on these departments). Table 2.6.7-6 lists authorized labor by department.

Within the Public Works Department, employees have been added to form the Capital Facilities Division and perform work which was previously contracted out. The Department gained responsibility for nuisance control in 1980. A new City Engineer was recently hired.

In the near future, it is likely that additional staffing may be needed for the Fleet Maintenance and Sanitation departments.

#### 2.6.7.2.3 Capital Facilities

Since 1979, City of Cheyenne administrative space has been contained within the new Municipal building. Of the gross area of 52,713 sq ft 4,891 sq ft is dedicated to court use leaving 47,822 sq ft which is considered to be the gross area available for general administrative space.

Shop and maintenance space presently owned or leased by the City of Cheyenne includes the following:

Happy Jack Road Shop	22,914 sq ft
15th and Snyder Shop	7,260 sq ft
Salt Shed - North of Airport	1,800 sq ft
Hangar No. 101 (leased)	129,000 sq ft

In addition to these buildings, the City owns an old storage building at 15th and Ames Streets which contains 8,782 sq ft but is not presently used. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on Cheyenne capital facilities.

The City of Cheyenne is currently formulating a Capital Facilities Plan which will rank all proposed new capital facilities. Of concern presently is the need to vacate Hangar No. 101, a major change for the Public Works Department since replacement space would be required for three divisions (Streets and Alleys, Traffic, and Sanitation) and two other departments (Parks, and Weed and Pest). Four new buildings could be required to replace Hangar No. 101 space, including a street and alley garage; a traffic shop; Parks, and Weed and Pest storage and offices; and sanitation truck storage and offices. A study is presently underway to select a location for the new sanitation transfer station, however, there are presently no plans to vacate Hangar No. 101.

#### 2.6.7.2.4 Capital Equipment

Capital equipment for the Central Shops and Streets and Alleys departments was rated for condition. Of the 125 vehicles and equipment rated, most were in either good or excellent condition. Overall, the capital equipment condition is rated as good. In all, the City of Cheyenne owns 505 vehicles or major pieces of equipment. Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

Table 2.6.7-6  
LABOR AUTHORIZATION BY DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE CITY OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING  
1983

<u>Department</u>	<u>Authorized Labor (No. of persons)</u>
City Council	10
Office of the Mayor	6
Office of the City Attorney	5
Office of City Planning	11
Municipal Court	7
Office of Youth Alternatives	9
Office of Weed and Pest Control	2
Civic Center	4
Office of Administrative Services	3
Office of Accounting	5
Office of Personnel and Employee Development	4
Data Processing	3
Office of Purchasing	4
Office of the City Clerk	6
Parking Meters	5
Office of Word Processing	2
City Center Parking	2
Office of Engineering and Design	10
Office of Traffic Engineering	10
Zoning, Site Plans and Nuisance Control	3
Fleet Maintenance	27
Streets and Alleys	45
Sanitation	50
Cemeteries	8
Building Permits	3
Electrical Permits	1
Plumbing Permits	1
Public Works Permits	1
Municipal Building	5
Building Housekeeping	15
Building Maintenance	3
Operations Administration	4
Police Training	1
Criminal Investigation	11
Patrol	64
Service Administration	3
Communications	10

Table 2.6.7-6 Continued  
LABOR AUTHORIZATION BY DEPARTMENT

<u>Department</u>	<u>Authorized Labor (No. of persons)</u>
Automotive Services	1
Crime Laboratory	2
Records and Identification	6
Crime Prevention	1
Custody of Prisoners	8
Special Detail	1
Fire Department Administration	2
Fire Training	1
Fire Prevention	5
Public Education	1
Fire Suppression	80
Parks and Recreation Administration	3
Parks General	16
Golf Courses	6
Recreation Activities/Sports	7
Lions Park Municipal Pool	4
Neighborhood Recreational Center	2
Public Works Projects	2
TOTAL:	511

Note: Authorized labor may differ from actual staffing at any time due to unfilled (but authorized) positions.

Source: City of Cheyenne, computer printout of Labor Authorization Listing by Department, June 27, 1983.

Maintenance of the City fleet is the responsibility of the Fleet Maintenance (Central Shops) Division of Public Works. Present maintenance procedures and capabilities are adequate. The Fleet Maintenance Division was recently rated outstanding in all seven major categories of general evaluation, administration, planning and scheduling, methods and practices, cost control, tools and equipment, and material control (U.S. Air Force and the University of Illinois Training Program, July 1982).

#### 2.6.7.3 Town of Pine Bluffs

Pine Bluffs, incorporated in 1909, has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor and most of the four Council members are in their first terms of office. The Council meets twice each month and Council members typically spend 12 hours per month on town-related business in addition to formal Council meetings. It is felt that additional time could be spent on town business if the need arose.

The Town of Pine Bluffs employs 23 persons, of which 14 are full time. Of these 14 persons, 6 work for the Police Department, 3 work at the Community Center, 4 are employed by the Utilities Department, while the Recreation Department has 1 full-time employee. No increases in employees are anticipated in the near future.

Capital facilities owned by the town include the City Hall and jail, a garage, a fire house, 2 equipment and an ambulance garage, 3 warehouses, 6 pump houses, and a swimming pool facility. These facilities are presently considered adequate to meet the town's needs. Scheduled capital improvements include updating of the sewer system (ongoing) and a new water storage tank.

Capital equipment owned by the town includes 3 patrol cars, fire equipment, an ambulance and fire rescue unit, and maintenance vehicles.

#### 2.6.7.4 Platte County

##### 2.6.7.4.1 Organization and Administration

Platte County government consists of the elected Board of Commissioners, the elected officials and their offices, and other departments as shown in Table 2.6.7-7. The Board of Commissioners consists of 3 Commissioners elected at-large to staggered 4-year terms. In 1983, two Commissioners were in their first term and one was in his second term. The Board meets formally for 3 days per month and the Commissioners generally spend another 9 days per month each on county business. Compensation is \$85 per day plus expenses.

Platte County government is unique in that it has recently experienced rapid increases and decreases in population which resulted from the construction of the Missouri Basin Power Project. This occurrence gave Platte County government invaluable experience in handling the day-to-day problems of growth, not unlike that which the Proposed Action would cause. Table 2.6.7-8 lists County boards, commissions, and committees.

##### 2.6.7.4.2 Staffing

Total staffing for Platte County government in June 1983 was 77 persons, of which 70 were permanent, full-time employees. For the most part, the elected officials have small staffs of one or two persons. The Road and Bridge Department, which consists of 18 employees, is by far the most heavily staffed department.

The present staffing level of 70 employees is an increase of approximately 50 employees from 10 years ago, which can be attributed to increased levels of service, expansion of services due to state requirements and demand response and increased population due to the power plant. County staffing can be described as very stable, with little or no chance of increasing in the near future. Key administrative personnel are generally highly experienced as reflected in the fact that the County Clerk has 22 years experience and department heads generally have 10 years or more.

##### 2.6.7.4.3 Capital Facilities

Based on insurance information, Platte County owns four general government buildings including the courthouse (14,796 sq ft), County maintenance shop and office (5,490 sq ft), library (8,200 sq ft), and Weed and Pest Department building (3,750 sq ft). In addition to these buildings, the County owns twelve buildings at the fairgrounds. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTA provides condition and capacity analyses of selected facilities.

Table 2.6.7-7

PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES - 1983

Board of Commissioners	County Planner
County Clerk	Water Commissioner
County Treasurer	Fire Commissioner
County Assessor	Road and Bridge Department
County Attorney	Clerk of the District Court
County Engineer	Health Department
County Coroner	County Agent
Justice of the Peace	

Source: Platte County Clerk, July 1983.

Table 2.6.7-8

PLATTE COUNTY BOARDS, COMMISSION AND COMMITTEES - 1983

Board of County Commissioners  
 Cemetery Board  
 Fair Board  
 Hospital Board  
 Rural Fire Board  
 County Health Board

Source: Platte County Clerk, July 1983.

Administrative space in the courthouse consists of approximately 10,000 sq ft, not including court and sheriff space, and is considered adequate for present and future needs. Total shop space (5,490 sq ft) is made up of office (160 sq ft), true shop space (4,000 sq ft), and parts/storage space (1,330 sq ft). Shop space is considered adequate to meet the County's present and near-term needs.

2.6.7.4.4 Capital Equipment

The bulk of County-owned vehicles and equipment is used by the Road and Bridge Department. There are 40 vehicles and pieces of equipment within the Road and Bridge Department, while total County-owned and insured vehicles number 43.

Although equipment condition is highly variable, the overall rating for road and bridge equipment is fair to good. It should be noted that low revenues of late have delayed replacement of certain vehicles and equipment which should be replaced. Overall, the capital equipment fleet is considered generally adequate to meet road and bridge maintenance needs, except during especially heavy snows or flooding. See Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR for an inventory of selected capital equipment.

#### 2.6.7.5 Town of Wheatland

##### 2.6.7.5.1 Organization and Administration

The Town of Wheatland, incorporated in 1903, presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote for a term of 2 years and has a right to vote in Council meetings equal to that of a Council member. The Mayor's position is part time and carries a compensation of \$20 per meeting. The present Mayor is in his fifth term.

The Wheatland Town Council consists of 4 members elected to staggered 4-year terms by popular vote from at-large boundaries. The Council President and one other Council member are currently in their third terms, and the two other members are in their first terms. Council compensation is \$10 per meeting. Formal Council meetings are held once per month, and additional special meetings are scheduled as necessary.

The organization of the Wheatland government has undergone recent changes, including the elimination of the Department of Public Works by the Council in January of 1983 and the formation of the Parks and Recreation Department in 1975. Town departments are shown in Table 2.6.7-9.

In addition to these departments, the following boards and committees are presently active: Town Council, Planning and Zoning Board, Board of Adjustment, and Airport Committee.

##### 2.6.7.5.2 Staffing

Construction of a large power plant near Wheatland, from approximately 1976 to 1982, resulted in an increase in the population and the number of persons employed full time by the Town of Wheatland from about 25 employees in 1973 to about 45 in June 1983. During that same period, population in Wheatland fluctuated from about 2,500 persons in 1970 to over 5,800 in 1980 and is presently estimated at 4,520 persons. This expansion of employment has ceased, and the number of Town employees is expected to remain constant for the foreseeable future. Table 2.6.7-9 illustrates employment by department for Wheatland in 1983.

Table 2.6.7-9

## TOWN OF WHEATLAND STAFFING BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

<u>Department/Position</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
Airport	0
Ambulance	3
Administration	11
Planner/Building Inspector	1
Fire	0
Cemetery	1
Electric	4
Parks	2
Police	11
Animal Control	2
Sanitation	6
Streets	3
Water and Sewer	3
Municipal Court	N/A

Note: N/A - Data not available

Source: Town of Wheatland, July 1983.

#### 2.6.7.5.3 Capital Facilities

General government space for Wheatland consists mainly of the Town Hall and the Town shops. Town Hall consists of 7,500 sq ft, including the basement and first floor, of which 3,750 sq ft are devoted to general government. The Town shops consist of 5,910 sq ft divided among several uses including the Water Department, Electrical Department shop, Street Department, restrooms, employees lounge, and purchasing. The main shop space of approximately 3,840 sq ft is considered adequate to meet the existing and future needs of town. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides data on selected facility capacity and condition.

#### 2.6.7.5.4 Capital Equipment

Wheatland equipment (vehicles and contractor's equipment) consists of a total of 81 units which are relatively evenly distributed among the various departments. Although many units are older, the overall condition of Town-owned vehicles and equipment is considered to be good to excellent due to a highly successful maintenance program. At present, the vehicle and equipment inventory is considered adequate. Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides a selected inventory of capital equipment.

#### 2.6.7.6 Town of Chugwater

The Town of Chugwater, incorporated in 1919, operates under a mayor-council form of government. The present (1983) Council is very experienced with an average of 15 years of service for each of the four Council members. In addition, the Mayor is in his twentieth 2-year term. The Mayor and Council members expend an average of 10 to 15 hours per month on town business, and it is felt that they could spend considerable additional time on town-related business if the need arose.

Chugwater presently employs two persons; a full-time maintenance man and constable and a part-time Town Clerk who earns \$400 per month. The Town Clerk could also devote additional time to town-related duties if the need arose. The budget is currently \$50,000 per year. Town business is conducted in one of the two Town-owned major structures, a large building which houses the Town Hall, library, and fire house. The Town also owns a new warehouse.

The population of Chugwater in 1980 was 282 persons, and has declined (due to completion of the power plant in Wheatland) to approximately 230 persons presently, although local officials have stated that current population may be below 200 persons.

#### 2.6.7.7 Kimball County

##### 2.6.7.7.1 Organization and Administration

Kimball County government is administered by the County Board of Commissioners and other elected officials. The present Board consists of 3 Commissioners elected at large to 4-year terms. Commission meetings are held twice per month (on the first and third Mondays) and are generally 8 hours in duration. In addition to these meetings, it is estimated that the Commissioners each spend, on the average, an additional 20 hours per month on county-related business. Commissioner compensation was recently raised to \$7,000 per year per member.

In addition to the Commissioners there are also several elected officials in Kimball County government. The County Clerk, Registrar of Deeds, and Clerk of the District Court is a combined office; the Treasurer, Assessor, Sheriff, County Attorney, Surveyor, and two judges are also elected. In addition to these elected officials, the Highway Superintendent, Weed Superintendent, and Civil Defense Director are appointed. Table 2.6.7-10 lists active County boards and other agencies in which the County participates.



The existing organization for Kimball County government has, with two exceptions, remained constant for some time. The two substantive changes have been the creation of the position of Civil Defense Director and the elimination of Welfare Department employees as a County responsibility on July 1, 1983. No future changes in organization are foreseen at this time. Table 2.6.7-11 lists Kimball County government offices and departments.

Table 2.6.7-10

KIMBALL COUNTY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS,  
COMMITTEES, AND COUNCILS - 1983

Board of Commissioners  
Veterans Service Committee  
City-County Airport Zoning Board<sup>1</sup>  
Highway Advisory Board  
Weed Control Board  
Board of Health  
Parks and Recreation Board<sup>1</sup>  
Panhandle Community Mental Health Center<sup>2</sup>  
Panhandle Resource Council<sup>2</sup>  
Aging Office of Western Nebraska<sup>2</sup>  
Community Action Agency<sup>2</sup>  
Region 1, Office of Mental Retardation<sup>2</sup>  
Natural Resource District<sup>2</sup>  
South Platte Natural Resource Council  
Building and Ground Committee

Notes:   <sup>1</sup> Joint City/County  
          <sup>2</sup> Participant

Source: Deputy County Clerk, Kimball County, July 7, 1983 and minutes of Statutory Board meeting of January 11, 1983.

2.6.7.7.2   Staffing

With the exception of the transfer on July 1, 1983 of four administrative employees to state payroll, Kimball County government employment has remained relatively constant over the past 20 years. Present staffing is 51 persons; in 1963 Kimball County employed 50 persons. Barring major changes in funding, no changes in employment are foreseen in the future. Table 2.6.7-12 gives 1983 Kimball County government employment by office and department. For the most part, Kimball County has done very well in retaining key administrative personnel. Key department and administrative heads are highly experienced and skilled at their present positions.

Table 2.6.7-11

KIMBALL COUNTY  
DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES - 1983

Board of Commissioners  
Clerk of the District Court  
County Clerk/Registrar of Deeds  
County Treasurer  
County Assessor  
Sheriff  
County Attorney  
Custodian  
Civil Defense  
Weed Control  
Veterans Service Office  
Senior Handi-Bus  
County Surveyor  
Highway Department  
County Superintendent of Schools

Source: Deputy County Clerk for Kimball County, July 7, 1983.

2.6.7.7.3 Capital Facilities

Capital facilities for general government in Kimball County consist mainly of the County Courthouse and County shops. The courthouse consists of 19,500 sq ft, of which approximately 10,500 sq ft is devoted to general government. Administrative space is considered adequate to meet existing and near-term County needs. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on Kimball County Courthouse. County shop space is located in three locations (Kimball, Dix, and Bushnell) and is considered adequate to meet existing and future needs.

2.6.7.7.4 Capital Equipment

Capital equipment owned by Kimball County is primarily vehicles and equipment used by the Kimball County Highway Department for road and bridge maintenance. Of the 65 units listed, nearly all are considered to be in good condition with only one unit (a tractor mower) in poor condition and one unit (a new loader) in excellent condition. The equipment inventory includes 13 trucks and trailers, 5 pickups and vans, 33 pieces of heavy equipment, and 14 snow plows. Appendix E of the Jurisdictional EPTR presents a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

2.6.7.8 City of Kimball

2.6.7.8.1 Organization and Administration

The City of Kimball, incorporated in 1895, presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote to a 4-year term. Current compensation for this part-time position is \$1,200 per year. The City also employs a City Administrator who has served in that position since 1958 and as City Engineer since 1955.

Table 2.6.7-12

KIMBALL COUNTY STAFFING  
BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of Permanent Employees</u>
County Commissioners	3
County Clerk	5
Clerk of the District Court	1
County Treasurer	5
County Assessor	5
Sheriff	6
Highway Department	14
County Attorney	2
Custodian	2
Civil Defense	1
Weed	2
Veterans Service Office	1
Senior Handi-Bus	3
Surveyor	1
TOTAL:	51

Source: Kimball County Commissioners Record Book Number 8.

Council members are elected at large to staggered 4-year terms. Council tenure currently averages about 4 years per member. A Council meeting is held every 2 weeks. Present Council compensation is \$800 per year for the President of the Council and \$600 per year for each of the other three members.

The City of Kimball's government organization is shown in Tables 2.6.7-13 and 2.6.7-14. As can be seen, the Board of Public Works oversees the activities of the City's municipal utility departments. Active boards and commissions are listed in Table 2.6.7-14. No major changes in organization have been made in the recent past and no major changes are foreseen at this time.

#### 2.6.7.8.2 Staffing

Although seasonal employment by the City of Kimball results in as many as 55 employees or more in the summer, permanent employment is steady at 39 employees. This staffing level has been steady for a considerable length of time and is predicted to remain so for the foreseeable future.

#### 2.6.7.8.3 Capital Facilities

General government facilities are housed almost entirely within the City Hall and shop. City Hall has a total of 3,750 sq ft of space, 2,190 sq ft of which are used for administrative purposes. There is a small amount of room available in this area for additional staff, if required, and administrative space is considered adequate for existing and future needs. Appendix D of the

Table 2.6.7-13

CITY OF KIMBALL STAFFING  
BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of Permanent Employees</u>
City Administrator	1
Parks	1
Streets and Alleys	4
Electrical	10
Police	7
Accounting	4
Water and Sewer	7
Library	3
Cemetery	1
Animal Warden	1
TOTAL:	39

Source: City of Kimball, Administrator's Office, 1983.

Table 2.6.7-14

CITY OF KIMBALL BOARDS AND  
COMMITTEES - 1983

City Council  
Park Board  
Library Board  
City-County Airport Zoning Board<sup>1</sup>  
Board of Public Works  
Parks and Recreation Board<sup>1</sup>  
Panhandle Resource Council<sup>2</sup>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Joint City/County board  
<sup>2</sup> Participation

Source: City of Kimball, Administrator's Office, 1983.

Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on Kimball City Hall. The maintenance shop consists of 3,200 sq ft of which some 600 sq ft are used for office space. Shop space in the city of Kimball is considered barely adequate to meet existing needs.

2.6.7.8.4 Capital Equipment

The City of Kimball equipment and vehicle fleet illustrates the diversity of services that the City provides. In addition to police and fire vehicles, there is a substantial inventory of street and utility department vehicles and equipment. Although condition varies from fair to excellent, overall the capital equipment inventory including scheduled replacements is considered to be in good condition and adequate for the work required. Appendix E of the jurisdictional EPTR presents a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

## 2.6.8 Libraries

### 2.6.8.1 Laramie County

Library services in Laramie County consist of the Laramie County Public Library system, Laramie County Community College Library, the Wyoming State Library, the F.E. Warren AFB library, and several special libraries.

#### 2.6.8.1.1 Laramie County Public Library System

Library resources provided to the county by the total public library system are summarized below, analyzed as per capita measures of service provision to the county population. According to library standards established by the Wyoming State Library (WSL), the Laramie County system provides inadequate library services, based on criteria of square feet of space per capita, books per capita, and staff-per-population as shown in Table 2.6.8-1.

Table 2.6.8-1

#### LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM SERVICES ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED

	<u>Actual Service Level</u>	<u>WSL Standards</u>
Space per Capita	0.50 sq ft	0.75 sq ft
Books per Capita	1.70	2.00
Staff per Population	1:2,025	1:2,000

Source: Cited standards are published in draft form as "Proposed Wyoming Public Library Standards, 1983," Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, July 1983. Based on 1982 county population of 69,870.

Detailed library statistics for FY 1981-1982 for the total library system, including Central Library in Cheyenne, the Eastern Laramie County Library in Pine Bluffs, the Burns Branch Library, and the Bookmobile, are provided in Table 2.6.8-2.

Wyoming libraries are operated on a county system basis, with all branch library management functions centralized in one main library and funding disbursed through the central county system. Therefore, branch libraries have no separate budgeting or planning duties; all book purchasing and staff requirements are met through the central library budget. County library funding support is determined by the County Commissioners, and library trustees serve the county system as a whole rather than individual branches. Central Library in Cheyenne, the main Laramie County public library, was constructed in 1969 of brick-faced aggregate. The building is in very good to excellent condition. It was built to high standards; it would cost an estimated \$3 million to replace the building today. Existing space is extensively utilized; the three multipurpose community rooms, with capacities of 100, 25, and 10-12 persons, are in daily use by a variety of civic groups. Library capacity is 150,000 volumes, and holdings in 1982 were close to 100,000. There are no current plans for future expansion. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the

Table 2.6.8-2

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM  
TOTAL SYSTEM SUMMARY  
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	Laramie County (1982 = 69,870)
Total Floor Space:	36,181 sq ft
Floor Space/Capita:	0.5 sq ft
Shelf Space:	9,912 linear ft
Books:	
Adult:	Approximately 84,000
Children:	Approximately 36,000
Total:	Approximately 120,000
Books/Capita:	1.7
Nonbook Materials:	28,000 (including periodicals)
Total Library Materials:	360,000
Materials/Capita:	5.2
Equipment:	4 8-mm Projectors 4 16-mm Projectors 1 Overhead Projector 4 Videocassette recorders 2 Tape recorder/players 2 Cameras Microfiche reader-printers Microfilm reader-printers
Staff:	Director 2 Assistant Directors 2 Division Managers 5 Library Technicians 5 Desk Assistants Maintenance Engineer 2 Bookkeepers Custodian Housekeeper 5 Clerks Technician 4 Pages Clerk Trainee 3 Library Technicians (Branch)
Total Staff:	34.5 FTE

Table 2.6.8-2 Continued  
LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Special Programs:	Story Hours Exhibits Tours	Western History Genealogy Workshops Civil Defense Programs
Circulation:	367,393	
Circulation/Capita:	5.3	

Source: Developed from Wyoming Public Library Annual Activity Report Form, Report for Fiscal Year Funding June 30, 1982, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne. Information also obtained from Director, Laramie County Public Library System, July 1983.

Central Library. At the present staff level, predicted to remain constant due to budgetary constraints, the library staff is working at capacity.

Eastern Laramie County Library, located in Pine Bluffs, serves county residents outside of the city of Cheyenne, as does the Burns Branch and the Bookmobile. Branch library facilities are small, open fewer hours per week, and have limited staffs and capacities, but have access to all resources in the county, as well as other county systems in the state, through Inter-Library Loans. Neither branch library in the county system has plans to expand facilities or services. Any major renovation or expansion plans would have to be submitted for approval to the County Library System Director and County Commissioners.

#### 2.6.8.1.2 Laramie County Community College Library

Additional library services are provided to residents of Laramie County by the Laramie County Community College (LCCC) Library, which is open to the general public. Fifteen percent of LCCC Library registrants are nonstudent county residents; however, the library's primary purpose is to provide services to students, faculty, and staff in support of the curriculum offered on the campus. Funding for the college and its library is provided by the State and approved by the Community College Commission.

Statistics on specific resources and services of the LCCC Library, which supplements the County Public Library System, are given in Table 2.6.8-3.

In general, the LCCC Library provides high quality services and facilities to its college and county resident users. The library now meets or exceeds American Library Association standards for 2-year college libraries, and does not experience funding difficulties. Services can be and have been expanded to meet needs of the college and community.

Table 2.6.8-3

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
LARAMIE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY  
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	4,000 registered users, including college students, faculty, staff and 15 percent county residents.
Total Floor Space:	13,963 sq ft
Shelf Space:	3,261 linear ft
Hours/Week:	69.5
Books: Adult:	Approximately 23,300
Children:	Approximately 1,000
Total:	24,300
Nonbook Materials:	24,451
Total Library Materials:	48,848
Equipment:	1 Microfiche/film reader-printer, 1 microfilm reader, 1 16-mm projector, 1 filmstrip cassette projector, 1 slide projector, cassette players, computer software, 2 drafting tables
Staff:	Librarian Circulation Technician Referencing Technician Serials Technician Cataloger Assistant Cataloger 2 Public Service Staff
Total Staff:	7.25 FTE
Special Programs:	Library Orientations, Slide Presentations, Wyoming Foundation Center (information source on foundations and grants).
Circulation:	23,514
Source:	Director, Laramie County Community College Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 1983.



#### 2.6.8.1.3 Wyoming State Library

The State Library serves as a source of technical assistance, policy guidance, and support to all libraries public, academic, and others in Wyoming. It is funded by the state and federal governments. Services provided include staff development, workshop, policy development guidance, assistance in negotiations with County Commissioners, library service development and promotion, and system resource development. The State Library has no authority to intervene in county library system decisionmaking.

The current State Library priority program is the installation and implementation of a statewide automated circulation system. Funding for this program was allocated to the State Library by the Wyoming Legislature, and work has been proceeding for several years on system selection, development, and initiation. Actual services are not expected to become operational for another year or more. The service is expected to provide more easily available information on ownership and circulation status of every book in every library in the state, including the university and community college libraries. The automated system will facilitate system interaction, information resource development, and record keeping on library service utilization. Due to increased knowledge of the availability of books statewide with this system, use of Inter-Library Loan services is anticipated to increase, thereby allowing all state residents access to the total state library resource base.

The State Library also provides services for the blind and physically handicapped, such as tape-recorded books for the blind and large print books. Services are coordinated with the State Department of Education, Division of Visually Handicapped, and the Utah State Regional Library for the Blind and Handicapped. The State Library owns the necessary equipment and some books, cassettes, and catalogs, and distributes additional recorded or braille materials obtainable for patrons either directly or through their county library free of charge.

The State Library operates a public service library in Cheyenne. Table 2.6.8-4 provides data on resources available at the State Library. Services are utilized by state agencies and residents of Laramie County. An extensive collection of government documents is available.

#### 2.6.8.1.4 F.E. Warren AFB Libraries

Several library facilities located on F.E. Warren AFB are available to military and civilian base employees, including the base library, a special medical library, and the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) Library.

Table 2.6.8-5 provides information on library facilities and services available at the F.E. Warren AFB Library, which is operated by the Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation to serve on and offbase military and civilian base employees.

A recent inspection (April 1983) of the library by the Air Force Inspector General found that excellent library facilities and services are provided. The physical facility is small but functional and well-maintained, and the staff is experienced and knowledgeable. A variety of programs are offered for

all ages. The books and materials collection is large and well-maintained, and circulation is high. The only recommendation in the report was that automatic head counters be installed to keep better information on library attendance (USAF Inspector General 1983).

Adequate library resources are available onbase for the population served. Inter-Library Loans are seldom requested from other libraries. Approximately four requests per month are made on average, coordinated through the Laramie County Public Library and the State Library. The base library lends an average of 100 materials per day, seldom referring users to other community libraries.

Table 2.6.8-4

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
WYOMING STATE LIBRARY  
FY 1982-1983

Service Population:	Laramie County and State Agencies
Total Floor Space:	18,000 sq ft
Shelf Space:	24,000 linear ft
Hours/Week:	40
Books: Adult:	150,000
Total:	150,000 plus Government Documents
Nonbook Materials:	1,150,000 microfiche and Government Documents
Total Library Materials:	1,300,000
Staff:	4 Administrative Staff 15.5 Public Service Staff
Total Staff:	19.5 FTE
Source:	Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 1983.

Table 2.6.8-5

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
F.E. WARREN AFB  
OCTOBER 1982 - MARCH 1983

Service Population:	Military and Civilian Base Employees
Total Floor Space:	5,000 sq ft
Shelf Space:	2,892 linear ft
Hours/Week:	55
Books: Adult:	Approximately 15,900
Children:	Approximately 6,600
Total:	Approximately 22,500
Nonbook Materials:	2,747 (including periodicals)
Total Library Materials:	25,228
Equipment:	1 Photocopier 1 Microfilm Reader/Printer
Staff Positions:	Librarian Librarian Technician Clerk Library Aide
Total Staff:	3 FTE
Special Programs:	Exhibits, Tours, Games, Films, Art Programs, Story Hours, Summer Reading, History Seminars.
Circulation:	35,641 (six months)

Source: Developed from Semiannual Library Report (1 October 1982 - 31 March 1983), HAF-DPM (SA) 7140, SAC, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming: and Base Librarian.

It is difficult to determine per capita measures of service adequacy for the base library given the nature of its service population. Base library services are available to any person with regular access to the base: military active duty and retired and their dependents, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and contractor employees. Potential base library users, who are also Laramie County residents, have access to the Laramie County Public Library system as well. However, no accurate information is available on numbers of people who use both base and community library resources.

The F.E. Warren AFB Medical Library is available at the USAF Hospital. In addition, the AFIT has a library onbase for use by its participants.

#### 2.6.8.1.5 Special Libraries

There are 16 special libraries in Laramie County, including government agency, institutional, and medical and technological libraries. The facilities are all located in Cheyenne and open to the public 40 hours per week.

#### 2.6.8.2 Platte County

Platte County residents use the library resources of the Platte County Public Library system and a special hospital library at County Memorial Hospital in Wheatland.

##### 2.6.8.2.1 Platte County Public Library System

According to WSL standards, the Platte County Public Library system provides adequate numbers of square feet of space, books, and staff, as shown in Table 2.6.8-6.

Table 2.6.8-6

#### PLATTE COUNTY LIBRARY ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED SERVICES

	<u>Actual Service Level</u>	<u>WSL Standards</u>
Space per Capita	1.2 sq ft	0.75 sq ft
Books per Capita	5.2	5
Staff per Population	1:825	1:2,000

Source: "Proposed Wyoming Public Standards, 1983" Wyoming State Library, July 1983. Based on 1982 population of 9,320.

Statistics on library facilities and services available through the Platte County Public Library system are provided in Table 2.6.8-7. The main library is located in Wheatland, with branches in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater.

Though total floor space in the county system is in excess of the recommended levels, space problems do exist in the main library. The main library building in Wheatland was built in 1917; a low-cost, poorly designed addition was put on in 1965. Existing space in the facility is inflexible due to its small rooms with load-bearing walls. This situation limits the ability to relocate or rearrange existing functions, or add new services. Much of the present space is nonproductive; 5 percent of the building is dedicated to stairs, and another 8 percent to thick walls and corridors. An architect hired by the library to analyze space problems determined that 3,360 sq ft should be added to the existing facility to meet the current and future needs of Platte County library users. The library is now engaged in priority building fund development, but actual construction work has not been scheduled, nor is start-up foreseeable. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR provides capacity and condition information on the Platte County Public Library.

Table 2.6.8-7

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM  
TOTAL SYSTEM SUMMARY  
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	Platte County (1982 = 9,320)
Total Floor Space:	11,157 sq ft
Floor Space/Capita:	1.2 sq ft
Shelf Space:	7,146 linear ft
Seats:	28
Multipurpose Rooms:	2
Hours/Week:	Main 57, Branches 9 to 26
Books: Adult:	Approximately 34,600
Children:	Approximately 13,900
Total:	Approximately 48,500
Books/Capita:	5.2
Nonbook Materials:	4,643
Total Library Materials:	53,097
Materials/Capita:	5.7
Equipment:	2 8-mm projectors; 2 16-mm projectors; 1 camera; 3 record players; 11 tape recorders; 2 projector screens
Staff Positions:	Director Assistant Director Children's Bookkeeper Circulation Technician Aide Pages(2) Special Services I Special Services II Summer Clerks (3) Branch Librarians (3) Aide

Table 2.6.8-7 Continued  
PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Total Staff:	11.3 FTE
Special Programs:	Exhibits, talks, story hours, National Library Week
Circulation:	62,406
Circulation/Capita:	6.7
Source:	Developed from Wyoming Public Library Annual Activity Report Form, Report for Fiscal Year Funding, June 30, 1982, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Information also obtained from Director, Platte County Public Library System, July 1983.

The branch libraries in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater have limited hours of operation, space, collections, and staff. However, all branches have access to the resources of the county system and, through Inter-Library Loan, to other county library systems in the state.

2.6.8.2.2 Special Libraries

A special hospital library is located at Platte County Memorial Hospital in Wheatland.

2.6.8.3 Kimball County

Library services available to residents of both the city and county include the Kimball Public Library as well as all library resources in the 11-county western Nebraska Panhandle Network through the Panhandle Library Network system.

2.6.8.3.1 Kimball Public Library

A summary of pertinent library statistics compared to Nebraska Library Commission (NLC) services standards (Table 2.6.8-8) demonstrates that space, books, and staff are adequate for the county and city population.

Data on library facilities and services provided by the Kimball Public Library are presented in Table 2.6.8-9. The library is funded by the City of Kimball, but is open to all county residents.

The library was built in 1966 with an addition in 1976. The facility is in good condition but was not designed for energy efficiency, a problem which will be examined in the near future following an energy audit. There is some capacity for expansion within the existing structure. There are plans to convert a storage room into an additional meeting room, because the one multipurpose room is heavily used in winter. Use of space in the library is flexible; seating arrangements for different users can be adapted to meet needs. Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTA provides capacity and condition information on the Kimball Public Library.

Table 2.6.8-8

KIMBALL PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES  
ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED

	<u>Actual Service Level</u>	<u>NLC Standards</u>
Space	6,420 sq ft	6,000 sq ft
Books per Capita	4.5	4
Staff per Population	1:1,620	1:2,000

Note: WSL standards were used for staff as no NLC quantitative measure of service adequacy exists for library staffing.

Source: Nebraska Library Commission "Guidelines for Public Library Service in Nebraska", NLC, Lincoln, 1980, and Wyoming State Library Public Library Standards. Based on 1982 county population of 4,860.

Table 2.6.8-9

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES  
KIMBALL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	Kimball County (1982 = 4,860)
Total Floor Space:	6,420 sq ft
Floor Space/Capita:	1.32 sq ft
Shelf Space:	809 linear ft
Hours/Week:	44 Winter; 38 Summer
Books: Adult:	Approximately 12,600
Children:	Approximately 9,300
Total:	21,900
Books/Capita:	4.5
Nonbook Materials:	4,632
Total Library Materials:	26,602
Materials/Capita:	5.5

Table 2.6.8-9 Continued  
KIMBALL PUBLIC LIBRARY

Equipment:	2 16-mm projectors; 3 tape players, 1 microfilm reader, 1 microfiche reader, 3 filstrip projectors, 2 slide projectors, 2 copy machines, 2 screens, 1 opaque projector, 1 overhead projector, 1 stage lantern, 2 cameras
Staff:	Director 2 Librarians Assistants Janitor
Total Staff:	3 FTE
Special Programs:	Summer reading, film rental, adult programs, films, speakers, discussion groups, senior citizen outreach, art and photo exhibits, book fair
Circulation:	28,440
Circulation/Capita:	5.9
Source:	Kimball Public Library, Kimball, Nebraska, June 1983, and Library Statistical Report for FY 1981-1982, Nebraska Library Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska. Information also obtained from Kimball Public Library Director.

The existing library staff is working at or above capacity and the number of library users is increasing. Additional programs which the Director would like to provide are not feasible given the limited library staff. However, no additions to staff are contemplated due to budget constraints.

The Library Director works in close cooperation with local school libraries to coordinate book, material, and equipment purchases for optimization of budget allocations. The Kimball County High School library is open to the public, and provides supplemental library services to county residents. However, the primary mission of the school library is to support curricula.

#### 2.6.8.3.2 Panhandle Library Network System

The Panhandle Library Network system was initiated in 1969 to support library resource provision and service development in the 11-county Panhandle region. The system receives funds from the NLC. Programs include reference services available to all member libraries; Inter-Library Loan access to all book collections in the state through the Nebraska Union Catalog (NEUCAT); Books by Mail Service; books for the blind and physically handicapped; and library service and information workshops for library staff.



Toll-free telephone reference services are provided to all Panhandle system libraries by the Chadron State College Library in Chadron, Nebraska, under contract to the Panhandle system. Toll-free reference services are extensively utilized by libraries lacking adequate in-library reference resources. The NEUCAT listing facilitates access to all library resources in the state through Inter-Library Loans.

The Nebraska Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the NLC, headquartered in Lincoln, provides library services through individual libraries or direct access. The service includes cassette books, large print and special format periodicals, magazines on tape, and equipment.

### 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES, MITIGATION MEASURES, AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

#### 3.1 Analytic Methods

##### 3.1.1 Education

##### 3.1.1.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Future trends in enrollments were projected by three methods:

- o Enrollments in Wyoming were projected by a weighted mean ratio method for 5 years and a smoothed average technique for the next 5 years;
- o Enrollments in Nebraska were projected by a mean survival ratio method; and
- o Ages ranging from 5 to 19 years were projected using an age-cohort model and baseline population projections.

The weighted mean ratio method weights the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. The model applies a ratio to the actual number of live births in order to obtain a kindergarten enrollment. A persistence ratio is applied from grade to grade, the most recent year is weighted most heavily, and the mean average of the weighted ratio is applied for the projections (Appendix A). The smoothed average technique multiplies the average 2-year percent difference by the most recent year of the projection. The resulting product is added to this year.

The mean survival ratio method uses persistence ratios starting with preschool census data. The average change from grade to grade is incrementally added to the last enrollment in the initial grade. This yields a straight-line projection based upon the average historical change.

The age cohort survival ratio method was compared to the two state models. The models were reconciled for potential problems such as 18 and 19-year old graduates. Also, the state models do not include all 5-year olds, because kindergarten is not mandatory. In addition, there are some 18 and 19-year old students who are enrolled in post-secondary institutions, especially at the University of Wyoming.

##### 3.1.1.2 Proposed Action

The impact population projections were broken down to yield a student population. Twenty-two percent of the impact population was determined to be children (based on the assumptions on family size and composition developed by the socioeconomics analysis). Of these, 65 percent were determined to be of school age. From the school age population, projections of increased enrollments by grade category, numbers of teachers, and school space were made.

### 3.1.2 Law Enforcement

#### 3.1.2.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, certain needs of local law enforcement agencies are projected through 1992. Attention has been focused on the three major expense categories identified in Section 2.6.2: staff, cars, and space (square footage of police and sheriff's departments excluding jails). These three categories have been selected because they are the largest budget items; no suggestion is made that they represent all costs. They do, however, give a general indication of the overall scale of projected needs.

Projections are based on the assumption that existing service levels (service-to-population ratios, e.g., number of police officers per 1,000 population) will remain constant throughout the analysis period, except in the case of the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department where a new joint law enforcement facility is badly needed and is in the planning stages.

Service levels, expressed directly or indirectly as service-to-population ratios, were identified and then applied to the baseline population increase projected by the population model. The result of this computation yielded the quantity of additional staff, vehicles, and/or station space that would be required to provide service to the future No Action population at the existing levels of service. All service levels are related to population directly or indirectly, and increases in staff, vehicles and facilities are based on increases in population. The number of sworn officers is based directly on population. Civilian employees, marked and unmarked car needs are based on the number of sworn officers. Facility needs are based on the total number of employees in the agency.

The costs projected for increases in officers, cars, and facilities are based on 1983 figures for salaries and benefits, vehicle replacement costs, and building construction costs. Because of its size, the costs of the proposed city-county law enforcement facility in Cheyenne include estimates for land, engineering, architecture, and other costs. The standards used in establishing the projected size of this facility were those recommended by architects specializing in law enforcement facilities [330 square feet (sq ft) per employee for departmental space and 150 sq ft per prisoner for jail space].

#### 3.1.2.2 Proposed Action

Analytic methods in the Proposed Action sections closely parallel those used under the No Action Alternative as described in Section 3.1.2.1. Additional, project-related persons over baseline population constitute the estimated impact population, which consists of two groups: full-time residents of the respective communities, and "weekly commuters." Weekly commuters live elsewhere and commute once a week to a given community in the region.

During periods of peak activity, however, weekly commuters are assumed to temporarily stay in the various communities 7 days per week. For this reason, they are treated like other project-related residents of the respective

communities and counted as full-time residents for the period they are projected as living there.

Future law enforcement agency needs for staff, vehicles, and space under the Proposed Action were, as under future baseline, projected on the basis of ratios tied directly or indirectly to population.

Compiled quantitative data on disproportional demands for law enforcement services, especially as reflected in Part II crimes, is virtually nonexistent. However, qualitative information suggests that these disproportional demands may occur under 'impact' conditions. In order to take these concerns into consideration, a sensitivity range was developed that, at its low end, represents proportional (per capita) demands. The upper end of the range represents disproportional demands.

The proportional number of staff, vehicles, and space are based on existing service levels. These service levels for the Area of Concentrated Study (ACS) are:

	Sworn Officers (per 1,000 pop.)	Civilian Staff (per sworn officer)	Vehicles (per sworn officer)		Space (sq ft per employee)
			Marked	Unmarked	
Laramie County	0.95	0.33	0.24	0.19	330 <sup>a</sup>
Cheyenne	1.75	0.24	0.20	0.21	330 <sup>a</sup>
Pine Bluffs	2.69	2.69	1.0	0	30
Platte County	0.75	0.96	1.0	0	67
Wheatland	2.2	0.10	0.30	0.20	71
Chugwater	1 total	0	1 total	0	N/A
Kimball County	0.41	2.0	1.0	0	160
City of Kimball	1.91	0.16	0.33	0.16	137

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Based on planned facility.

N/A Data not available.

The disproportional number of staff and vehicles needed over baseline conditions is based on twice the existing service levels during the years when growth rates due to project-related immigration are most significant (1984 through 1989). This is presented as 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000 impact population for the Laramie County Sherriff's Department and 3.5 sworn officers per 1,000 impact population for the City of Cheyenne Police Department. Ratios for vehicles, civilian staff, and space are based on the disproportional number of sworn officers. Existing service ratios are used for 1990, 1991, and 1992 in the upper range because the project enters the operational phase during that time period.

Due to the lower levels of population immigration anticipated in the other counties and municipalities, future needs for staff, vehicles, and space in all other jurisdictions under the Proposed Action were calculated solely using existing service levels as under baseline future projections.

### 3.1.3 Justice System

#### 3.1.3.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

The demand, whether voluntary or involuntary, for the services rendered by the justice system is manifested in the caseloads of the various courts. There are a plethora of factors which influence their demand and, hence, case loads. Among these are the aggressiveness in and availability of law enforcement activities (which in turn are influenced by both the actual and perceived crime rate) as measured by the number of arrests, changes in or additions to substantive or procedural law, general economic condition, the size of the population, the location of the population (which may influence the availability of civil law services) and the size of the population. Many of these factors are based on policy decisions of various jurisdictions and are inherently unpredictable.

The only factor which can be predicted with an acceptable degree of both precision and accuracy is population. For purposes of analysis it generally was assumed that caseloads would rise in direct proportion to population increases. Thus the current population and caseloads were used to determine the approximate number of cases per capita for each court. Future caseloads for the No Action Alternative were then calculated based upon population increases.

This type of analysis, especially for the Laramie County Courts, was undertaken for further quantification. While sufficient, consistent, and accurate caseload data were not available to perform more complex and rigorous time series analyses, an attempt has been made to quantify both increased caseloads and increased staff to adequately service those caseloads.

Projected increased arrests are of much greater use in forecasting increased law enforcement needs than in forecasting increased caseloads for two principal reasons. First, the number of arrests is not generally related to the number of civil cases. Second, even in those courts with jurisdiction over only criminal cases (generally municipal courts) the vast majority of cases are minor traffic offenses in which no arrests take place. Law enforcement projections indicate that arrests would increase by a maximum of 33 in the peak year of immigration.

The amount of additional staff necessary to service the increased caseloads was then calculated, keeping the staff to case ratios (i.e., the service levels) constant. For Legal Services for Southeastern Wyoming, these calculations were performed under the assumption that the current unmet need would be remedied.

In courts with larger caseloads and staffs, certain key single person or titled positions were omitted when determining both the ratio and the increased staff. It would be inappropriate, for example, to project an additional clerk of the court; rather, additional support staff was projected.

In addition, however, a qualitative analysis was used in certain cases to determine whether additional staff was necessary. Thus, courts which deal almost exclusively in minor traffic cases disposed of by forfeiture or guilty plea are more likely to be able to absorb additional cases without staff augmentation than courts where judges tend to be more involved with each

case. Further, courts with nominal caseloads (e.g., Chugwater Municipal Court with fewer than three cases per month) can often absorb high relative increases in caseloads without staff augmentation.

Courtroom and office space necessary to service increased caseloads and staff was determined essentially from a qualitative analysis which included such factors as ease and efficiency of courtroom operation, crowding and necessary file space. In certain instances, however, quantitative analysis using judge to courtroom ratios was used in conjunction with the qualitative analysis.

### 3.1.3.2 Proposed Action

The analytic methods used for the Proposed Action were the same as those used under the Baseline Future No Action Alternative. Increased staff positions necessary under baseline conditions were added to staffing positions necessary to service the increased caseloads attributable to the project-related immigrant population. Space needs were evaluated in light of the acceleration in caseloads and staff augmentation.

### 3.1.4 Fire Protection

#### 3.1.4.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

For the No Action Alternative, certain needs of local fire protection agencies are projected through 1992. Attention has been focused on three major expense categories: firefighters, firefighting vehicles, and space (square footage of fire station space). These three categories have been selected because they are the largest budget items; no suggestion is made that these represent all costs. However, they do give a general indication of the overall scale of projected needs.

Projections are based on the assumption that existing service levels (service-to-population ratios, i.e., 1.8 firefighters per 1,000 population) will remain constant throughout the analysis period. These service levels were identified and then applied to the future baseline population increases. The result yielded the quantity of additional staff, vehicles, and station space that would be required to provide service to the increased population at the existing level of service. The following service levels were used for projecting fire protection needs with the Baseline Future - No Action Alternative:

	<u>Staff (per 1,000 population)</u>	<u>Firefighting Equipment (per 1,000 population)</u>	<u>Space (per truck)</u>
Laramie County			
District No. 1	2.0	1.1	514 sq ft
District No. 2	4.2	1.4	823
District No. 3	10.4	4.8	500
City of Cheyenne	1.87	0.25	678 (per 1,000 pop.)
Platte County			
District 1F	7.1	1.9	864
Fire Zone No. 3	14 volunteers	7 trucks	1,380
City and County of Kimball	10.6	1.6	389

All service levels are related to population; increases in staff, vehicles, and facilities are based on increased population. The number of firefighters and firefighting vehicles is based directly on population. Space needs of professional fire departments are also based on constant ratio to population. Space needs for volunteer fire departments are based on the existing area-to-number of vehicles ratio, as volunteer fire departments generally provide garage space for their vehicles but not dormitory space for their volunteers.

#### 3.1.4.2 Proposed Action

Analytic methods for the Proposed Action closely parallel those used for the No Action Alternative as described in Section 3.1.4. The population projections for the Proposed Action include increased population over the No Action Alternative. These additional, project-related persons constitute the impact population, consisting of full-time residents of the respective communities and "weekly commuters." Weekly commuters live elsewhere and commute once a week to a given community in the region.

During periods of peak activity, however, weekly commuters are assumed to stay temporarily in the various communities 7 days per week. For this reason, they are treated like other project-related residents of the respective communities and counted as full-time residents for the period they are projected as living there.

All other methodological aspects under Proposed Action analyses were the same as under the baseline future analysis.

#### 3.1.5 Health Care

##### 3.1.5.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

The following methodology was used to assess impacts and effects of the No Action Alternative. It also incorporates the approach taken in evaluating the adequacy of services, demographic data, and population projections.

The following factors were considered in determining the importance of baseline health care delivery:

- o Health status of existing populations;
- o Adequacy of existing services based on primary and secondary data sources; and
- o Access (e.g., traveling time to hospitals and other facilities) and affordability of health care services to the total population, including both civilians and military personnel and special population groups.

These criteria were applied to four major categories: 1) hospitals, 2) emergency medical services, 3) county public health services, and 4) other types of services such as dental care. Specific agencies and jurisdictions covered are listed in Table 3.1.5-1.

Table 3.1.5-1

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN THE REGION OF INFLUENCE - 1983

Wyoming

- Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC)
- State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA)
- State Department of Health and Social Services (SDHSS)
- State Health Planning Region

Laramie County

- Laramie County Health Planning Committee
- City of Cheyenne - Laramie County Health Unit
- Public Health Nursing Services
- County Memorial Hospital
- De Paul Hospital
- F.E. Warren AFB Hospital
- VA Hospital

Nebraska

- State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC)
- State Health Planning and Development Agency
- State Health Planning Subareas in Nebraska
- Panhandle State Advisory Council (Region I)
- Kimball, Scotts Bluff, and Banner counties - (included in ROI)
- (Sioux, Dawes, Sheridan, Box Butte, Morrill, Cheyenne, Garden, and Deuel - not included in ROI)

Kimball County

- County Health Coordinating Committee
- County Health Department
- Kimball County Hospital

Source: Wyoming and Nebraska State Health Plans, 1982.

Indicators are specific parameters used to measure various aspects of health care delivery systems and other public services. The results of this evaluation are then used as a basis for comparison with program goals and objectives (Appendix B). Typically, a number of indicators are used to evaluate the adequacy of existing and future health services by category. Most of the indicators used provide quantitative measurements, e.g., number of primary care physicians per 1,000 population; however, some are expressed in qualitative terms, such as the general perception of health care professionals and public opinion regarding existing service levels and areas of manpower shortages or deficient facilities. These qualitative and quantitative indicators seem to reinforce each other when used collectively to determine the significance and degree of impacts and effects.

Of necessity, this analysis relied on qualitative information derived from primary and secondary sources rather than service-to-population ratios. While project-related impacts will vary between direct and indirect project-related



populations and special population groups (the elderly and lower or fixed income groups), these effects are best described in qualitative terms.

#### 3.1.5.2 Proposed Action

Both State of Wyoming and State of Nebraska health planning agencies use federal standards for determining areas with shortages in primary health care and the degree of shortage. These standards were set forth in the 1974 Federal Health Planning and Resources Act updated in 1980. These standards were considered within the context of the following independent variables:

- o Health status of the immigrant population;
- o Major changes in demographic characteristics due to project-related population growth causing changes in the type and level of health care services demand;
- o Adequacy of existing services; and
- o Access to and affordability of health care services.

Since existing service levels were used as the primary criteria for determining adequacy to accommodate baseline and project-related demand, detailed calculation of annual demand levels versus existing capacity was not necessary. Comparison of these factors was made between peak construction and operations-related population projections and available health care services (including any expansion in services provided to military personnel at F.E. Warren AFB or other military installations). Emphasis was placed on demands generated by the construction work force because construction-related health care needs will be met by public and private sector providers. Operations-related demands will be largely met through military health care programs available at F.E. Warren AFB and other locations. This analysis indicated that project-related demand levels generally will not significantly exceed the available capacity of health care service delivery systems, with the exception of public health services in Laramie County.

#### 3.1.6 Human Services

##### 3.1.6.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Data available for each agency as described in the existing conditions section were evaluated for use in projecting future human service needs. These data included the demographic characteristics of the agency's target population, the number of agency clients in a recent calendar or fiscal year, the number of clients per demographic characteristic if available, and projections of population size in a particular county, by age and sex, for each year from 1983 through 1992.

In the event that the agency served a target group that consisted of either the total population (without regard to special demographic characteristics) or a subpopulation whose growth/decline was not projected, baseline future usage estimates were made on the basis of total population estimates. For example, mental retardation agencies are not intended to serve a particular ethnic group, income level, or gender; thus, the appropriate projection

reference is total population. On the other hand, departments of welfare target low-income households for their income maintenance programs. However, no data were available that projected the number or proportion of low-income households that might exist in the community in the future. In this case, while a valid subgroup existed, there was no method available to trace its relative or absolute size across time. Subpopulations were therefore explicitly disregarded but implicitly recognized as follows.

The number of persons served by the agency in the most recent known year was divided by the population size during that year. This rate of usage was multiplied by the projected population size for subsequent years. The assumption was used that if a special subgroup is the agency's target, the absolute size of that subgroup will change at the same rate as the total population. A further assumption (checked by means of an interview question) was that the most recently known year is typical of past and future years.

If an agency targets a particular age or gender group, or both, the rate of usage was calculated by dividing the number served by the size of the subpopulation. For example, a family planning agency targets women of childbearing age, taken to be 15 to 40. The initial rate of usage among this subgroup was multiplied by the projected number of 15 to 40-year old females, rather than by the population size. It was therefore possible in this and similar cases to avoid the assumption of equal growth/decline rates for the population and the subgroup.

Departures from or additions to this basic approach are noted as they arise for a particular agency.

#### 3.1.6.2 Proposed Action

The approach employed in forecasting staff and facilities needs for human services agencies followed a similar path for each agency, although input data differed in each case. Impacts can occur for both residents and agencies. Presumably, effective agencies will alleviate many difficulties in a community. The agencies represent the institutional response side to demand for services. Because these are the aspects of the community that will need to be addressed and are accessible to direct support to meet future needs, the agencies are the focal point of the assessment. The approach to forecasting is outlined below:

- 1) Determine nature and number of baseline clientele - e.g., typical age range, number of males/females using the service, county of residence. Project baseline future clientele according to baseline future age-sex cohort projections, employing current client:population ratios.
- 2) Determine type and number of baseline staff - e.g., professional versus support staff, paid versus volunteer, paid from agency budget versus paid from the budget of another agency (such as Vista or Solar Greenhouse). Project number of baseline future staff according to baseline future clientele projections, employing current staff:clientele ratios.

- 3) Identify size of immigrant group, including, where appropriate transients and weekly commuters, and employing, where appropriate, age-sex immigrant cohorts.
- 4) Project number of additional clients expected under impact conditions, employing the appropriate immigrant group and existing client:population ratios. Project number of staff required to serve impact group, employing existing staff:clientele ratios. These impact projections of clientele and of staff are referred to as the "lower impact range," that is, they represent the minimum expected agency impact under the assumption that existing service levels will apply to the impact population.

In response to a concern that the project impact might exert an influence on demand for services over and above existing baseline service ratios, the following procedure was employed to quantify estimates of this disproportionate demand:

- 1) A review was undertaken of research literature on communities that have experienced sudden and significant population growth. This literature reported that the growth in demand for services, specifically including mental health, alcoholism services, and rape crisis services, was greater than would have been expected on the basis of population growth alone. Unfortunately, the literature did not include sufficient data on other service areas; furthermore, the literature is typically of a case-study nature, and thus lacks the rigor afforded by even quasi-experimental comparison designs. Thus, while the findings have some credibility, their internal validity and generalizability are seriously threatened by competing explanations for their findings.

Any one or more of the conclusions from these studies could be credible. However, the mentioned problems of validity and reliability should be more adequately addressed in the various research efforts. Unanswered questions not adequately addressed include the following. Was a special increase in funding responsible for additional staff positions?

Did the addition of staff positions encourage others who would previously have used the service to begin using it? How could this eventually be controlled in a research effort? Did awareness of the services availability increase?

Did service delivery (individual treatment styles, e.g., individual vs. group) forms change? Did these changes encourage greater use, allow greater numbers of persons to be served?

Were other events occurring in the area, such as a declining agricultural economy and a declining national economy, that would affect service rates?

Did the occurrence of a boom stimulate expectations for continued prosperity that were eventually diminished? If so, who was affected

and to what extent? Similarly, what is the age, sex, and occupation-specific increase in caseload? Is this tied to one or more specific nonproject factors?

Why did persons who answered questions regarding their needs not ask for services? What is the national, state, and regional relationship between expressed need and actual demand for services? Why is this not a one-to-one relationship? What specific questions were asked? Are these questions regionally valid and reliable? Have they been tested in the state or region before? How have recent events affected such answers?

How were conclusions about the relationship between answers to survey questions and the actual need for a service drawn? What specific need will each proposed program alternative meet? Why?

Because conclusive evidence is not available, specific information on boom, bust, prevention, and unmet needs cannot be produced. To assert that specific coefficients of change are possible and practicable could be misleading. It is one thing to propose a range of impacts based on population change and local circumstances and quite another to suggest that specific equations can be proposed to predict an exact future. Human affairs are far more complex than such an approach would suggest.

- 2) A modified Delphi approach was therefore employed to adjust and extend the information available from the research literature. Five persons with broad experience in the issue of impacted communities and in provision of human services made judgments on expected disproportionate demand due to population increases. These judgments were made both for demand among indigenous residents and for demand among immigrants, and were made under an assumption of a doubling of the population through impact. When consensus was reached, the judgments for each population group were combined to estimate a total disproportionate demand level, and, in the cases of mental health, alcoholism, and rape, were combined with the findings of the case-study literature. The final disproportionate demand factors are displayed below; they assume a 100 percent increase in size of population.

<u>Service area</u>	<u>Disproportionate demand factor</u>
Mental health	286
Alcohol	414%
Chemical abuse	314%
Domestic violence	210%
Youth disturbances	314%
Rape	233%
Income maintenance	210%
Social services	210%

Because these numbers represent expert consensus, not pure empiric findings, they should not be viewed as statistics. They may be interpreted as expected caseload increases under the assumption of a doubling of community population under an impact situation.

These factors were then employed to project an "upper impact range" of additional clientele expected with the project. The number of clients projected for the "lower impact range" was multiplied by the appropriate disproportionate demand factor to arrive at an expected service demand level should the demand be disproportionate to the population increase. Staff and client projections were then made as follows for the upper range:

- 1) The upper impact range number of clients was projected by employing the disproportionate demand factor, the number of projected immigrants and the existing client:population ratios.
- 2) When an unmet staffing need had been identified under baseline conditions, the agency staff was increased to reflect the presence of the additional necessary staff. When a client waiting list had been identified under baseline conditions, the caseload was increased to model the full-service situation.
- 3) Impact staff increments were based on the resultant client:staff ratios as applied to the derived client:population ratios assuming disproportionate demand.
- 4) The text reports staff and client increments for both lower and upper impact ranges during project peak year (immigrants: 1987; transients: 1985) and project end year (1991).
- 5) Finally, a net project impact ratio was derived for the project peak and end years. This ratio was computed using the following formulae:

$$\frac{ISI (U)}{ISI (U) + BS(L)}$$

(Upper range ratio)

$$\frac{ISI (L)}{ISI (L) + BS (L)}$$

(Lower range ratio)

Where:

ISI = impact staff increment: the additional staff necessary under project impact

BS = baseline staff: the size of the agency staff under existing conditions

L = lower range

U = upper range

Thus, the ratios express the additional agency staff proportions associated with impact staff increases, including that share of extra staff need under baseline that is also needed under impact, as a function of the sum of present baseline staff plus impact staff increment. Ratios for lower and upper impact ranges are reported in the text; again, for both peak and end years of project.

### 3.1.7 General Government

#### 3.1.7.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

The purpose of analytic methods for the No Action Alternative is to predict baseline conditions for key general government characteristics over the analysis period (1983 to 1992). Baseline conditions were predicted for organization, staffing, administrative space, capital facilities, and capital equipment.

The prediction of baseline conditions was based overall on past trends in staffing and service levels, opinions of key officials on likely changes in staffing, capital expenditure methods, planned organizational changes, and planned capital equipment or facility expansions. Other important characteristics were considered in the analysis, such as population trends, historic staffing levels, and demand for and supply of service delivery.

Approximately 50 percent of the staffing positions are responsive to population increases/decreases. The nonpopulation responsive positions include elected officials, support personnel, payroll, budget, elections, 911 emergency, microfilm, civil defense, and service staff that have minimum public contact.

#### 3.1.7.2 Proposed Action

The purpose of analytic methods for impact assessment is to predict impacts resulting from the proposed Action over the analysis period. The analytic methods employed are much the same as those for prediction of baseline conditions with the exception that incremental effects resulting from the Proposed Action require additional consideration. Particular attention is paid to the potential effect of increased population on timing of organization or administrative changes, staffing changes, acquisitions of capital equipment, and administrative service delivery level.

### 3.1.8 Libraries

#### 3.1.8.1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Projections of library service delivery for future No Action population levels derived from baseline population estimates made by the socioeconomics task group. The projected future population will create changes in the level of library service demand. As service demands are not assumed to be met in all cases due to public library funding constraints, projections of future service needs were made using the existing ratios of books per capita and staff-per-population for county library systems in Wyoming and municipal libraries in Nebraska. Expansions of facilities were not predicted unless information obtained from the libraries indicated planned expansions; therefore, reduced per capita numbers of square feet of library space were developed based on projected population levels and current library space. Numbers of books and full-time equivalent (FTE) staff recommended to serve the projected baseline population of each county or city were determined by extrapolations of current (1982) ratios of book and staff to population. The net increase in demand over current book holdings and staff was found by subtracting current book and staff figures from the future projected needs.

This analysis was based on the assumption that services will continue to be provided at or near 1982 service levels. It is possible that reduced funding will necessitate service cutbacks or stabilization at present levels. If funding is not increased to meet the needs of the future baseline population, degradations of service levels will result.

#### 3.1.8.2 Proposed Action

Based on projections of immigrant populations for the Proposed Action, two different methods of assessing potential impacts on library services were utilized. One method assumed that library services would be provided to the immigrant population at levels recommended for adequate services by the Wyoming State Library (WSL) or Nebraska Library Commission (NLC). Additional book and staff needs were projected by extending standards for service provision (books and staff) to immigrant population estimates for each year of project impacts.

The alternative methodology took into consideration the possibility that additional services would not be provided to the temporary immigrant population. Existing services (books and staff) were divided by population projections of baseline plus immigrants to determine possible degradations in level of service due to the immigrant population.

#### 3.2 Assumptions and Assumed Mitigations

##### 3.2.1 Assumptions

Assumptions for public services and facilities are presented below:

- o Demand for public services and facilities is a function of population;
- o Public services will remain available for all residents within a specific governmental jurisdiction; and
- o Service levels will remain at current levels when forecast under baseline conditions.

##### 3.2.2 Assumed Mitigations

For the public services analysis, there are no assumed mitigations.

#### 3.3 Level of Impact Definitions

Definitions of level of impact were developed to classify potential impacts, both direct and indirect, of the project. Level of impact is concerned solely with the relative severity of impacts; i.e., their degree or measure of change as compared to a baseline. The measure of impact is projected for both the short and long terms. Short-term impacts are those that begin at project initiation and extend until the operations phase. Long-term impacts extend into the operational phase of the project. The impact level definitions which follow are closely tied to increases in population over baseline conditions. All public service demands are primarily driven by population. The underlying assumption of the analysis is that individuals will always place a demand on

public services and facilities. Consequently, any increase in population will also initiate an increase in the demand for public services. The levels of impact were determined by threshold levels of existing service provision and are expressed by the following definitions:

- o Negligible Impact - Would result when expenditures made to service the impact population can be accommodated within existing departmental budgets, and would not require an internal transfer of funds, additional staffing or major equipment, or additions of major capital facilities.
- o Low Impact - Would result when, due to the Proposed Action, departmental budgets must be supplemented through the internal transfer of existing revenues, but would not require additional staffing or major capital equipment, or additions of major capital facilities.
- o Moderate Impact - Would result when additional staffing or major equipment are required as a result of the Proposed Action; also would result when project-related demand would require less than 50 percent of a major capital facility.
- o High Impact - Would result when project-related demand requires the construction of at least 50 percent of a major capital facility.

#### 3.4 Significance Determination

The following conditions were considered in determination of impact significance. The impact under consideration was deemed significant if:

- o The impact affects public health or safety, when the impact is greater than what could be expected under normal baseline growth conditions;
- o The impact is likely to be highly controversial, i.e., to be of major concern to the affected political jurisdiction or institution; or
- o The action or its impact threaten the violation of some federal, state, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.



3.5 Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative

3.5.1 Education

3.5.1.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

3.5.1.1.1 Laramie County School District No. 1

3.5.1.1.1.1 Students

Projected enrollments for Laramie County School District No. 1 are displayed in Table 3.5.1-1. These projections show a 5.7 percent increase in 1987 over 1982 and a 14.6 percent increase by 1992. Broken down by grade category, an 8.9-percent increase is projected at the elementary level by 1987 and a 2.0-percent increase is projected at the secondary level by 1987. However, in 1992, there is a 24.9-percent increase for elementary and a 2.3-percent increase for secondary. These projections indicate a continual increase for elementary student enrollment, and a stable secondary student enrollment pattern for the next 10 years.

The baseline public school enrollment projections shown in Table 3.5.1-1 were computed using two approaches. The first 5 years (1983 to 1987) were projected using the weighted mean survival ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. The last 5 years of the projections were made by use of a conservative smoothed 2 year average technique. See Appendix A for detailed projection methodology.

Overall trends in the projections for the 10-year period were continued high increases in grades K-6; moderate decreases for grades 7-9; and moderate increases for grades 10-12. The high increases for grades K-6 are attributed to several factors. Between 1978 and 1979, an 11.9-percent increase in number of births occurred in Laramie County. These births are used to project kindergarten enrollments, and a persistence ratio follows each kindergarten enrollment through grade 12. The higher 1978 to 1979 birthrate explains increasing elementary enrollments. Higher persistence rates for elementary enrollments are due to military transfer patterns, and the continual turnover of students whose parents are transferred into and out of the District.

The moderate, decreasing enrollments in grade 7-9 can be explained by stable birthrates occurring in the late 1960s. The higher birthrates of the late 1970s would not appear in junior high enrollments until 1991 or 1992. A long range forecast past 10 years would show slight increased enrollments for the junior high category after 1992. In addition, the persistence rate from grades 7-8 is unusually low. Also, Wyoming law requires that students must complete the eighth grade or be 16 years old before they can leave school.

For grades 10 through 12, moderate increasing enrollments are projected. Private school enrollments in grades K through 8 are absorbed into public high school enrollments, creating some of the high school enrollment increase. Trends indicate that parents also tend to move less often when their children are in the last years of high school, causing a high persistence in these grades.

Table 3.5.1-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
AND TOTAL LARAMIE COUNTY NONPUBLIC ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS  
1983-1992

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6	6,908	7,029	7,213	7,355	7,546	7,720	7,911	8,102	8,303	8,658
(1982 Actual = 6,930)										
7-9	3,156	3,181	3,098	3,082	3,041	3,040	3,020	3,010	2,996	2,984
(1982 Actual = 3,047)										
10-12	2,715	2,674	2,843	2,931	2,937	2,960	2,968	2,984	2,996	3,012
(1982 Actual = 2,816)										
SUBTOTAL:	12,779	12,884	13,154	13,368	13,524	13,720	13,899	14,096	14,295	14,654
(1982 Actual = 12,793)										
Nonpublic Schools	690	696	710	722	730	741	751	761	772	791
TOTAL:	13,469	13,580	13,864	14,090	14,254	14,461	14,650	14,857	15,067	15,445

Note: Nonpublic enrollment projections based on 5.4% of total public school enrollments (current level of private vs. public enrollments).

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987, 2-year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

The nonpublic school enrollments are projected based upon the 1983 proportion of nonpublic to public enrollments (5.4 percent). Based upon this assumption, an increased nonpublic school enrollment is also projected over the next 10 years, as shown in Table 3.5.1-1.

#### 3.5.1.1.1.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing pattern for Laramie County School District No. 1 (enrollment-to-staff ratios). Table 3.5.1-2 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Laramie County District No. 1. Appendix A provides detailed projection methodology for staffing.

These projections may be somewhat overstated because a base number of certified and noncertified personnel is included in both categories of staff. For example, whether there are 12,000 or 1,200 students in Laramie County School District No. 1, there will be a need for only one District Superintendent. However, the number of this type of personnel is not so large as to seriously alter the general trend that shows an additional need for 42 certified personnel and 26 noncertified staff by 1987. These figures represent headcounts; some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. For the 10-year period (1982 to 1992) an additional need for 121 certified staff and 73 noncertified staff is shown. Based on these enrollment projections, in the next few years Laramie County School District No. 1 will have increased staffing needs or increased workloads in order to maintain the current staffing patterns.

#### 3.5.1.1.1.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education and gifted programs), no baseline projections are made. However, special education and gifted programs are expected to expand. Curriculums are estimated to be expanded in the areas of technology. Also, the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education are expected to influence future trends in programs, but are not estimated to require additional staffing. Nonpublic school enrollment is projected in Table 3.5.1-1. These patterns are projected to continue historical trends.

#### 3.5.1.1.1.4 Facilities

At the elementary level, the School Board of Laramie County School District No. 1 has adopted (1983) a program whereby each school would achieve space standards according to state-of-the-art buildings. Comparisons are being made to these standards in order to identify space that needs to be upgraded relative to the model schools. [The elementary schools are presently close to capacity based upon the number of regular classrooms and the 25 student per classroom standard. [Even though two new elementary schools are being constructed, one of them is in the rural area and replaces an older facility, and the other will enroll students from existing overcrowded schools.] In other words, the overall capacity will not be increased, but space will be freed for special programs. In view of the projected elementary enrollments and existing facilities, crowded conditions are projected for the elementary schools. Additional space will be needed.

Table 3.5.1-2

TEN YEARS OF STAFFING BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL  
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
1983-1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
No. of Certified	887	895	913	928	939	953	965	979	993	1,018
(1982 actual = 897)										
No. of Noncertified	524	528	539	548	554	562	570	578	586	601
(1982 actual = 528)										
TOTAL:	1,411	1,423	1,452	1,476	1,493	1,515	1,535	1,557	1,579	1,619
(1982 actual = 1,425)										

Source: Table 3.5.1-1 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.

At the secondary level, the present student enrollment is almost at capacity. In view of the projected secondary school enrollments and the existing facilities, Laramie County School District No. 1 should be able to handle projected secondary enrollments unless a reorganization occurs which would define high school to be grades 9-12 and a middle school to be grades 6-8. However, at the end of the 10-year projection period, the high schools are projected to have approximately 200 more students than the existing capacity unless the placement of more than 25 students in each classroom is considered.

Maintenance has not been a budget priority in the past at the schools in Laramie County School District No. 1. Therefore, an increasingly greater share of the budget can be anticipated to be used for building maintenance and repair.

The buses will have to be maintained routinely and replaced periodically in order to continue the trend of owning a fleet in good repair. With the projected increase of enrollments, more school buses may be needed in order to carry out the cluster concept. Applying a formula which recognizes 50 percent of the students will be bused, a capacity per bus of 50 students, and an allowance for multiple routing, 12 additional buses are projected to be needed over the next 10 years. This number does not include replacement or activities buses. Also, an addition to the bus barn may have to be considered because the bus barn is currently at capacity.

With the projected increased enrollments, demands on the food service operation will be likely to increase. The increased needs may be met by remodeling the central preparation kitchens at Johnson Junior High and East High schools (which are at capacity currently) and/or putting a bakery at a central location.

#### 3.5.1.1.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

In all likelihood, the enrollments of Laramie County Community College will continue to increase because of the expansion of programs. There will probably be more offerings in technological areas such as computing and graphics. The actual availability of programs and the needs of the people will determine future trends in post-secondary education. Often, there is an inverse relationship between community college enrollment and the state of the economy. When the unemployment rate is high, more people choose to attend college.

#### 3.5.1.1.2 Laramie County School District No. 2

##### 3.5.1.1.2.1 Students

Projected enrollments for Laramie County School District No. 2 are displayed in Table 3.5.1-3.

These projections show a 3.7-percent increase in 1987 from 1982 base year and a 12.4-percent, 10-year increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, an 18.2-percent increase is projected for elementary, and a 20.4-percent decrease is projected for junior high school students, and a 6.1-percent projected decrease in high school students in 1987. However, at the end of the 10-year

Table 3.5.1-3

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2  
1983-1992

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6	334	340	355	373	384	402	418	436	459	481
(1982 actual = 325)										
7-8	104	98	98	85	86	81	79	76	74	70
(1982 actual = 108)										
9-12	203	208	207	207	200	196	190	186	180	175
(1982 actual = 213)										
TOTAL:	641	646	660	665	670	679	687	698	713	726
(1982 actual = 646)										

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987, 2-year average calculation 1988 through 1992.

projection period, there is a 48.0-percent projected increase for elementary, a 35.2-percent decrease projected for junior high, and a 17.8-percent projected decrease for high school students.

Overall, the 10-year enrollment projection is a 12.4-percent increase. It is apparent that the elementary level outweighs the decrease at the secondary level.

#### 3.5.1.1.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Laramie County District No. 2 (enrollment to staff ratios). Table 3.5.1-4 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Laramie County District No. 2. Appendix A provides detailed methodology for staff projections.

The staffing pattern over the next 5 years shows an additional need for 3 certified personnel and 3 noncertified personnel. These figures represent headcounts; some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. For the 10-year period a need for 11 certified staff and 9 noncertified staff is shown. Based on these enrollment projections, in the next few years there may be modest staffing needs or increased workloads in Laramie County District No. 2. However, because the current enrollment-to-staff ratio is low, no additional staff or change of workload may be required.

#### 3.5.1.1.2.3 Facilities

The Wyoming State Department of Education conducted a Facility Study Evaluation Report in 1981 for Laramie County District No. 2. The maximum capacity of the schools was determined to be 1,598 students. The figure was calculated by recognizing unofficial standards relative to the amount of total school space each student should have: 100 sq ft for elementary students, 125 sq ft for junior high students, and 150 sq ft for senior high students. The desirable capacity, defined to be 80 percent of the maximum capacity, was calculated to be 1,278 students. The projected enrollments for the next 10 years do not exceed 750 students. It, therefore, may be concluded that there will continue to be excess capacity in the schools of Laramie County District No. 2. However, individual buildings or programs may be crowded. For example, the Pine Bluffs Elementary and the Burns High School are in current need of expansion. Plans are being made for an addition at the Pine Bluffs Elementary and to construct a new school in Burns (K-8) which would replace the Hillsdale school and allow expansion in the Burns High School (presently 7-12).

The existing fleet of buses is well maintained and serves the needs of Laramie County School District No. 2. It is anticipated that the buses will continue to be well maintained and have excess capacity.

#### 3.5.1.1.3 F.E. Warren AFB Educational Services

Unless more space is allocated to the Education Office, there will continue to be a space shortage. This is especially notable with the projected expansion of programs in the areas of technology. Enrollments in the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) program are projected to continue to increase.

Table 3.5.1-4

TEN YEARS OF STAFF BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL  
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2  
1983-1992

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified	90	91	93	94	94	96	97	98	100	102
(1982 actual = 91)										
No. of Noncertified	67	67	69	69	70	71	72	73	74	76
(1982 actual = 67)										
TOTAL:	157	158	162	163	164	167	169	171	174	178
(1982 actual = 158)										

Source: Table 3.5.1-3 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.



### 3.5.1.2 Platte County District No. 1 Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

#### 3.5.1.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for Platte County School District No. 1 by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. Because of the design of this model and the recent peak enrollment resulting from the construction of the Laramie River Power Plant, adjustments were made to the projections using a smoothed average technique. These projections compared favorably to the age cohort survival population projections.

The projected baseline enrollments for Platte County School District No. 1 are displayed in Table 3.5.1-5.

These projections show an 8.3-percent increase in 1987 from 1982, base year 18.2-percent increase is projected for elementary, a 0.4-percent decrease is projected for junior high, and a 4.3-percent decrease is projected for high school in 1987. However, in 1992 there is a 30.7-percent projected increase for elementary, a 7.8-percent projected increase for junior high and a 6.6-percent projected increase for high school. These projections indicate that there will be a significant elementary school enrollment increase over the next few years and a more moderate secondary level enrollment increase.

#### 3.5.1.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns (enrollment-to-staff ratios) for Platte County School District No. 1. Table 3.5.1-6 shows projected certified and noncertified staff for the next 10 years under baseline conditions for Platte County School District No. 1.

These projections may be somewhat overstated because included in both categories of certified and noncertified is a base number of staff. For example, whether there are 1,600 students or 16,000 students in Platte County School District No. 1, there will be a need for only 1 District Superintendent. However, the number of these personnel is not so large as to alter seriously the general trend.

The staffing pattern shows an additional need for 12 certified personnel and 8 noncertified personnel by 1987. These figures represent headcounts, and some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. For the 10-year period, a need for 29 certified staff and 19 noncertified staff is shown by 1992. In the next few years in Platte County School District No. 1, there will be increased staffing needs in order to approach the current staffing patterns.

#### 3.5.1.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education, gifted programs, and nonpublic education) no baseline projections are made.

Table 3.5.1-5

PROJECTED BASELINE ENROLLMENTS  
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
1983-1992

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6 (1982 actual = 872)	953	972	991	1,011	1,031	1,052	1,073	1,095	1,117	1,140
7-8 (1982 actual = 256)	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	268	272	276
9-12 (1982 actual = 512)	453	462	471	480	490	500	510	520	530	546
TOTAL: (1982 actual = 1,640)	1,641	1,674	1,707	1,741	1,776	1,812	1,848	1,883	1,919	1,962

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987 and smoothed 2-year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

Table 3.5.1-6

TEN YEARS OF STAFF BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED  
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
1983-1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
No. of Certified (1982 actual = 148)	148	151	154	157	160	163	166	169	173	177
No. of Certified (1982 actual = 99)	99	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	116	118
TOTAL: (1982 actual = 247)	247	252	257	262	267	272	277	282	289	295

Source: Table 3.5.1-5 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2,  
1982.

However, it is predicted that special education and gifted programs will continue to expand. It is also expected that the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education will have some influence on future programs, but not necessarily on staffing.

#### 3.5.1.2.4 Facilities

The Wyoming State Department of Education used in 1982 the following unofficial standard for square footage allowances per student: 100 elementary, 125 for junior high school, and 150 for high school. Applying these divisors to the total available space in Platte County School District No. 1 by school, a capacity of approximately 2,400 is computed. This is in excess of the peak projected enrollments of 1,962. However, this is not to say that certain buildings or special programs will not be overcrowded.

#### 3.5.1.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

Because adult education enrollment is based upon program availability and needs, future enrollments are not projected. However, the adult education program in Platte County School District No. 1 is estimated to continue to expand.

#### 3.5.1.3 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.1.3.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for the Kimball County School system by a mean survival ratio method used by the Nebraska Department of Education. This model projects enrollments over a 10-year period by adding the average change from grade to grade by increments to the last enrollment in the initial grade. These projections favorably compared to the age cohort survival population projections developed for this project.

The projected enrollments for the Kimball County schools are displayed in Table 3.5.1-7.

These projections show a 1.0-percent decrease in 1987 from 1982, base year and a 12.8-percent increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, a 6.9-percent increase is projected for elementary enrollments and a 10.7-percent decrease is projected for secondary enrollments in 1987. However, a 28.2-percent increase is projected for the elementary enrollments and a 5.9-percent decrease is projected for the secondary enrollments. Clearly, the projected elementary enrollment increases are not offset by the projected secondary enrollment decreases. In the next few years, overall enrollments are projected to increase in the Kimball County School system.

##### 3.5.1.3.2 Staffing

Future trends for FTE teachers are projected based upon the existing conditions in the Kimball County School system (pupil:FTE teacher ratios). The noncertified counts were not available, but it is important to note the vital function played by the support staff for the operation of a school. Presumably as enrollments increase, a certain number of additional support staff are required at fixed intervals of increased enrollment. For example,

Table 3.5.1-7  
TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
BY GRADE CATEGORY  
FOR THE KIMBALL COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM  
1983-1992

<u>Grade Category</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
K-6 (1982 actual = 536)	529	527	540	542	573	595	627	655	674	687
7-8 (1982 actual = 146)	138	153	153	147	134	140	145	139	149	165
9-12 (1982 actual = 295)	<u>297</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>250</u>
TOTAL (1982 actual = 977)	964	950	959	957	967	1,001	1,026	1,049	1,074	1,102

Source: Nebraska Department of Education 1983 Projections Model, Mean Survival Ratio Method.

1 bus driver may be required for less than 60 students but 2 will be needed once the capacity of the bus is reached or a change of bus routing is required.

The FTE teacher projections for the Kimball County School system are shown in Table 3.5.1-8. This projection shows an increased number of FTE teachers of 10 at the end of 10 years.

Table 3.5.1-8

TEN YEARS OF STAFF BASELINE PROJECTIONS  
FOR FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TEACHERS  
KIMBALL COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM  
1983-1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
FTE Teachers (1982 actual =75.5)	74.7	73.6	74.3	74.2	75.0	77.6	79.5	81.3	83.3	85.4

Source: Table 3.5.1-7 and Nebraska Department of Education, "Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools 1982-1983."

3.5.1.3.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of educational services (special education, and gifted programs), no baseline projections are made. The present curriculum is anticipated to continue to be well-rounded at the secondary level. It is expected that the results of the report of President Reagan's Task Force on Education will have some influence on future programs, but not necessarily requiring additional staffing.

3.5.1.3.4 Facilities

In 1973, the Kimball County School system enrolled 1,608 students. In 1982, the total enrollment was 977 students. The highest projected enrollment in the next 10 years is around 1,100 students. Because the enrollments have been at a peak in the past and were adequately accommodated, another peak enrollment will not strain the facilities in the Kimball County schools. Presently there are extra classrooms in the Kimball County School system that are being used for storage. The schools have been well maintained, and it is likely the schools will continue to be supported by the communities. Since the buses are also presently well maintained, this pattern is expected to continue.

3.5.1.3.5 Post-Secondary Education

Because adult education enrollment is based upon program availability and need, future enrollments are not projected. There is a general trend of greater participation in adult education programs. These programs in Kimball County are based on local requests, and are projected to continue to expand. Much of this expansion will be due to growing interest in personal computers and other areas of technology.

### 3.5.1.4 Laramie County Proposed Action

#### 3.5.1.4.1 Laramie County School District No. 1

##### 3.5.1.4.1.1 Students

The age cohort survival projections translated to grade categories for baseline and impact populations for Laramie County are displayed in Table 3.5.1-9. Figure 3.5.1-1 shows the total baseline plus impact enrollment projection as the top shaded area. The age cohort survival model was used because the Wyoming State Department of Education's model does not project immigration associated with a specific project.

From 1984 to 1985 there is a 4.1-percent total projected increase in enrollments. This is the largest year-to-year increase in the 10-year period.

The peak year of enrollments due to the project will be in 1987, where elementary enrollments are projected to increase by 4.4 percent, junior high enrollments are projected to increase by 4.5 percent, high school enrollment are projected to increase by 5.3 percent, and the total enrollments are projected to increase by 4.6 percent. It is assumed that the staff and facility needs for 1984 will be in proportion to those in 1987. For example, in 1984 there will be a space shortage at the elementary level due to the project of approximately 4,392 sq ft compared to 40,260 sq ft in 1987.

The student impacts were projected by quarters within the four affected years: January - March, First Quarter; April - June, Second Quarter; July - September, Third Quarter; October - December, Fourth Quarter. The by-quarter analysis showed that the peak quarter immigration was consistently in the Third Quarter, or summer. Table 3.5.1-10 displays the enrollment projections by quarters for the years affected by quarterly variations.

Table 3.5.1-10

#### QUARTERLY IMPACT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 1984 - 1992

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
First Quarter	56	205	489	604	600	547	269	220	220
Second Quarter	68	323	518	628	600	547	269	220	220
Third Quarter	81	465	559	641	600	547	269	220	220
Fourth Quarter	68	347	530	616	600	547	269	220	220
Four-Quarter Average	68	335	524	622	600	547	269	220	220

Source: Impact projections, 1983.

The variations among quarters by year are greatest for 1985 because 1985 is a year projected for seasonal construction work. The four-quarter average enrollment projection is used as the school-aged impact enrollment projection because it is closest to the Third Quarter projection (most representative of fall enrollments), allows for the fluctuation among quarters, and takes into account the possibility of September enrollments from the peak quarter.

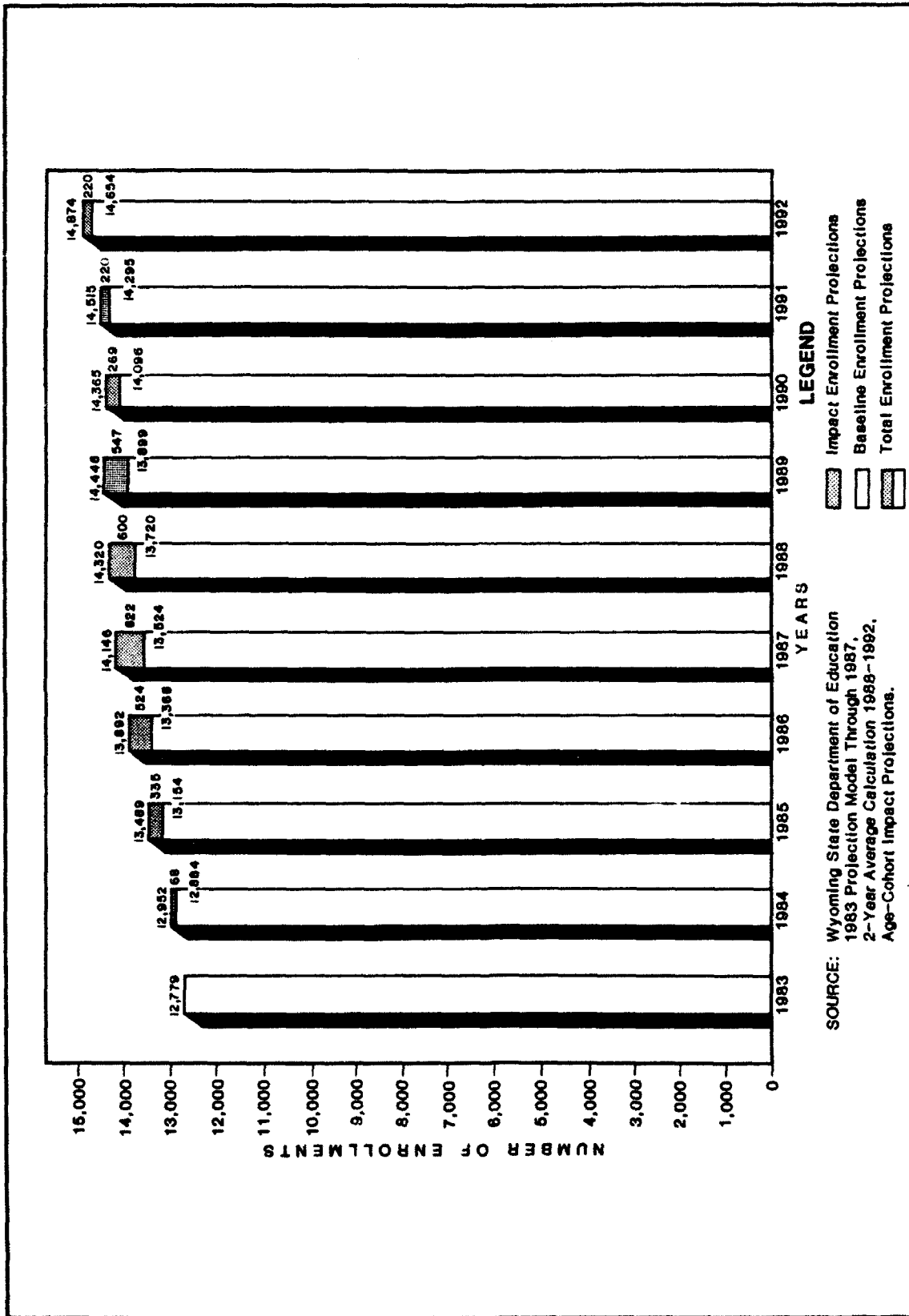
Table 3.5.1-9  
PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
BY GRADE CATEGORY AND PERCENT INCREASE FROM BASELINE TOTAL  
1983 - 1992

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Projected Baseline</u>										
K-6	6,908	7,029	7,213	7,355	7,546	7,720	7,911	8,102	8,303	8,658
7-9	3,156	3,181	3,098	3,082	3,041	3,040	3,020	3,010	2,996	2,984
10-12	2,715	2,674	2,843	2,931	2,937	2,960	2,968	2,984	2,996	3,012
TOTAL:	12,779	12,884	13,154	13,368	13,524	13,720	13,899	14,096	14,295	14,654
<u>Project Impacts</u>										
K-6	0	36	183	276	330	320	292	146	119	119
7-9	0	15	83	115	136	131	120	58	47	47
10-12	0	17	69	133	156	149	135	65	54	54
TOTAL:	0	68	335	524	622	600	547	269	220	220
<u>Total Projections (With Project)</u>										
K-6	6,908	7,065	7,396	7,631	7,876	8,040	8,203	8,248	8,422	8,777
7-9	3,156	3,196	3,181	3,197	3,177	3,171	3,140	3,068	3,043	3,031
10-12	2,715	2,691	2,912	3,064	3,093	3,109	3,103	3,049	3,050	3,066
TOTAL:	12,779	12,952	13,489	13,892	14,146	14,320	14,446	14,365	14,515	14,874
<u>Percent Increase (With Project)</u>										
K-6	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
7-9	0.0	0.5	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
10-12	0.0	0.6	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	1.8
TOTAL:	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	1.9	1.5	1.5

Note: These enrollment projections do not include nonpublic school enrollments or full-time special education student enrollments.

Source: Population projections by age-cohort for school-age children by grade category.





**PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS GRADES K-12,  
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1**

**FIGURE NO. 3.5.1-1**

Some of the projected enrollments due to the project may be nonpublic school students. In the past, the nonpublic enrollment has been only 5.4 percent of total enrollment; therefore, the nonpublic enrollment of this impact population will not be addressed separately. In the peak year, 1987, the project-related nonpublic enrollment projection is projected to be 34 students based on an assumed continuation of current nonpublic to public enrollment levels.

There are four clusters in Laramie County School District No. 1 (Figure 2.6.1-2): Northwest, South, East-Northeast, West. Based upon the projected neighborhood distribution of the peak-year impact immigration an analysis was done to determine the approximate percentage breakdown by cluster for elementary student enrollments: Northwest - 31 percent, South - 30 percent, East-Northeast - 33 percent, West - 6 percent. When the numbers of projected 1987 impact students by cluster are added to the numbers of projected 1987 baseline students by cluster, the following cluster enrollment distribution results: Northwest - 34 percent, South - 23 percent, East-Northeast - 31 percent, and West - 12 percent. This compares with the fall 1982 actual cluster distribution of Northwest - 26 percent, South - 25 percent, East-Northeast - 36 percent, and West - 13 percent (Figure 3.5.1-2). The projected baseline and impact neighborhood populations clearly affect the cluster distributions, and it may be that the cluster boundaries will have to be redefined.

There are 6 (urban) elementary schools in the Northwest Cluster, 5 elementary schools in the South Cluster, 8 (including Anderson scheduled to open in the fall of 1984) elementary schools in the East-Northeast Cluster, and 4 elementary schools in the West Cluster. Assuming an even distribution by school, the projected impact numbers of students divided by the numbers of elementary schools within a cluster are: Northwest - 17, South - 20, East-Northeast - 14, and West - 5. A distribution by grade and a further one by class would indicate minimal enrollment increases. However, even distributions cannot necessarily be assumed and the potential crowding created by the projected baseline enrollments could be exacerbated by the impact.

An oversubscription comparison of enrollments to 1982 capacities for elementary schools (recognizing kindergarten students as 0.5 FTE) by clusters shows the following:

<u>Cluster</u>	<u>1987 Projected Total Enrollment</u>
NW	136%
S	107%
E-NE	97%
W	103%

These are derived capacities. See Table 2.6.1-7, Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR, for 1982 fall enrollments and 1983-1992 enrollment projections. Figure 3.5.1-2 indicates that there may be serious overcrowding in the Northwest Cluster due to the project; it may be appropriate to construct new elementary schools in that area.

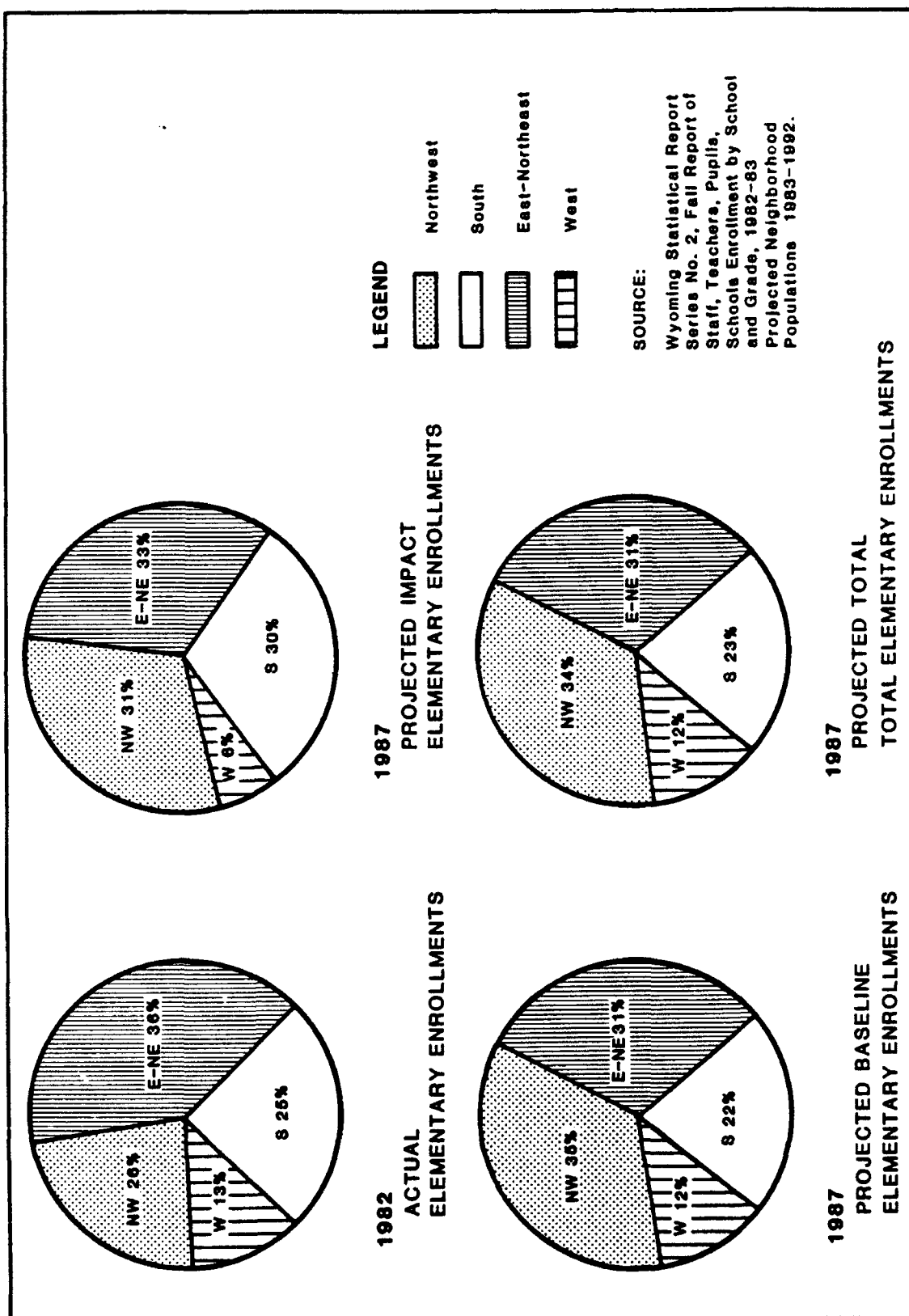


FIGURE 3.5.1-2 CLUSTER DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS, LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.1

#### 3.5.1.4.1.2 Staffing

Based upon the 1982 enrollment-to-staff ratios (14.4 certified and 24.4 noncertified), the total 1987 projected staff would become 982 certified staff and 580 noncertified staff. These figures may be somewhat overstated due to the fact that there is a base number of personnel required to carry out the operation of a school system. In other words, a certain range of enrollments requires a fixed number of personnel. For example, 2 janitors may be required for a building whether there are 200 or 400 students. Similarly, only one principal is required per school regardless of the enrollment. In addition, these figures represent headcounts and many positions likely will be filled with part-time employees. Increased workloads for staff members could partially ease the need for additional staff.

Of the total 1987 projected staff, 43 certified and 26 noncertified staff are projected due to the project. Based upon the 1982 pupil-to-teacher ratio (18.7), 33 FTE teachers are projected to be needed in the 1987 peak year. Of the remaining 10 certified staff (1982 ratio of 14.4), only 8 are projected to be needed due to an 80 percent adjustment factor to allow for duplications as referenced above. Of the 26 noncertified (1982 ratio of 24.4), 17 are projected to be needed due to a 65 percent adjustment factor to allow for duplication of positions.

Transient students associated with the immigration population could create problems related to internal school organizations, staffing, and programs to minimize educational interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of the frequent interruptions and changes in their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instruction. Therefore, more special education teachers may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, many of the children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

Because of the project, more staff commitment on the part of counselors and school psychiatrists may be required to work with the students. Some students may have difficulty in adjusting to their move, other resident students may have difficulty adjusting to the new students, and some students might need guidance in dealing with the issue of the project.

There are also logistical problems associated with the transient students. For instance, processing a student's records, developing a student profile through testing, and incorporating a new student into the classroom all require an addition to the staff workload.

The vocational programs may be expanded in order to respond to the needs related to construction of the project. The hiring of teachers for these programs may be a direct influence of the project.

#### 3.5.1.4.1.3 Educational Services

Special Education. Based upon the discussion above regarding transient students requiring disproportionately more special education than nontransient students, special education enrollment will increase during the period of the project more than would have otherwise been the case.

Gifted Programs. Some of the students from the impact population may have had educational experiences that would be conducive to enrolling them into enrichment programs. The enrichment programs will expand slightly during the period of the project.

Nonpublic Education. There presently is excess capacity in the nonpublic schools in Cheyenne. Because students and parents choose a nonpublic school for a variety of reasons, such as religious education and quality of programs, projections are not made regarding private school enrollment from the impact population. However, if the past trend of nonpublic enrollment as percentage of public school enrollment holds, 34 students would be expected to be nonpublic students in 1987.

#### 3.5.1.4.1.4 Facilities

Based upon the 1982 capacity figures of the three categories of schools, the 1987 total projected enrollments result in the following conclusions:

- o Approximately 700 more elementary students than rated capacity (recognizing kindergarten students as 0.5 FTE), 47 percent due to project;
- o Approximately 100 students more than rated capacity at the junior high level, 100 percent due to project; and
- o Approximately 300 students exceeding capacity at the high school level, 50 percent due to project.

Not only does project-related influx of students affect school capacity, but also space needs at the elementary level. In 1983, the District produced a facilities study which determined that Laramie County School District No. 1 needed to upgrade their elementary schools by more than 171,000 sq ft. In 1987, the additional project-related elementary enrollment generates an additional space need of approximately 40,000 sq ft, based upon the 122 sq ft per student standard adopted by the District, which is the ratio at the 1982 model Anderson Elementary School. Overcrowded conditions are more notable at the elementary level than at the secondary level. See Section 3.5.1.3.1.1 for a discussion of capacity by cluster. Relative to the aforementioned Anderson space standards, the 1983 total needs by Cluster are: Northwest - 50,000 sq ft, South - 44,000 sq ft, East-Northeast - 57,000 sq ft, and West - 21,000 sq ft. Not only is the Northwest Cluster projected to be oversubscribed in enrollments in 1987, but it also is seriously crowded presently. The 1983 space requirements in the East-Northeast Cluster should be somewhat alleviated with the opening of Anderson Elementary School in the fall of 1984.

Although the cluster concept in Laramie County School District No. 1 allows the District flexibility in busing students when a building reaches capacity, this concept will likely increase the number of buses required during the period of the project. It is projected that busing will increase as a result of the project, creating a need for one bus in 1984, two more in 1985, one more in 1986, and finally a total impact enrollment related demand for five buses by 1987. This projection was computed by applying a formula which recognizes 60 percent of the project impact students will be bused, a capacity

per bus of 50, and a multiple routing allowance. More students are projected to ride the buses under impact conditions because of the projected school crowding especially in the Northwest Cluster.

Under baseline conditions it will be necessary to reorganize the Food Service operation to accomodate the projected increased number of students. This may be accomplished by updating the central kitchens at Johnson Junior High School and East High School and/or establishing a central bakery. In 1982 44 percent of the elementary student and 30 percent of the secondary students took advantage of the school lunch program. During the peak year of impact in 1987, this translates into 145 projected impact elementary students and 84 projected impact secondary students using the school lunch program. This daily increase dispersed throughout the four preparation kitchens and satellite service areas represents a moderate increased level of service. The associated increased staffing is accounted for in the projected need of noncertified staff due to the impact.

In view of the fact that the Proposed Action will require additional expenditures, increased staffing, and the addition of classroom space, the impact of the Proposed Action on Laramie County School District No. 1 and its students is considered to be high and significant in the short term, and high, not significant in the long term. The short-term impact is significant because impacts on education tend to be controversial. This is particularly true in the Northwest Cluster where there is already overcrowding in the elementary schools. Overcrowding from the project-related students will likely affect the general classroom size, and it could also strain the multipurpose facilities, playgrounds, and plumbing.

#### 3.5.1.4.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

The impact population will affect the enrollments at Laramie County Community College. Not only may older children and spouses of workers from the impact population choose to enroll, but also persons desiring work associated with the project may enroll. For example, several may sign up for courses in construction management and may increase enrollments in that area. Enrollments at Laramie County Community College are projected to increase at a higher rate than would otherwise be the case due to the impact population during the period of the project.

Apprenticeship programs, currently offered in Cheyenne, could become more popular. This will be a function of the availability of workers in the Cheyenne area. It is anticipated that the secondary employment market (not directly related to the project) will be impacted. Training in these areas may become a responsibility of Laramie County Community College.

Laramie County Community College Career Planning Center may also be impacted by people seeking assistance in career planning, some of it directly related to possible employment with the project. Housing and increased financial problems as a result of the impact may also become counseling issues.

Laramie County Community College has been responsive to training needs of various groups in the past. There have been programs offered that have incorporated nontraditional scheduling and have required intensive short courses. The college has indicated a desire to cooperate with the contractors of the project in order to train local people for employment on the project.

The Laramie County Community College Community Services may be impacted by requests for greater use of recreational facilities and programming; increases in cultural and social activities to promote the social well-being of local residents; assistance to business and industries for staff development in response to changing community needs; and workshops focusing on issues relating to the project such as financial planning or the nuclear age.

Adult education programs are anticipated to expand. Many persons in the impact population will make contributions to the programs through their participation. The other post-secondary educational opportunities will also be affected by the impact population.

#### 3.5.1.4.2 Laramie County School District No. 2

##### 3.5.1.4.2.1 Students

The student impact population in Laramie County District No. 2 is projected to be 38 in 1988. Of these, 20 are projected to be elementary students, 6 are projected to be junior high students, and 12 are projected to be high school students.

##### 3.5.1.4.2.2 Staffing

The projected additional staffing requirements as a result of the project in 1988 are 4 classroom teachers, 1 additional certified staff member, and 3 noncertified staff. The projections were based upon the 1982 pupil to teacher ratio of 9.6, the pupils to certified staff ratio of 7.1 and the pupils to noncertified staff ratio of 9.6. Also, an adjustment factor of 80 percent for certified and 65 percent for noncertified was applied to allow for duplication of staff. For example, one bus driver is needed for a range of students until the bus is at capacity or one principal is needed per school within a range of student enrollments.

Some transient students may create problems related to internal school organization, staffing and programs to minimize educational interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of the frequent interruptions and changes to their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instruction. Therefore, a slightly greater commitment to special education by the existing staff may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

##### 3.5.1.4.2.3 Educational Services

Based upon the discussion in Section 3.5.1.3.2.2, special education and enrichment programs may increase slightly more than would have otherwise been the case.

##### 3.5.1.4.2.4 Facilities

Because the Pine Bluffs Elementary School is currently crowded and the baseline elementary enrollments are projected to increase, additional space is

projected to be needed as a result of the impact elementary enrollment. Using the state's minimum standard of 90 sq ft per elementary student, 1800 additional sq ft of space is projected to be needed. However, it may be that this projected space shortage will not occur due to the planned addition at Pine Bluffs Elementary School.

#### 3.5.1.4.3 F.E. Warren AFB Educational Services

The demand for educational services provided to military and civilian personnel by the Education Office of F.E. Warren AFB is expected to increase as a result of increased population associated with the project. This will be due, in part, to the anticipated expansion of program offerings in the areas of technology.

#### 3.5.1.5 Platte County School District No. 1 Proposed Action

##### 3.5.1.5.1 Students

Table 3.5.1-11 gives the projections for the impact enrollments of Platte County School District No. 1.

##### 3.5.1.5.2 Staffing

The projected additional staffing requirements as a result of the project in the peak year of 1986 are 8 classroom teachers, 2 other certified staff, and 5 noncertified staff. These projections were based upon the 1982 pupil-to-teacher ratio of 14.9, the pupils to certified ratio of 11.1 and the pupil to noncertified ratio of 16.6. Also, an adjustment factor of 80 percent for certified and 65 percent for noncertified was applied to allow for duplication of staff. For example, one bus driver is needed for a range of students until the bus is at capacity or one principal is needed per school within a range of student enrollment.

Table 3.5.1-11

#### IMPACT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 1985 - 1987

<u>Grade Category</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
K-6	14	67	35
7-8	4	19	10
<u>9-12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL:	25	121	62

Source: Age cohort projection model from immigration projections.

Some transient students may create additional demands related to internal school organization, staffing, and programs. These students may require special programs to minimize education interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of frequent interruptions and changes to



their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instructions. Therefore, a slightly greater commitment to special education may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

Due to the need for additional staff related to project impact enrollments, the impact on Platte County School District No. 1 is rated moderate, not significant in the short term, and negligible, not significant in the long term.

#### 3.5.1.5.3 Educational Services

Based upon the previous discussion in Section 3.5.1.4.2, special education and enrichment programs may increase slightly more than would have otherwise been the case.

#### 3.5.1.5.4 Facilities

No additional space is projected to be needed as a result of the project. This is because there will be excess capacity even in light of the baseline projections. However, it is projected that an additional school bus will be needed in 1986.

Overall, project impacts on the school system are rated moderate, not significant in the short term, and negligible, not significant in the long term.

#### 3.5.1.5.5 Post Secondary Education

The adult education program experienced a dramatic increase during the impact years associated with the Laramie River Power Station. It is projected that the adult education program will also expand during the years of the impact associated with the Proposed Action.

#### 3.5.1.6 Kimball County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.1.6.1 Students

The student impact population in Kimball County is projected to be 21 students in 1988, and 79 students in 1989. Of the 21 students, 12 are projected to be elementary and 9 secondary. Of the 79 students in 1989, 45 are projected to be elementary and 34 secondary.

##### 3.5.1.6.2 Staffing

Based on the 1982 pupils to teacher ratio of 12.9, it is projected that 2 additional teachers will be needed in 1988 and 4 more in 1989.

Some transient students may create additional demands related to internal school organization and staffing. They may require programs to minimize educational interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of frequent interruptions and changes in their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special

education and remedial instruction. Therefore, a slightly greater commitment to special education by the existing staff may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

#### 3.5.1.6.3 Educational Services

Based upon the previous discussion in Section 3.5.1.4.2, special education and enrichment programs may increase slightly more than would have otherwise been the case.

#### 3.5.1.6.4 Facilities

Under baseline conditions, the Kimball County School system could handle an additional 900 students, or approximately 1,800 students in total, with some program reorganization. Therefore, it is clear the Kimball County School system can handle all the projected impact enrollment during the period of the project with no difficulty.

The impact population will not affect the numbers of school buses required in Kimball County.

Project impacts on the Kimball County School system are projected to be low, not significant in the short term and negligible in the long term.

#### 3.5.1.6.5 Post-Secondary Education

There will be a negligible impact on post-secondary education as a result of the project.

### 3.5.2 Law Enforcement

#### 3.5.2.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Projected baseline growth will require additional officers and patrol cars if current levels of service are to be maintained. Additional facility space (both office and jail) is required whether or not county population or department work loads increase.

Construction of a new law enforcement facility in Cheyenne is projected to begin in 1984. This facility would be utilized by both the Sheriff's Department and the City Police Department and would include both office space for the Police and Sheriff's departments and a new jail. The per employee space standard for such a facility is 330 sq ft. For the purpose of this analysis, the joint law enforcement facility is projected on the basis of 330 sq ft per 1994 employee for both the police and sheriff's departments. The 1994 police department employment is estimated at 131. At 330 sq ft per employee, that totals 43,230 sq ft. The sheriff's department projected 1994 employment is 110 for a total of 36,300 sq ft. Departmental space would therefore total 79,530 sq ft. This does not include space for a new jail which also should be a high priority. Jail space is recommended at a minimum of 150 sq ft per prisoner, including kitchen and common areas. Daily population in the city and county jails presently averages 52. Allowing for

peak periods, the Sheriff's Department, after assuming jail responsibilities from the Cheyenne Police Department, would have a jail with a capacity of approximately 125 prisoners. Such a facility would require 18,750 sq ft. The new facility is projected at a total of 79,530 sq ft of departmental space plus 18,750 sq ft of jail space for a total of 98,280 sq ft. An additional 3,500 sq ft of space for the Civil Defense Agency would bring the total to 101,780 sq ft.

The additional staff and vehicle, needs under the projected baseline are presented in Table 3.5.2-1. The number of sworn officers is shown as increasing by 6 in 1984 due largely to the hiring of additional jailers to operate the city jail. Cheyenne Police Department staff is accordingly reduced in 1984 to show the loss of jailers. As can be seen, both number of officers and number of patrol cars gradually increase during the baseline period. If sufficient increases in County revenues are not available to meet projected needs, there would be a degradation of existing service levels.

#### 3.5.2.2 City of Cheyenne Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under baseline conditions, staff and vehicle needs of the Cheyenne Police Department would increase proportionately to the population.

The increases, shown in Table 3.5.2-2, are based on existing service levels in Cheyenne with personnel levels adjusted in 1984 to show the loss of 5 civilian jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the city jail. Table 3.5.2-2 assumes construction of a joint, city-county law enforcement center, planned for completion in late 1986. The standards do not take into account possible future changes in the ratio of patrol cars to patrolmen from the current 1 car per 3.25 patrolmen to 1 car per patrolman as is being proposed by the Cheyenne Police Chief.

The new city-county law enforcement facility would include both office space for the Police and Sheriff's departments and a new jail. For the purpose of this analysis, the joint law enforcement facility is projected on the basis of 330 sq ft per 1994 employee for both the police and sheriff's departments. The 1994 police department employment is estimated at 131. At 330 sq ft per employee, that totals 43,230 sq ft. The sheriff's department projected 1994 employment is 110 for a total of 36,300 sq ft. Departmental space would therefore total 79,530 sq ft.

This does not include space for a new jail which also should be a high priority. Jail space is recommended at a minimum of 150 sq ft per prisoner, including kitchen and common areas. Daily population in the city and county jails presently averages 52. Allowing for peak periods, the Sheriff's Department, would have a jail with a capacity of approximately 125 prisoners. Such a facility would require 18,750 sq ft. The new facility is projected at a total of 79,530 sq ft of departmental space plus 18,750 sq ft of jail space for a total of 98,280 sq ft. An additional 3,500 sq ft of space for the Civil Defense Agency will bring the total to 101,780 sq ft.

#### 3.5.2.3 Town of Pine Bluffs Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Pine Bluffs is projected to increase in population from 1,117 in 1983 to 1,245 in 1992. This slow, steady growth is not projected to require any additional

Table 3.5.2-1  
LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS  
1984-1992

Year	Population			Staff			Vehicles					
	Baseline (1)	Impact (2)		Sworn	Civilian		Baseline (3)	Impact (4)	Impact (5)	Baseline (3)	Impact (4)	Impact (5)
1984	71,248	300		68	22	0	15	0	0	19	0	0
1985	72,911	1,425		69	23	1	15	1	0	19	1	0
1986	74,246	2,425		71	23	2	16	1	0	20	1	1
1987	75,859	2,650		72	24	2	16	1	1	20	1	1
1988	77,437	2,600		74	24	2	16	1	0	21	1	1
1989	79,157	2,325		75	25	1	16	1	0	21	1	1
1990	80,777	1,200		77	25	0	17	0	0	22	0	0
1991	82,545	925		78	26	0	17	0	0	22	0	0
1992	84,165	925		80	26	0	18	0	0	22	0	0

- Notes:
- (1) Projected population under Baseline conditions.
  - (2) Projected population increase attributable to the Proposed Action, including weekly commuters.
  - (3) Total number needed under Projected Baseline based on existing service levels of 0.95 sworn officers per 1,000 total County population and 0.33 civilian employees, 0.22 marked cars and 0.28 unmarked cars per sworn officer. Number of sworn staff has been adjusted to reflect the addition of five civilian jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the Cheyenne City Jail in July, 1984.
  - (4) Additional number needed over Baseline under the Proposed Action based on twice the existing service levels during the years when growth rates and/or project-related population are high (1984 through 1989); i.e., 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000 "Impact" population. Other ratios remain the same but result in greater numbers since they are based on the number of sworn officers. Existing service levels are used for 1990, 1991 and 1992.
  - (5) Additional number needed over Baseline under the Proposed Action based on existing service levels.

Table 3.5.2-2

CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS WITH  
("IMPACT") AND WITHOUT ("BASELINE") THE PROPOSED ACTION  
1984-1992

Year	Population		Staff			Vehicles			
	Baseline (1)	Impact (2)	Sworn		Civilian	Marked		Unmarked	
			Baseline (3)	Impact (4) (5)	Baseline (3)	Impact (4) (5)	Baseline (3)	Impact (4) (5)	
1984	49,140	203	86	1 0	21	0 0	17	0 0	
1985	50,280	983	88	3 2	21	1 0	18	1 0	
1986	51,200	1,682	90	6 3	22	1 1	18	1 1	
1987	52,300	1,859	92	6 3	22	1 1	18	1 1	
1988	53,380	1,723	93	6 3	22	1 1	19	1 1	
1989	54,570	1,632	95	6 3	23	1 1	19	1 1	
1990	55,690	816	97	1 1	23	0 0	19	0 0	
1991	56,880	605	100	1 1	24	0 0	20	0 0	
1992	58,020	605	102	1 1	24	0 0	20	0 0	

## Notes:

- (1) Projected population under Baseline conditions.
- (2) Projected population increase attributable to the Proposed Action, including weekly commuters.
- (3) Total number needed under Projected Baseline based on existing service levels of 1.75 sworn officers per 1,000 total City population and 0.24 civilian employees, 0.20 marked cars and 0.21 unmarked cars per sworn officer. Number of civilian staff has been adjusted to reflect the loss of five sworn jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the Cheyenne City Jail in July, 1984.
- (4) Additional number needed over Baseline under the Proposed Action based on twice the existing service levels during the years when growth rates and/or project-related population are high (1984 through 1989); i.e., 3.50 sworn officers per 1,000 "Impact" population. Other ratios remain the same but result in greater numbers since they are based on the number of sworn officers. Existing service ratios are used for 1990, 1991 and 1992.
- (5) Additional number needed over Baseline under the Proposed Action based on existing service levels.

staff, vehicles or facilities if present service standards are to be maintained.

#### 3.5.2.4 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the projected baseline, the population of Platte County is expected to increase from 9,370 in 1983 to 11,470 in 1992. This steady growth pattern would be reflected in the staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Platte County Sheriff's Department if current service standards are to be maintained. Using existing levels of service (0.75 sworn officer per 1,000 population, 0.96 civilian employees per 1,000 population, one car per sworn officer, and 67 sq ft of space per employee) as a standard, the Department will require 1 new deputy in 1987, and a second in 1992, and an additional patrol car in each of those same 2 years. An additional civilian employee would be required in 1986 and another in 1990. An additional 268 sq ft of office space would be required to maintain the existing standard, but such a small increment is unlikely to be added to the existing facility.

#### 3.5.2.5 Town of Wheatland Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the projected baseline conditions, Wheatland is projected to grow gradually from 4,520 in 1983 to 5,590 in 1992. If current service standards are to be maintained, this growth would require one additional sworn officer in 1986 and another in 1990. No additional civilian employees would be needed through 1992. One additional marked car would be required in 1990, while the existing number of unmarked cars would be sufficient through 1992. The existing facility would meet the Department's needs through 1992, though nominally an additional 142 sq ft would be required to maintain the existing standard.

#### 3.5.2.6 Town of Chugwater Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under baseline conditions, Chugwater is projected to increase in population from 230 in 1983 to 310 in 1992. This growth will not require any additions to the staff or equipment of the Town Marshall's Office. The Marshall has indicated that he is able to devote some additional time to law enforcement duties if required.

#### 3.5.2.7 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under projected baseline conditions, Kimball County is expected to decrease in population from 4,850 in 1983 to 4,800 in 1992. This very slight decline is not sufficient to require any adjustments in the staff, vehicles, or facility space of the Kimball County Sheriff's Department, and no changes from 1983 levels are forecast for the Department under the projected baseline.

#### 3.5.2.8 City of Kimball Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under baseline conditions, the population of the City of Kimball is projected to grow slightly from 3,140 in 1983 to 3,220 in 1992. This relatively stable population is not projected to necessitate any changes in the staff, vehicles, or space needs of the Kimball Police Department through 1992 from 1983 levels.

### 3.5.2.9 Laramie County Proposed Action

Under project conditions, Laramie County would experience year-to-year population increases of 3.9 percent in 1985, 3.1 percent in 1986 and 2.4 percent in 1987, but in no other year through 1992 would population growth, including baseline growth, exceed 2 percent annually. Thus, after somewhat faster growth rates early in the Project, rates of population change would fall to fairly modest levels and would exhibit a rather stable pattern for the remainder of the analysis period through 1992.

This pattern of population change will be reflected in changing demands for law enforcement services in Laramie County. It may be assumed that increases in demand on law enforcement agencies will at least be proportionate to the population increase, i.e., that the project-related immigrant population will create at least as great per capita demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department as does the existing population. However, there are several areas of concern related to the possibility that the project-related immigrant population will create disproportionately large increases in demands on those agencies. These concerns include the possibilities that 1) the immigrant population, due to its younger average age, will generate a disproportionate number of arrests, 2) increased growth rates result in higher crime rates, 3) an increase in transients will result in higher crime rates, and 4) immigrant construction workers will be associated with a disproportionate increase in crime. An additional law enforcement-related concern, not directly tied to the immigrant population, is the possibility of civil protests or demonstrations regarding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile. These issues are discussed below.

An analysis has been done to determine if the number of arrests in Laramie County (by the Cheyenne Police Department, Pine Bluffs Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department) would increase disproportionately in the future with the Proposed Action. The possibility of a disproportionate increase was predicated on the fact that the project-related immigrant population will have a much higher proportion of its members in the more arrest-prone ages of 20 to 39. The results of that analysis are shown in Table 3.5.2-3.

As is seen in the table, in no year does the disproportionate increase in arrests exceed 0.8 percent of the number of arrests that would have been expected with the baseline age mix. This small percentage increase, when taken together with the very small absolute numbers (33 or less) suggests negligible additional demands on Laramie County law enforcement agencies due to changes in the age mix of the future population.

In addition to the possibility that the changing age mix of the population in Laramie County and Cheyenne could result in a disproportionate increase in demands on local law enforcement agencies, there is also concern that the increase in Cheyenne's growth rate because of the Proposed Action could be associated with increases in crime rates. A comparison to Fort Collins, Colorado, suggests that there is not necessarily a correlation between the type of growth rates projected for Cheyenne and increases in crime rates. Fort Collins is selected because it is in the region, was at the time about the same size Cheyenne is now and grew for well over 10 years at a rate (5%)

Table 3.5.2-3

LARAMIE COUNTY PROJECTED ARRESTS  
1984 THROUGH 1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Arrests</u>		<u>Increase in Arrests Due to Change in Age Mix</u>	
	<u>With Project- Related Inmi- grant Age Mix</u>	<u>With Baseline Age Mix</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1984	3,617	3,613	4	0.1
1985	3,763	3,754	9	0.2
1986	3,892	3,872	20	0.5
1987	3,998	3,965	33	0.8
1988	4,073	4,042	31	0.8
1989	4,145	4,115	30	0.7
1990	4,157	4,140	17	0.4
1991	4,226	4,215	11	0.3
1992	4,313	4,298	15	0.3

Source: Based on project immigrant population by age cohort, Laramie County and City of Cheyenne arrest rates by age group.

just slightly greater than that projected for Cheyenne during its peak project-related growth year (3.9%). Table 3.5.2-4 compares crime rate data from Fort Collins with that from Colorado and the United States.

While all three sets of crime rate data show increases in rates, the Fort Collins crime rate, during the period of rapid growth, grew more slowly than the state or national rates while the City maintained the same police officer-to-population ratio. These data do not support any link between the kind of growth rate projected for Cheyenne under the Proposed Action and increasing crime rates based on the growth experience of this comparable city.

A second location analyzed to determine the effects of increased growth rates on crime rates is Kitsap County, Washington. Kitsap County, in the latter half of the 1970s and in the early 1980s, experienced a period of increased growth as the West Coast Trident Submarine Base in Bremerton expanded substantially, bringing large numbers of construction and operational personnel into the County. Table 3.5.2-5 shows data on population growth, complaints and Part One crimes from the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department during this period. Complaint data after 1979 reflect changes in recordkeeping procedures and are not comparable to earlier complaint data. Kitsap County is selected because of the comparability of project type, growth rates and because the County was roughly the same size when the growth started (103,000) as Laramie County is now (70,000).

Table 3.5.2-5 shows that, starting with the more rapid growth after 1974, both the rate of complaints received by the Sheriff's Department and the rate of Part One crimes actually declined for two to four years before starting to climb again. Once they started to climb, they peaked in 1979 at levels only slightly greater than where they had been in 1970 before the growth started.



Table 3.5.2-4

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO, CRIME RATE, POPULATION,  
AND POLICE OFFICER DATA  
1970-1981

Year	Crime Rate (Part One Crimes Per 1,000 Population <sup>1</sup> )			Fort Collins	
	Fort Collins	Colorado	U.S.	% Population Increase	Number of Police Officers per 1,000
1970	44.8	36.6	27.4	4.4%	0.9
1971	54.6	38.1	29.1	3.5%	1.0
1972	44.1	40.5	28.3	5.4%	1.0
1973	44.0	55.0	41.2	9.6%	1.1
1974	49.1	61.7	48.2	8.8%	1.0
1975	54.1	66.8	52.8	2.0%	1.1
1976	51.6	67.8	52.7	1.9%	1.0
1977	54.4	68.3	50.6	3.1%	1.0
1978	49.9	68.3	51.1	5.9%	1.1
1979	58.4	70.5	55.2	4.1%	1.1
1980	N/A	73.3	59.0	5.0%	1.2
1981	59.7	73.5	58.0	3.6%	1.2

Source: Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC, editions of 1970-1981.

Notes: 1 Part One crimes are eight crimes tracked by the FBI as an index to crime patterns and include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and, recently, arson.

N/A = not available.

While the post-1979 data are not comparable to the pre-1979 data, the post-1979 data show a return to the falling rates of both complaints and Part One crimes in that County. While the trend of these rates is irregular and not all the data are comparable, the experience of Kitsap County with military construction and increased growth rates does not support any connection between such actions and disproportionate increases in demands on local law enforcement agencies.

Another issue relevant to both the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department is that news of a large project such as the project could result in an immigration to the Cheyenne area of more job-seekers than could be employed. It is generally believed in local law enforcement agencies and elsewhere that transients - unemployed individuals temporarily in the area - create demands on these agencies in amounts disproportionately large compared to their numbers. Cheyenne police officials report that transients are not so much a crime matter as they are a service matter, i.e., that they require the time of Police Department personnel on noncrime matters such as inquiring about where various services are available or requiring checking because of a variety of activities falling under the loitering statutes where, most often, no arrest is made. Data to confirm or refute this belief is extremely difficult to obtain because while some law

Table 3.5.2-5

KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON, POPULATION, COMPLAINTS TO  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, AND CRIME RATE  
1970 - 1982

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Population Increase</u>	<u>Complaints per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Crime Rate (Part One Crimes Per Per 1,000 Population)<sup>1</sup></u>
1970	N/A	102.5	23.8
1971	(-)1.5%	108.0	19.0
1972	(+)1.4%	113.3	17.9
1973	1.5%	118.4	21.2
1974	1.2%	120.3	21.2
1975	11.3%	110.3	19.0
1976	2.2%	93.1	17.9
1977	6.5%	93.4	18.4
1978	5.5%	90.9	21.1
1979	4.4%	102.1	25.5
1980	5.8%	71.3	24.9
1981	6.6%	55.5	22.0
1982	1.1%	57.0	20.6

Source: Kitsap County, Washington, Sheriff's Department for complaint and crime data, Kitsap County, Washington, Planning Office for population data.

Notes: 1 Part One crimes are eight crimes tracked by the FBI as an index to crime patterns and include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and, recently, arson.

N/A = not available

enforcement agencies do inquire about employment or occupation characteristics of those arrested, that data is generally not available in a useable form. In addition, as mentioned above, many calls for service to local law enforcement agencies involve no crime or arrest and hence none of this type of data is collected.

Population projections for the Cheyenne area estimate the number of project-related transients. Transients are unsuccessful job-seekers and their dependents and they will typically stay in the area for from 2 weeks to 2 months. Their numbers are projected to average about 270 on an average annual basis from 1985 through 1989 with a peak of 324 in 1985 and 228 in 1986. There would be smaller numbers of transients in the area in 1984 and 1990 and none in other years.

Because of Cheyenne's location on major transportation routes, the City generally has some number of transients at all times. In order to provide a comparison for the 270 annual daily average transients, interviews were conducted with certain human service agencies in Cheyenne to determine how

many transients are usually in the City. The one fact that the interviews confirmed is that nobody knows what the transient population is, in part because many transients pass through the community without coming into contact with any government or social service agency. However, based more on guesses and hunches than hard data, it was the consensus of those interviewed that a reasonable estimate of the number of transients in the Cheyenne area on a given summer day would be 300 with about 100 on a given winter day for an annual daily average of about 200.

Using the figure of 200 transients, the project-related transient population would more than double the transient population of the City for a 5 year period. While it is not possible to project the impact of this estimate on local law enforcement agencies because of lack of data, it seems likely that such an increase in the size of a group that apparently already makes disproportionately large demands on law enforcement agencies will translate into even more additional calls on both the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. If transients were to generate twice the number of calls for service per capita as the existing population (existing number = 503 calls per 1,000 population), the peak of 324 additional transients in 1985 would be associated with an additional 326 calls for service ( $503 \times 2 = 1,006 \times 0.324 = 326$ ). Of this amount, half (163) would be the expected amount while half would be the disproportionate increase. Based on the 1982 Cheyenne Police Department average of 301 calls per sworn officer, the 163 calls would require an additional sworn officer in that year. There is no empirical basis for assuming that transients generate twice the number of calls per capita as present-day residents, however. Without being able to definitely quantify this increase, it is reasonable to project an increase in demand on law enforcement agencies due to the increased transient population that, while small in absolute numbers, is disproportionately large compared to the population increase involved.

If these relationships were to hold true in the County or City, and if the number of unsuccessful job-seekers does increase substantially, both the County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department could expect an additional increase in short-term jailings that would be disproportionately large relative to the general population increase. Should unemployment go down as a result of the project, these impacts could be expected to decrease. It is recognized that a disproportionate increase in crime could result in the need for additional officers and vehicles above the existing county and city service levels.

It should be noted that the vast majority of construction workers needed for the project already reside in the area. The number of immigrant construction workers projected to be in the area to work on the project are: 65 in 1984, 232 in 1985, 175 in 1986, 70 in 1987, 21 in 1988, and 20 in 1989. Even if construction workers generate twice the number of calls for service per capita as the existing Cheyenne population (existing number = 503 calls per 1,000 population in 1982), those 232 workers would generate a total of 233 calls for service in the peak year. Of this number, 117 would be the expected number of calls for such a population increase and 116 would be the disproportionate increase. This figure is less than one half of 1 percent of the total calls for service received by the Cheyenne Police Department in 1982 (24,999) and represents about one third of the number of calls per sworn officer in the Department in that year (301). Therefore, it may be concluded that even if

immigrant construction workers have twice the calls-for-service ratio of the existing Cheyenne population, the existing Cheyenne police-officer-to-population ratio would yield a sufficient number of police officers to handle that disproportionate increase adequately even in the worst year.

Because of controversy surrounding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile, there exists the possibility of demonstrations or protests in the Cheyenne area or elsewhere in Laramie County (such as at missile silos or dispatch stations). Were such an event to occur in the jurisdiction of the Laramie County Sheriff's Department, the Department would have the primary responsibility to provide the personnel necessary to maintain law and order. This could involve additional costs to the Department for overtime of its own or other officers. The problematic nature of predicting the important aspects of such demonstrations and considerations involved in dealing with them are discussed in Section 3.5.2.10, Cheyenne Police Department, Proposed Action. As is true for that agency, it is likely that if demonstrations did occur that involved Sheriff's Department personnel either primarily or in a backup capacity, the Department could incur additional costs not previously budgeted for to the detriment of other items that had been budgeted for. The impact of these additional costs to the Department could be severe enough to cause changes in the Department's existing budget or require additional funding.

As the foregoing discussions have shown, there are a number of factors relating to the project-related immigrant population that could result in disproportionate increases in demands on law enforcement agencies. Due to the small size of the total immigrant population and the even smaller size of certain segments of that population (transients and construction workers), none of the factors is significant enough by itself to increase the demand for law enforcement agency services sufficiently to require the hiring of an additional officer over the level determined by existing service levels. However, the possibilities of small increases in arrests, calls for service or complaints, incidents related to transients, and service demands associated with the increased construction worker population could cumulatively make appropriate up to a doubling of the service standard for projections of personnel and equipment for the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department. These increases will be pronounced during the years of high growth rates and highest immigrant population levels (1984 through 1989).

The best case projection is that the population growth attributable to the Proposed Action will create demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department no greater on a per capita basis than the present Cheyenne population. The most conservative projection is that the several possibilities for very small disproportionate increases in demand for law enforcement services by the project-related population could, when taken together, be up to twice the per capita rate of the existing population. The probable case lies somewhere between these two extremes. The mitigation measures are designed to permit the hiring of additional personnel up to the higher standard if experience indicates that there is a disproportionate increase in demand on either the Laramie County Sheriff's Department or the Cheyenne Police Department due to the characteristics of the project-related population.

Projected sworn officer, civilian employee, and marked and unmarked car needs are shown in Table 3.5.2-1. The table shows two columns under columns headed "Impact". The columns headed (4) show the number needed based on the conservative estimate using twice the existing service level applied to the "Impact" population. The columns headed (5) show the number needed under the best-case scenario using existing service levels. Table 3.5.2-1 does not take into account any demands on law enforcement agencies from demonstrations or civil protests related to the Proposed Action. Such events tend to be sporadic and shortlived and do not require additional permanent personnel or equipment.

Facilities needed by the future staff levels of the Department are projected to be available in the proposed joint law enforcement facility after its completion. Completion is estimated in the fall of 1986 or early spring of 1987. It may be necessary for the Sheriff's Department to lease additional space.

#### 3.5.2.10 City of Cheyenne Proposed Action

Under project conditions, the City of Cheyenne would experience year-to-year population increases of 3.9 percent in 1985, 3.1 percent in 1986 and 2.4 percent in 1987, but in no other year through 1992 would population growth, including baseline growth, exceed 2 percent annually. Thus, after somewhat faster growth rates early in the project, rates of population change in Cheyenne would fall to fairly modest levels and would exhibit a rather stable pattern for the remainder of the analysis period through 1992.

This pattern of population change will be reflected in changing demands for law enforcement services in the city of Cheyenne. It may be assumed that increases in demand on law enforcement agencies will at least be proportionate to the population increase, i.e., that the project-related immigrant population will create at least as great per capita demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department as does the existing population. However, there are several areas of concern related to the possibility that the project-related immigrant population will create disproportionately large increases in demands on those agencies. These concerns include the possibilities that, 1) the immigrant population, due to its younger average age, will generate a disproportionate number of arrests, 2) increased growth rates result in higher crime rates, 3) an increase in transients will result in higher crime rates, and 4) immigrant construction workers will be associated with a disproportionate increase in crime. An additional law enforcement-related concern, not directly tied to the immigrant population, is the possibility of civil protests or demonstrations regarding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile. Each of these issues is discussed in Section 3.5.2.9, Laramie County Sheriff's Department, Proposed Action. That discussion is equally applicable to the Cheyenne Police Department but rather than be repeated here is incorporated into this Section by reference. The subject of civil protests, however, is felt to be especially germane to the Police Department.

The project has one characteristic that makes it different from most other construction projects: it brings with it the possibility of some kind of civil disturbance because of the controversy surrounding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile. While it is predictable that such disturbances may occur, the important details such as location, duration, size, type, and intensity of any such possible disturbance cannot be predicted at this time.

If one or more civil disturbances were to occur within the jurisdiction of the Cheyenne Police Department, the cost to the Department, primarily for overtime and additional personnel, could have a detrimental effect on the Department's budget. The impact of these additional costs to the Department could be severe enough to cause changes in the Department's existing budget or require additional funding.

Experience with civil protests to military activities elsewhere points out several potentially important factors. First, such protests tend not to be spontaneous or secretive. Their primary purpose is usually to obtain publicity and, on occasion, to disrupt certain activities. They are rarely destructive. Because of the importance of publicity to the goals of such protests, plans for demonstrations are usually common knowledge well in advance. Thus, law enforcement agencies generally do not have to be concerned with mobilizing large numbers of personnel on very short notice to cover demonstrations.

Secondly, law enforcement agencies are often able to obtain details about plans for demonstrations directly and openly from protest organizers or through intelligence activities so that manpower and other plans may be made accordingly. The nature of demonstrations varies enormously depending on the organizing parties. In Kitsap County, Washington, site of the West Coast Trident Submarine Base, protests have occurred sporadically over a period of years. Those protests have been aimed chiefly at publicity rather than disruption and few arrests have been made. The County Sheriff's Department has been informed in detail about all demonstration plans and protest organizers have scrupulously attempted to avoid any violence. As a consequence, while half the 30 person department was assigned to the first large (3,000-4,000 person) demonstration, subsequent demonstrations of the same size have been handled by three deputies at correspondingly smaller cost to the Department.

On the other hand, protests at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, regarding test flights of the Peacekeeper Missile in 1983 were larger and more disruptive. The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department utilized 80 officers for one demonstration of 5,000 people and 40 for another. In the second instance, protestors came in contact with the military police who made a large number of arrests. In Seneca County, New York, the Seneca Army Depot was the site of prolonged demonstrations in 1983 when it was believed that the Depot was a warehouse for Pershing Missile warheads. The Seneca County Sheriff's Department consistently received advance information about protests from protest leaders. The protest was chiefly one of passive resistance and the primary demonstration, involving 3,000 demonstrators and 150 sheriff's deputies, resulted in 53 arrests for blocking roads. Because of the prolonged nature of these demonstrations (including a Peace Camp that lasted much of the summer), the Sheriff's Department incurred substantial expenses and ultimately got the New York State Police to take over law enforcement activities related to the demonstrations.

Thirdly, in each of these three cases, local sheriff's department personnel report most demonstrations occur as planned but that they occasionally turn out differently than organizers expected as such activities are not always possible to control once they get started. When demonstrations are not under the control of their organizers, the likelihood of problems for law enforcement agencies appears to increase.

Fourth, except for deliberate, disruptive actions of protestors, local sheriff's departments report that their primary problems can be not so much with the protestors as with local citizens who object to the protestors and take or threaten action against them.

The primary conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing discussion is that, while the occurrence of civil protests to the Proposed Action is predictable, the important details of any demonstration or protests are not. It is these details that will determine which law enforcement agency will incur the costs of such demonstrations and what those costs are. The size, location, duration and character of any possible demonstrations will be factors determined by demonstrator organizers and the demonstrators themselves at the time.

Local law enforcement agencies have several sources of backup manpower if needed to handle civil demonstrations. As mentioned previously, the Cheyenne Police Department and Laramie County Sheriff provide backup service to each other. A second source is the Special Services Squad of the Wyoming State Patrol. This group of specially trained officers can be activated on short notice by the Governor at the request of a local government to assist a local law enforcement agency. Thirdly, under extreme conditions and with sufficient notice, the Wyoming National Guard can be activated by the Governor to respond to emergency conditions. Each of these actions involve costs to local and/or state taxpayers.

As the foregoing discussions have shown, there are a number of factors relating to the project-related immigrant population that could result in disproportionate increases in demands on law enforcement agencies. Due to the small size of the total immigrant population and the even smaller size of certain segments of that population (transients and construction workers), none of the factors is significant enough by itself to increase the demand for law enforcement agency services sufficiently to require the hiring of an additional officer over the level determined by existing service levels. However, possibilities of small increases in arrests, calls for service or complaints, incidents related to transients, and service demands associated with the increased construction worker population could cumulatively make appropriate up to a doubling of the service standard for projections of personnel and equipment for the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department. Particularly during the years of high growth rates and highest immigrant population levels (1984 through 1989), these increased demands could yield up to a doubled demand level.

The best case projection is that the population growth attributable to the Proposed Action will create demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department no greater on a per capita basis than the present Cheyenne population. The most conservative projection is that the several possibilities for very small disproportionate increases in demand for law enforcement services by the project-related population could, when taken together, be up to twice the per capita rate of the existing population. The probable case lies somewhere between these two extremes. Mitigation measures are designed to permit the hiring of additional personnel up to the higher standard if experience indicates that there is a disproportionate increase in demand on either the Laramie County Sheriff's Department or the Cheyenne Police Department due to the characteristics of the project-related population.

Projected sworn officer, civilian employee and marked and unmarked car needs are shown in Table 3.5.2-2. The table shows two columns under columns headed "Impact". The columns headed (4) show the number needed based on the conservative estimate using twice the existing service level applied to the "Impact" population. The columns headed (5) show the best case scenario using existing service levels. Table 3.5.2-2 does not take into account any demands on law enforcement agencies from demonstrations or civil protests related to the Proposed Action. Such events tend to be sporadic and shortlived and do not require additional permanent personnel or equipment.

Facilities needed by the future staff levels of the Department are projected to be available in the proposed joint law enforcement facility after its completion. With completion estimated in the fall of 1986 or early spring of 1987, Department staff can continue to be accommodated in the existing facility until the new facility is ready.

#### 3.5.2.11 Town of Pine Bluffs Proposed Action

With the Proposed Action, the population of Pine Bluffs will show an increase of 25 persons over the baseline projection for one year in 1986 and a second 1-year population increase of 150 persons in 1988. The first population increase will have no measurable effect on law enforcement in Pine Bluffs.

The second temporary population jump is an increase of 12.8 percent over the preceding year. While a population increase of this magnitude would often be considered to require some special attention, the impact of such an increase on Pine Bluffs is largely mitigated by the small absolute size of the increase and its short duration. A population increase of 150 persons in Pine Bluffs will not require any increases in staff, vehicles or facilities in order to maintain existing levels of service.

#### 3.5.2.12 Platte County Proposed Action

The peak year population increase in Platte County attributable to the Proposed Action is 5.3 percent or 525 persons in 1986. Because of the small absolute size of this increase, no additional staff, vehicles, or facilities over baseline needs would be required to maintain existing service levels.

#### 3.5.2.13 Town of Wheatland Proposed Action

The peak year population increase in Wheatland attributable to the Proposed Action is 475 people or 9.9 percent increase over the previous year in 1986. If existing service levels are to be maintained, the Wheatland Police Department would require one additional sworn officer in 1986, but no other increases in staff, vehicles, or facilities.

Because of its location relative to the activity associated with the deployment of Peacekeeper Missile, there exists the possibility that demonstrations regarding the Proposed Action could occur in Wheatland. However, it is considered unlikely that Wheatland would be the site of such demonstrations because of its relatively small size, distance from the primary focus of Peacekeeper activity at F.E. Warren AFB and the reduced ease of national media attention relative to Cheyenne.



#### 3.5.2.14 Town of Chugwater Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the population of Chugwater is projected to increase by 50 persons in 1985 and to retain that project-related population increase for 3 years. While this increase is large as a percentage (22%), its impact on law enforcement services in Chugwater will be mitigated by two factors. The first is the very small absolute size of the increase. The second is that, even with the increase, the population of Chugwater will be less than it was in the late 1970s when the Laramie River Power Station was under construction in Wheatland and a number of workers on that project lived in Chugwater. At that time the Town of Chugwater had same level of law enforcement or less than it has now. Therefore, it is projected that the existing level of law enforcement services in Chugwater will be sufficient under the Proposed Action and no increases in staff, vehicles or facilities of the town marshal are projected.

#### 3.5.2.15 Kimball County Proposed Action

With the Proposed Action, Kimball County population is projected to increase 6.2-percent increase over baseline in 1989, lasting only 1 year. Because of its short duration and modest size (300 persons), this population increase should be adequately handled by the existing staff of the Sheriff's Department, possibly requiring somewhat more frequent use of a reserve officer on weekends. Consequently, no additional staff, vehicles, or facility space over baseline needs are projected for the Kimball County Sheriff's Department under the Proposed Action.

#### 3.5.2.16 City of Kimball Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the City of Kimball is projected to increase in population by 75 persons in 1988 and by another 225 persons in 1989. This total of 300 project-related immigrants would be gone in 1990. This growth would require one additional sworn officer in 1989 but no other increases in staff, vehicles or facilities of the Police Department to maintain existing service levels.

It is interesting to note that the Kimball Police Department is the same size now as it was in the 1960s when, during deployment of the Atlas Missile in the area, the community was much larger than is projected under the Proposed Action.

Because of its location relative to the activity associated with the deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile, there exists the possibility that demonstrations regarding the Proposed Action could occur in Kimball. However, it is considered unlikely that Kimball would be the site of such demonstrations because of its relatively small size, distance from the primary focus of Peacekeeper activity at F.E. Warren AFB and the reduced ease of national media attention relative to Cheyenne.

### 3.5.3 Justice System

#### 3.5.3.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.3.1.1 County Court

There are many variables which may affect the demand for services rendered by the judicial system. Policies regarding aggressiveness of law enforcement, the preceived crime rate, budget, general economic conditions, changes in substantive and procedural law and many other variables affect court caseloads and backlogs. Such variables and the factors which influence them are inherently unpredictable; however, one principal variable which can be estimated into future years is population. Increases in population generally result in increased case loads. For purposes of this study, future caseloads were projected based on estimated future increases in population. It should be noted that staff as used herein means support staff and excludes positions which are limited to a single person such as the Clerk of the Court. Future staff additions, it turn, were based on future caseloads. All other variables are assumed to remain constant.

As set forth in Table 3.5.3-1, the current annual criminal caseload of the Laramie County Court is approximately 10,275. With an estimated 1983 population of 70,467 there are currently 0.14581 cases per capita. In addition, the judge to case ratio is 2:10,275 or 1:5,138 and the support staff ratio is 2.50:10,275 or 1:4,110.

Table 3.5.3-1 sets forth per capita based criminal caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads with the staff per case ratios remaining constant. As shown in the table, additional judges' hours will be needed through 1988 and in 1989 one additional quarter-time judge position will be needed. This quarter-time position will have to be expanded to near half time by 1991. Additional criminal docket support staff will be needed through 1987 and in 1988 an additional quarter-time position will be needed. By 1991 the additional support staff needed will be one-half time equivalent.

As set forth in the previous section, the current civil caseload for the Laramie County Court is approximately 4,000 or 0.05676 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 2:4,000 or 1:2,000 and the current support staff to case ratio is 4:4,000 or 1:1,000.

Table 3.5.3-2 sets forth per capita based civil caseloads. Additional judges' hours will be needed through 1988 and by 1989 a quarter-time position equivalent will be needed. By 1992 this quarter-time position will need to be expanded to nearly a half-time equivalent.

Civil support staff will need to be increased by a half-time equivalent in 1989 and by a three-quarter time equivalent by 1992.

Total criminal and civil staff increases for the Court under projected baseline conditions are depicted in Table 3.5.3-3. The table reveals that a half-time equivalent judge position by 1989 and a three-quarter time equivalent by 1992 will be needed. Support staff additions rise faster. A half-time equivalent support staff position by 1986 and a full-time equivalent will be needed by 1990.

Table 3.5.3-1

BASELINE CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	70,467	10,275	2.00	0	2.50	0
1984	71,248	10,389	2.02	.02	2.53	.03
1985	72,911	10,631	2.07	.07	2.59	.09
1986	74,246	10,826	2.11	.11	2.63	.13
1987	75,859	11,061	2.15	.15	2.69	.19
1988	77,437	11,291	2.20	.20	2.75	.25
1989	79,157	11,542	2.25	.25	2.81	.31
1990	80,777	11,778	2.29	.29	2.87	.37
1991	82,545	12,036	2.34	.34	2.93	.43
1992	84,185	12,275	2.39	.39	2.99	.49

Note: 1 Projections are based on current annual criminal caseload of 10,275 or 0.14581 cases per capita, and 1983 service level ratios.

Table 3.5.3-2

BASELINE CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	70,467	4,000	2.00	0	4.00	0
1984	71,248	4,044	2.02	.02	4.04	.04
1985	72,911	4,138	2.07	.07	4.14	.14
1986	74,246	4,214	2.11	.11	4.21	.21
1987	75,859	4,306	2.15	.15	4.31	.31
1988	77,437	4,395	2.20	.20	4.39	.39
1989	79,157	4,493	2.25	.25	4.49	.49
1990	80,777	4,585	2.29	.29	4.59	.59
1991	82,545	4,685	2.34	.34	4.69	.69
1992	84,185	4,778	2.39	.39	4.78	.78

Note: 1 Projections are based on a current annual civil caseload of 4,000 or 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service level ratios.

Table 3.5.3-3

BASELINE ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF POSITIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT  
1983-1992

Year	Criminal		Civil		Total Additions
	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	
1983	2.00	0	2.00	0	0
1984	2.02	.02	2.02	.02	.04
1985	2.07	.07	2.07	.07	.14
1986	2.11	.11	2.11	.11	.22
1987	2.15	.15	2.15	.15	.30
1988	2.20	.20	2.20	.20	.40
1989	2.25	.25	2.25	.25	.50
1990	2.29	.29	2.29	.29	.58
1991	2.34	.34	2.34	.34	.68
1992	2.39	.39	2.39	.39	.78

Year	Criminal		Civil		Total Additions
	<u>FTE Staff Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>FTE Staff Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	
1983	2.50	0	4.00	0	0
1984	2.53	.03	4.04	.04	.07
1985	2.59	.09	4.14	.14	.23
1986	2.63	.13	4.21	.21	.34
1987	2.69	.19	4.31	.31	.50
1988	2.75	.25	4.39	.39	.64
1989	2.81	.31	4.49	.49	.80
1990	2.87	.37	4.59	.59	.96
1991	2.93	.43	4.69	.69	1.12
1992	2.99	.49	4.78	.78	1.27

Source: Based on current annual caseloads, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, baseline population-caseload projections.

By 1987 when a one-third equivalent judge position will be needed, it is likely that a third and part-time judge will be needed. With additional judge and the increased use by the District Court of the courtroom it shares with the County Court, the County Court will need an additional courtroom. The present judge to courtroom ratio is 2:1.69 or 1:0.845. In 1987 this ratio will be 2:3.1 or 1:0.435. This is a substantial reduction over 1983. Were another courtroom added in 1987 the ratio would be 2.3:2 or 1:0.869. This is a more acceptable ratio and the addition of a new courtroom in 1986 would absorb growth in later years. For example, in 1992 with two courtrooms the ratio would be 2.78:2 or 1:0.719 or near the present 1:0.845.

The additional courtroom would best serve the Court if it were located on the ground floor of the Laramie County Courthouse. The location of criminal and civil docket personnel and files on the ground floor would greatly enhance court efficiency and operation and would reduce current congestion and file storage space problems.

#### 3.5.3.1.2 District Court

As shown in Table 3.5.3-4, the current criminal caseload at the Laramie District Court is approximately 210 or 0.00298 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 2.5:210 or 1:84 and the support staff ratio is 9:210 or 1:23.3. Table 3.5.3-4 sets forth per capita based criminal caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads. As shown in the table, additional judges' hours will be needed through 1987. In 1988 an additional quarter-time equivalent judge position will be needed with a half-time equivalent needed by 1992. An additional half-time equivalent support staff position will be needed by 1986, increasing to full time by 1988 to 1989, and one and three-quarters by 1992.

As set forth in Section 2.6.3.1.2, the Court's current civil caseload is approximately 1,800 or 0.05676 per capita. The current judge to civil case ratio is 2.5:1,800 or 1:720 and the current support staff to civil case ratio is 9:1,800 or 1:200.

Table 3.5.3-5 sets forth the per capita based civil caseload projections for the next decade and the staff projections based on the increased caseload. Additional judges' hours will be needed through 1987 and an additional quarter-time equivalent will be needed in 1988, increasing to half time in 1992. An additional half-time civil staff support position will be needed in 1986, increasing to full time in 1989, and one and one-half time in 1991.

Table 3.5.3-6 sets forth total civil and criminal staff increases for the Court under baseline conditions. These data reveal that an additional half-time equivalent judge position will be needed by 1988, increasing to a full-time equivalent in 1992. A full-time equivalent support staff increase will be needed by 1988, increasing to two positions by 1989, and three and one-half positions by 1992.

By 1988 when an additional half-time judge position will be needed, the District Court will need to fully utilize the courtroom it currently shares with the Laramie County Court. Presently the judge to courtroom ratio is 2.5:2.25 or 1:.93. In 1988 the ratio will be 3:3 or 1:1, assuming full use of the presently shared courtroom. By 1992 when nearly one full-time equivalent

Table 3.5.3-4

BASELINE CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY  
DISTRICT COURT (FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	70,467	210	2.50	0	9.00	0
1984	71,248	212	2.52	.02	9.10	.10
1985	72,911	217	2.58	.08	9.31	.31
1986	74,246	221	2.63	.13	9.48	.48
1987	75,859	226	2.69	.19	9.70	.70
1988	77,437	231	2.75	.25	9.91	.91
1989	79,157	236	2.81	.31	10.13	1.13
1990	80,777	241	2.87	.37	10.34	1.34
1991	82,545	246	2.93	.43	10.56	1.56
1992	84,185	251	2.99	.49	10.77	1.77

Note: 1 Projections are based on a current annual criminal caseload of 210 or 0.00298 cases per capita, and 1983 service levels.

Table 3.5.3-5

BASELINE CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY  
DISTRICT COURT (FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	70,467	1,800	2.50	0	9.00	0
1984	71,248	1,820	2.53	.03	9.10	.10
1985	72,911	1,862	2.59	.09	9.31	.31
1986	74,246	1,896	2.63	.13	9.48	.48
1987	75,859	1,937	2.69	.19	9.68	.68
1988	77,437	1,978	2.75	.25	9.89	.89
1989	79,157	2,022	2.81	.31	10.11	1.11
1990	80,777	2,063	2.86	.36	10.32	1.32
1991	82,545	2,108	2.93	.43	10.54	1.54
1992	84,185	2,150	2.99	.49	10.75	1.75

Note: 1 Projections are based on a current annual civil caseload of 1,800 or 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service levels.



Table 3.5.3-6

BASELINE ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF  
POSITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT  
COURT (FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)  
1983-1992

Year	Criminal		Civil		Total Additions
	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	
1983	2.50	0	2.50	0	0
1984	2.52	.02	2.53	.03	.05
1985	2.58	.08	2.59	.09	.17
1986	2.63	.13	2.63	.13	.26
1987	2.69	.19	2.69	.19	.38
1988	2.75	.25	2.75	.25	.50
1989	2.81	.31	2.81	.31	.62
1990	2.87	.37	2.86	.36	.73
1991	2.93	.43	2.93	.43	.86
1992	2.99	.49	2.99	.49	.98

Year	<u>FTE Staff Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>FTE Staff Positions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Total Additions</u>
1983	9.00	0	9.00	0	0
1984	9.10	.10	9.10	.10	.20
1985	9.31	.31	9.31	.31	.62
1986	9.48	.48	9.48	.48	.96
1987	9.70	.70	9.68	.68	1.38
1988	9.91	.91	9.89	.89	1.80
1989	10.13	1.13	10.11	1.11	2.24
1990	10.34	1.34	10.32	1.32	2.66
1991	10.56	1.56	10.54	1.54	3.10
1992	10.77	1.77	10.75	1.75	3.52

Source: Based on current judge and staff-to-case ratios and projected additional caseload.

judge position will be needed, the ratio will fall to only 3.5:3 or 1:0.86. This is only slightly below the present ratio of 1:0.93; hence, no additional courtroom space should be needed beyond the full utilization of the shared courtroom. Further, additional and sufficient support staff space will be made available when Laramie County Court support staff is moved to its new courtroom.

As set forth in the previous section, the current caseload of the Laramie County District Attorney's Office is approximately 800 cases or 0.01135 cases per capita. The current attorney to case ratio is 6.5:800 or 1:123 and the current support staff to case ratio is 3:800 or 1:267.

Table 3.5.3-7 depicts increased District Attorney caseloads under baseline conditions and the staffing projections based on these increased caseloads. By 1987 a half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed, increasing to full time in 1990. Another quarter-time equivalent support staff position will be needed by 1988, and a half-time equivalent position by 1992.

Because the office's present part-time attorneys have no space requirements within the office (they work out of their private offices), no additional attorney office space should be required. No additional support staff space should be required beyond that already planned.

As set forth in the previous section, the annual caseload for the Laramie County Public Defender's Office was 350 or 0.00501 cases per capita. The attorney to case ratio was 2:350 or 1:175. Table 3.5.3-8 depicts the increased Public Defender caseloads under baseline conditions. By 1989 an additional quarter-time equivalent attorney position will be needed, increasing to nearly half time by 1992. No additional space should be required.

#### 3.5.3.1.3 Legal Services for Southeastern Wyoming, Inc.

According to Legal Services staff, if the office's unmet need of four attorneys were met it could adequately service its client population and handle approximately 900 cases per year. Under such a condition the office's caseload would be 0.007524 cases per capita and the attorney to case ratio would be 6:900 or 1:150.

Table 3.5.3-9 sets forth the caseload projections under baseline conditions for the next decade and the staffing projections based on the increased caseload. The data reveal that an additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1986 to 1988, increasing to full time by 1991 to 1992.

#### 3.5.3.2 City of Cheyenne Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

As shown in Table 3.5.3-10, the current caseload of the Cheyenne Municipal Court is approximately 12,565 or 0.25854 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 1.51:12,565 or 1:8,377. The current case to support staff ratio is 4:12,565 or 1:3,141.

Table 3.5.3-10 sets forth the per capita based caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads. The table

Table 3.5.3-7

**BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Attorney Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	70,467	800	6.50	0	3.00	0
1984	71,248	809	6.58	.08	3.03	.03
1985	72,911	827	6.72	.22	3.08	.08
1986	74,246	843	6.85	.35	3.12	.12
1987	75,859	861	7.00	.50	3.18	.18
1988	77,437	879	7.15	.65	3.23	.23
1989	79,157	898	7.30	.80	3.28	.28
1990	80,777	917	7.46	.96	3.34	.34
1991	82,545	937	7.62	1.12	3.39	.39
1992	84,185	955	7.76	1.22	3.44	.44

Note: 1 Projections based on a current annual caseload of 800 or 0.01135 cases per capita and 1983 service levels.

Table 3.5.3-8

BASELINE AND IMPACT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE  
1982-1992

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Attorney Positions	Change Over 1983	Impact Population	Caseload	Additional FTE Attorney Positions	Total (Baseline Plus Impact) Additional FTE Attorney Positions
1982	69,870	350	2.00	0	0	0	0	0
1983	70,467	353	2.02	.02	0	0	0	.02
1984	71,248	357	2.04	.04	300	2	.01	.05
1985	72,911	365	2.09	.09	1,425	7	.04	.13
1986	74,246	372	2.13	.13	2,425	12	.07	.20
1987	75,859	380	2.17	.17	2,650	13	.07	.24
1988	77,437	388	2.22	.22	2,600	13	.07	.29
1989	79,157	397	2.27	.27	2,325	12	.07	.34
1990	80,777	405	2.31	.31	1,200	6	.03	.34
1991	82,545	414	2.37	.37	925	5	.03	.40
1992	84,185	422	2.41	.41	925	5	.03	.44

Note: 1 Projections based on a current annual caseload of 350 or 0.00501 cases per capita and 1983 service levels. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.5.3-9

BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING FOR  
 LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Attorney Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	119,617	900	6.00	0
1984	121,228	912	6.08	.08
1985	123,671	931	6.21	.21
1986	125,796	946	6.31	.31
1987	128,349	966	6.44	.44
1988	130,837	984	6.56	.56
1989	133,537	1,005	6.70	.70
1990	136,137	1,024	6.83	.83
1991	138,785	1,044	6.96	.96
1992	141,365	1,064	7.09	1.09

Notes: 1 Projections based on a current annual caseload of 900 or 0.007524 cases per capita and 1983 service levels.

2 Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany Counties.

Table 3.5.3-10

BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
PROJECTIONS FOR CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Staffing Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	48,600	12,565	1.50	0	4.00	0
1984	49,140	12,705	1.52	.02	4.04	.04
1985	50,280	12,999	1.55	.05	4.14	.14
1986	51,200	13,237	1.58	.08	4.21	.21
1987	52,300	13,522	1.61	.11	4.30	.30
1988	53,390	13,803	1.65	.15	4.39	.39
1989	54,570	14,109	1.68	.18	4.49	.49
1990	55,690	14,398	1.72	.22	4.58	.58
1991	56,880	14,706	1.76	.26	4.68	.68
1992	58,020	15,000	1.79	.29	4.78	.78

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload of 12,565 or 0.25854 cases per capita and 1983 service levels.

reveals that additional judges' hours will be needed through 1997 and that an additional half-time staff position will be needed in 1989. By 1992 the court's caseload will approach 15,000. No additional space for judges should be needed as the present part-time judge already has an office. Further, no additional space for support staff should be necessary. Some expansion of existing courtroom utilization hours will be necessary but an additional courtroom will not be needed.

As set forth above, the Cheyenne City Attorney's office is currently operating near capacity. In order to adequately deal with the anticipated increased criminal caseload while continuing to serve the disproportionately increasing demand for civil legal advice and civil litigation, the City Attorney's office will need to increase the existing staff's hours in 1984 and 1985. Beyond that time an additional part-time staff attorney position would be needed. No additional office space should be needed for this part-time attorney who, presumably, would also pursue a private law practice.

#### 3.5.3.3 Town of Pine Bluffs Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Based on a 1983 population of 1,117 the number of cases per capita is 0.1074. By 1992 the Court's caseload will rise to 134 as the town's population rises to 1,245. The existing staff and facilities should be able to absorb this increase without augmentation.

#### 3.5.3.4 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

As set forth in the previous section, the current annual caseload of the Platte County Justice Court is approximately 5,520 or, based on a 1983 population of 9,370, 0.5891 cases per capita. The current judge-to-case ratio of 1:5,500 and the current support staff to case ratio is 1.5:5,520 or 1:3,680. The deputy clerk as well as the clerk are included in this ratio (unlike the ratio for e.g., the Cheyenne Municipal Court) because otherwise the ratio would be an unrealistic 1:11,040.

Table 3.5.3-11 sets forth the projected caseloads under baseline conditions for the court and the projected staffing levels for these increased caseloads. The data in the table reveal that by 1992 roughly a quarter-time equivalent judge position and a one-third time equivalent support staff position will be needed. Because of the high percentage of dispositions by forfeiture and guilty plea, no additional courtroom or support staff space should be needed; however, toward the end of the decade, hours of court operation may have to be expanded.

Because only a small percentage of total cases are subject to formal prosecution, no additional County Attorney staff should be needed; however, once again towards the end of the decade additional County Attorney hours will have to be devoted to prosecutorial functions.

#### 3.5.3.5 Town of Wheatland Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

As set forth in the previous section the Wheatland Municipal Court's annual caseload is approximately 950 or based on a 1983 population of 4,520, 0.2102 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 1:950 or roughly one-tenth that of Cheyenne. By 1992 the court's annual caseload will reach 1,175

Table 3.5.3-11

BASELINE PROJECTED CASELOADS AND FULL-TIME  
EQUIVALENT STAFFING FOR THE PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURTS<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline Population<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judge Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>	<u>FTE Support Staff Positions</u>	<u>Change Over 1983</u>
1983	9,370	5,520	1.00	0	1.50	0
1984	9,550	5,626	1.02	.02	1.53	.03
1985	9,760	5,750	1.04	.04	1.56	.06
1986	9,970	5,873	1.06	.06	1.60	.10
1987	10,190	6,003	1.09	.09	1.63	.13
1988	10,440	6,150	1.11	.11	1.67	.17
1989	10,710	6,309	1.14	.14	1.71	.21
1990	10,960	6,457	1.17	.17	1.75	.25
1991	11,210	6,604	1.20	.20	1.79	.29
1992	11,470	6,757	1.22	.22	1.84	.34

Notes: 1 Based on current annual caseload of 5,520 or 0.5891 cases per capita, and 1983 service levels.

2 Platte County population projections.



or an additional 225 cases per year. Because the court's current judge to case ratio (1:950) is so low and because 90 percent of all dispositions are by guilty pleas, forfeiture and failure to appear, the court should be able to absorb the additional cases without augmentation of existing staff or facilities. No staff increases for the town attorney's office should be necessary either.

#### 3.5.3.6 Town of Chugwater Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Based on a 1983 population of 230, the Court's caseload is approximately 0.104 cases per capita. By 1992 the town's population will grow to 310 when the court's annual caseload will increase to around 32. The existing staff and facilities should be adequate to absorb this increase.

#### 3.5.3.7 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

In light of the decline in the criminal caseload in the Kimball County courts during the past few years, as well as the population projections of for each year through 1992, it is anticipated that those years will see a stable or declining pattern in the criminal docket. There are, however, two qualifiers that need to be addressed. First, crime in Kimball County is heavily attributable to its youth. Population projections show a decreasing proportion of young people in the county over the next dozen years. If the opposite occurs, the crime rate may show a corresponding increase. Second, the once-prosperous energy business in the region has fallen off in recent years. However, there has been some recent rejuvenation, and the low criminal caseloads of the past few years may give some way to increases.

#### 3.5.3.8 Laramie County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.3.8.1 County Court

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same manner as under baseline conditions and were based on net population immigration into Laramie County attributable to the project.

Table 3.5.3-12 and 3.5.3-13 depict the increase over baseline caseloads and staffing positions for criminal and civil functions, respectively. Table 3.5.3-14 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts. As the total column in this table reveals, project impacts are principally accelerations of baseline conditions. Thus, the additional half-time judge position will be needed by 1987 to 1988 and the additional courtroom will be needed earlier as well; in 1986 the additional one-third judge position and the additional courtroom will be needed.

##### 3.5.3.8.2 District Court

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same manner as under baseline conditions and were based on net population immigration into Laramie County attributable to the project.

Table 3.5.3-15 and 3.5.3-16 set forth the increase over baseline attributable to the impact population of caseloads and staffing positions for the District Court's criminal and civil functions respectively. Table 3.5.3-17 depicts the

Table 3.5.3-12

IMPACT CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Judges</u>	<u>Additional FTE Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	300	44	.01	.01
1985	1,425	208	.04	.05
1986	2,425	354	.07	.09
1987	2,650	386	.08	.09
1988	2,600	379	.07	.09
1989	2,325	339	.07	.08
1990	1,200	175	.03	.04
1991	925	135	.03	.03
1992	925	135	.03	.03

Note: 1 Based on current annual criminal caseload, caseloads per capita, impact population projections (including weekly commuters), and judge and staff-to-case ratios.

Table 3.5.3-13

IMPACT CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
 PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Judges</u>	<u>Additional FTE Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	300	17	.01	.02
1985	1,425	81	.04	.08
1986	2,425	138	.05	.14
1987	2,650	149	.07	.15
1988	2,600	147	.07	.15
1989	2,325	132	.07	.13
1990	1,200	68	.03	.07
1991	925	53	.03	.05
1992	925	52	.03	.05

Note: 1 Based on current annual civil caseload, cases per capita, impact population projections (including weekly commuters), and judge and staff-to-case ratios.

Table 3.5.3-14

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE  
AND PROJECT IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

Year	Criminal: Judges (FTE)		Civil: Judges (FTE)		Total
	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	.02	.01	.02	.01	.06
1985	.07	.04	.07	.04	.22
1986	.11	.07	.11	.05	.34
1987	.15	.08	.15	.07	.45
1988	.20	.07	.20	.07	.54
1989	.25	.07	.25	.07	.64
1990	.29	.03	.29	.03	.64
1991	.34	.03	.34	.03	.74
1992	.39	.03	.39	.03	.84

	Criminal: Support (FTE)		Civil: Support (FTE)		Total
	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	.03	.01	.04	.02	.10
1985	.09	.05	.14	.08	.36
1986	.13	.09	.21	.14	.57
1987	.19	.09	.31	.15	.74
1988	.25	.09	.39	.15	.88
1989	.31	.08	.49	.13	1.01
1990	.37	.04	.59	.07	1.07
1991	.43	.03	.69	.05	1.20
1992	.49	.03	.78	.05	1.35

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseloads, judge and staff-to-case ratios and baseline and impact population projections. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.5.3-15

IMPACT CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
 PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT  
 COURT (FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Judges</u>	<u>Additional FTE Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	300	1	.01	.04
1985	1,425	4	.05	.17
1986	2,425	7	.08	.30
1987	2,650	8	.10	.34
1988	2,600	8	.10	.34
1989	2,325	7	.08	.30
1990	1,200	4	.05	.17
1991	925	3	.04	.13
1992	925	3	.04	.13

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseloads, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-16

IMPACT CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
 PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT  
 (FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Judges</u>	<u>Additional FTE Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	300	8	.01	.04
1985	1,425	36	.05	.18
1986	2,450	62	.09	.31
1987	2,650	68	.09	.34
1988	2,600	66	.09	.33
1989	2,325	59	.08	.29
1990	1,200	31	.04	.16
1991	925	24	.03	.12
1992	925	24	.03	.12

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-17

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE  
AND PROJECT IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT  
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

Year	<u>Criminal Judges (FTE)</u>		<u>Civil Judges (FTE)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	.02	.01	.03	.01	.07
1985	.08	.05	.09	.05	.27
1986	.13	.08	.13	.09	.29
1987	.19	.10	.19	.09	.57
1988	.25	.10	.25	.09	.69
1989	.31	.08	.31	.08	.78
1990	.37	.05	.36	.04	.82
1991	.43	.04	.43	.03	.93
1992	.49	.04	.49	.03	1.05

	<u>Criminal Support (FTE)</u>		<u>Civil Support (FTE)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	.10	.04	.10	.04	.28
1985	.31	.17	.31	.18	.97
1986	.48	.30	.48	.31	1.57
1987	.70	.34	.68	.34	2.06
1988	.91	.34	.89	.33	2.47
1989	1.13	.30	1.11	.29	2.83
1990	1.34	.17	1.32	.10	2.99
1991	1.56	.13	1.54	.12	3.55
1992	1.77	.13	1.75	.12	3.77

Note: 1 Based on current annual criminal and civil caseloads, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and baseline and impact population projections. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts for the District Court.

The table reveals that project impacts are principally an acceleration of baseline conditions. With the project, an additional quarter-time judge position equivalent and an additional full-time equivalent support staff position will be needed. By 1992 an additional full-time equivalent judge position and three and three-quarter time support staff positions will be needed. No additional support staff space should be necessary beyond that made available by the vacation of county court personnel. No additional courtroom space should be necessary either. Under impact conditions that present judge to courtroom ratio of 2.5:2.33 or 1:0.93 will be improved (albeit less than under baseline conditions) in 1988 compared to 1:1 for the same year under baseline conditions. By 1992 ratio will be 3.55:3 or 1:0.84 compared to 3.5:3 or 1:0.85 for the same year under baseline conditions.

Table 3.5.3-18 sets forth the increase over baseline attributable to the impact immigration population in caseloads and staffing for the Laramie County District Attorney's Office. Table 3.5.3-19 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impact conditions for the office. An additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1986, increasing to a three-quarter time equivalent position by 1986, the year of peak immigration. An additional quarter-time support staff position will be needed by 1987, increasing to half time by 1992. No additional space should be needed for this increase in staff for the same reasons set forth in the previous section.

As shown in the last column in Table 3.5.3-8, the same acceleration of baseline staff increases will obtain for the Laramie County Public Defenders Office. No additional space should be required.

#### 3.5.3.8.3 Legal Services for Southeast Wyoming

Table 3.5.3-20 sets forth the increased caseload and staffing attributable to project-related immigration. Table 3.5.3-21 depicts the total additional staff projections under baseline and impact conditions. The data in Table 3.5.3-21 reveals that under impact conditions an additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1986 to 1987, the latter being the year of peak immigration. An additional full-time attorney position will be needed by 1992 when the offices staff would be seven attorneys, assuming the unmet need is remedied.

#### 3.5.3.9 City of Cheyenne Proposed Action

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same mannner as under baseline conditions and were based on net population immigration into the City of Cheyenne attributable to the project.

Table 3.5.3-22 depicts the increase over baseline in cases and staffing. Table 3.5.3-23 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts. The table reveals that project impact conditions represent an acceleration of baseline conditions by roughly 1 year. With this slight incremental increase, the conclusion will remain, however, that no additional space should be needed.



Table 3.5.3-18

IMPACT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Attorney Positions</u>	<u>Additional FTE Staffing Positions</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	300	3	.02	.01
1985	1,425	16	.13	.05
1986	2,425	28	.23	.08
1987	2,650	30	.24	.08
1988	2,600	30	.24	.08
1989	2,325	26	.21	.07
1990	1,200	14	.11	.04
1991	925	10	.08	.03
1992	925	10	.08	.03

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, attorney-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-19

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE AND PROJECT  
IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>FTE Attorney Positions</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.08	.02	.10
1985	.22	.13	.35
1986	.35	.23	.56
1987	.50	.24	.74
1988	.65	.24	.89
1989	.80	.21	1.01
1990	.96	.11	1.07
1991	1.12	.08	1.20
1992	1.22	.08	1.30

	<u>FTE Support Staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.03	.01	.04
1985	.08	.05	.13
1986	.12	.08	.20
1987	.18	.08	.26
1988	.23	.08	.31
1989	.28	.07	.35
1990	.34	.04	.39
1991	.39	.03	.42
1992	.44	.03	.47

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseloads, cases per capita, attorney and support staff-to-case ratios, and baseline and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-20

INCREASED CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS FOR THE  
 IMMIGRANT POPULATION (LARAMIE, PLATTE, GOSHEN,  
 AND ALBANY COUNTIES) FOR LEGAL SERVICES OF  
 SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Attorney Positions</u>
1983	0	0	0
1984	300	2	.01
1985	1,775	13	.09
1986	2,950	22	.15
1987	3,100	23	.15
1988	2,600	20	.13
1989	2,325	17	.11
1990	1,200	9	.06
1991	925	7	.05
1992	925	7	.05

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, attorney-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters). No immigrant population projected for Albany County.

Table 3.5.3-21

ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS UNDER BASELINE  
AND IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR LEGAL SERVICES  
OF SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Additional FTE Attorney Positions: Baseline</u>	<u>Additional FTE Attorney Positions: Impact</u>	<u>Total (FTE)</u>
1983	0	0	0
1984	.08	.01	.09
1985	.21	.09	.30
1986	.31	.15	.46
1987	.44	.15	.59
1988	.56	.13	.69
1989	.70	.11	.81
1990	.83	.06	.89
1991	.96	.05	1.01
1992	1.09	.05	1.14

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, attorney-to-case ratios, and baseline and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-22

IMPACT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>FTE Judges</u>	<u>FTE Support Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	203	52	.01	.02
1985	983	254	.03	.08
1986	1,682	435	.05	.14
1987	1,859	481	.06	.15
1988	1,723	445	.05	.14
1989	1,632	422	.05	.13
1990	816	211	.02	.07
1991	605	156	.02	.05
1992	605	156	.02	.05

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 3.5.3-23

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE  
AND PROJECT IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>FTE Judges</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.02	.01	.03
1985	.05	.03	.08
1986	.08	.05	.13
1987	.11	.06	.17
1988	.15	.05	.20
1989	.18	.05	.23
1990	.22	.02	.24
1991	.26	.02	.28
1992	.29	.02	.31

	<u>FTE Support Staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.04	.02	.06
1985	.14	.08	.22
1986	.21	.14	.35
1987	.30	.15	.45
1988	.39	.14	.53
1989	.49	.13	.62
1990	.58	.07	.65
1991	.68	.05	.73
1992	.78	.05	.93

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios and baseline and impact population projections. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

The same acceleration in staff augmentation will be necessary in the Cheyenne City Attorney's office. An additional part-time staff attorney will be needed by 1985 and additional hours from this new attorney will be needed through 1990.

#### 3.5.3.10 Town of Pine Bluffs Proposed Action

Under project impact conditions, Pine Bluffs is estimated to receive population immigration of 25 and 150 in 1986 and 1988, respectively. This should increase caseloads for those years of 3 and 16. The existing staff and facilities should be able to absorb this and the baseline increase without augmentation.

#### 3.5.3.11 Platte County Proposed Action

Table 3.5.3-24 sets forth the increase caseloads attributable to project-related immigrants and the staffing positions necessary to service those increased caseloads. The data in their table reveal that during the year of peak immigration into the county, 1987, an additional one-twentieth equivalent judge position and a one-tenth equivalent support staff position will be necessary. Table 3.5.3-25 depicts the total additional staffing under baseline and impact conditions. The data in this last table reveal an acceleration of baseline conditions by 2 to 3 years during 1985, 1986, and 1987 and a leveling out to baseline conditions in the later years.

For the same reasons set forth in the previous section, no augmentation of courtroom space should be necessary. However, a slight increase in hours of court operation will be necessary.

As under baseline conditions, a slight increase in County Attorney hours devoted to prosecutorial functions will be necessary, however, for the same reasons set forth in the previous section, no augmentation in County Attorney Staff should be necessary.

#### 3.5.3.12 Town of Wheatland Proposed Action

It is estimated that Wheatland will receive 225,475 and 100 project-related immigrants in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987. This should increase the Court's caseload by 47,100 and 47, respectively. For reasons set forth in the previous section, the Court should be able to absorb these extra project-related cases without augmentation of staff for facilities.

#### 3.5.3.13 Town of Chugwater Proposed Action

During each year 1985, 1986 and 1987, Chugwater will receive 50 project-related immigrants. This should increase the Court's caseload by 5 cases in each of these years or totals of 31, 32, and 33. The Court's existing staff and facilities should be adequate to handle the additional caseload.

#### 3.5.3.14 Kimball County Proposed Action

In view of the relatively light immigration projected for Kimball County as a result of the project, little if any impact on the criminal justice system is anticipated. The system could certainly manage a caseload somewhat larger

Table 3.5.3-24

PROJECTED CASELOADS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING FOR THE  
 IMMIGRANT POPULATION: PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURT<sup>1</sup>  
 1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>Immigrant Population</u>	<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Additional FTE Judges</u>	<u>Additional FTE Support Staff</u>
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0
1985	350	206	.04	.06
1986	525	309	.06	.08
1987	250	147	.03	.04
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).



Table 3.5.3-25

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF POSITIONS UNDER BASELINE  
AND IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURT<sup>1</sup>  
1983-1992

<u>Year</u>	<u>FTE Judges</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.02	0	.02
1985	.04	.04	.08
1986	.06	.06	.12
1987	.09	.03	.12
1988	.11	0	.11
1989	.14	0	.14
1990	.17	0	.17
1991	.20	0	.20
1992	.22	0	.22

	<u>FTE Support Staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Impact</u>	
1983	0	0	0
1984	.03	0	.03
1985	.06	.06	.12
1986	.10	.08	.18
1987	.13	.04	.17
1988	.17	0	.17
1989	.21	0	.21
1990	.25	0	.25
1991	.29	0	.29
1992	.34	0	.34

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and staff-to-case ratios, and baseline and impact population projections. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

than its level in recent years and a slight increase in the crime rate, if one materializes at all, would be easily absorbed by current excess capacity.

Impacts on the Kimball County criminal justice system are projected to be negligible in both short and long terms.

#### 3.5.4 Fire Protection

##### 3.5.4.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

###### 3.5.4.1.1 Fire District No. 1

Under the projected baseline, the population of the area served by District No. 1 will gradually increase from 1983 to 1992. In order to maintain existing levels of service (2 volunteers per 1,000 population, and 1 firefighting vehicle per 1,300 population), District No. 1 will need to increase its number of volunteers and firefighting vehicles as shown in Table 3.5.4-1.

In summary, Table 3.5.4-1 shows that, between 1983 and 1992, the District will need three more volunteers and two more fire trucks. In addition, the District will need 1,440 sq ft of station space to garage the 2 fire trucks to maintain its existing level of service to the District.

###### 3.5.4.1.2 Fire District No. 2

Under the projected baseline, the population of the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 2 is also projected to grow gradually. This change will result in the need for 4 more volunteers by 1992, 1 additional vehicle, and an additional 823 sq ft of station space by 1992 to maintain existing service levels.

###### 3.5.4.1.3 Fire District No. 5

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 5 is projected to grow gradually from about 1,200 persons in 1983 to about 1,350 persons in 1992. Because of the small amount of growth projected for the area under baseline conditions, and because the small (150 persons), temporary (1 year) population increase attributable to the project will not require any additional staff, vehicles, or facilities by the District, no detailed projections are made.

###### 3.5.4.1.4 Fire Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7

No changes in the manpower, vehicle, or station space requirements for Laramie County Fire Districts (Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7) are projected between 1983 and 1992.

##### 3.5.4.2 City of Cheyenne Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the projected baseline, the population of Cheyenne will increase steadily through 1992, and the staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Cheyenne Fire Department will increase proportionately. Using existing service levels (1.87 firefighters, 0.25 firefighting vehicles, 0.16 cars, and 678 sq ft of station space per 1,000 population), Table 3.5.4-2 projects future needs of the Fire Department.

Table 3.5.4-1

LARAMIE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 FUTURE VOLUNTEER AND VEHICLE NEEDS  
1984-1992

Year	Population <sup>1</sup>		Volunteers <sup>3</sup>		Firefighting Vehicles <sup>4</sup>	
	Baseline <sup>1</sup>	Impact <sup>2</sup>	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact
1984	6,570	73	13	0	7	0
1985	6,720	336	13	1	7	0
1986	6,840	535	14	1	8	1
1987	6,990	591	14	1	8	1
1988	7,130	541	14	1	8	1
1989	7,290	518	15	1	8	1
1990	7,440	299	15	1	8	0
1991	7,620	249	15	0	8	0
1992	7,760	249	16	0	9	0

## Notes:

1 Total population without the Proposed Action.

2 Total additional population attributable to the Proposed Action, including weekly commuters.

3 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 2.0 per 1,000 population.

4 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 1.1 per 1,000 population.

Table 3.5.4-2

CHEYENNE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS  
1984-1992

Year	Population		Staff <sup>3</sup>		Firefighting Vehicles <sup>4</sup>		Cars <sup>5</sup>	
	Baseline <sup>1</sup>	Impact <sup>2</sup>	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact
1984	49,140	203	92	0	12	0	8	0
1985	50,280	983	94	2	13	0	8	0
1986	51,200	1,682	96	3	13	0	8	0
1987	52,300	1,859	98	3	13	0	8	0
1988	53,380	1,723	100	3	13	0	9	0
1989	54,570	1,632	102	3	14	0	9	0
1990	55,690	816	104	2	14	0	9	0
1991	56,880	605	106	1	14	0	9	0
1992	58,020	605	108	1	15	0	9	0

Notes: 1 Total City population under Baseline.

2 Total additional population attributable to the Proposed Action, including weekly commuters.

3 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 1.87 staff per 1,000 population.

4 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 0.25 firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population.

5 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 0.16 cars per 1,000 population.

The figures shown in Table 3.5.4-2 include the proposal in the Department's long range plan to enlarge Fire Station No. 2 in the southern part of Cheyenne by 1986. This proposal will add over 4,000 sq ft of station space and an additional pumper to the Department. This action will provide approximately two-thirds of the additional 6,390 sq ft of station space the Department will need through 1992. A second additional firefighting vehicle will be needed in 1989 and a third in 1992.

#### 3.5.4.3 Platte County, Towns of Wheatland and Chugwater Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the projected baseline, the area served by the Wheatland Fire Department and the Wheatland Rural Fire District will increase in population from 5,200 persons in 1983 to 6,720 in 1992. If existing service levels are maintained, the district will have to obtain approximately 1 additional volunteer per year for a total of 48 in 1992, purchase a new firefighting vehicle in 1986, a second in 1989, and a third in 1992, and obtain additional facility space totaling 2,592 sq ft by 1992.

The population of Chugwater and the area within Fire Zone No. 3 of Platte County Fire District No. 1 is projected to increase by about 70 persons from 340 to 410 between 1984 and 1992 under Baseline conditions. Chugwater, like some other very small communities, has very high ratios of volunteers and firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population. Chugwater is reported to have 42 volunteers per 1,000 population compared to Pine Bluffs (population 1,100) which has 10 volunteers per 1,000 population. Chugwater has an inferred ratio of 21 firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population compared to Pine Bluff's 5. Chugwater is considered to have an unusually large number of volunteers and firefighting vehicles, and these numbers are not projected to increase under the modest baseline and project-related growth projected for the community.

#### 3.5.4.4 Kimball County and City of Kimball Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under baseline conditions the population of the area served by the Kimball Fire Department and the Kimball Rural Fire District is projected to remain essentially unchanged following the pattern of Kimball County and the City of Kimball. This virtually stable population is not projected to require any changes in volunteers, firefighting vehicles, or fire station space needs for the two agencies through 1992.

#### 3.5.4.5 Laramie County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.4.5.1 Fire District No. 1

Under the Proposed Action, the population of the area served by District No. 1 will increase by a peak of 591 persons (8.5 percent over Baseline) in 1987. The size of the project-related population in the District will decline to about 250 by 1991 and the firefighting needs of the District are projected to move proportionately to this population change.

Table 3.5.4-1 shows projected additions to the volunteers, vehicles and facilities of the District under Baseline and the Proposed Action. The table shows that there will be a need for one additional volunteer during the

6 years between 1985 and 1990. In addition, the Proposed Action will accelerate Baseline needs for firefighting vehicles. The additional vehicle the District would require in 1992 under Baseline conditions would be required in 1986 under the Proposed Action. Increases in facility space to garage the additional vehicle would be similarly accelerated.

There are no salary costs associated with the additional volunteers. The Proposed Action will not create the need for additional firefighting vehicles or station space but it will accelerate the need for both by 6 years. This acceleration will involve costs to the District.

Because fireworks are more easily available in Wyoming than some other states and because of the seasonal rangefire problem in the Project area, concern has been expressed that individuals new to Wyoming and unfamiliar with fireworks and range fires could cause a disproportionate increase in such fires by improper use of fireworks. No attempt is made to predict such a relationship, but numbers of range fires and their causes should be monitored during the project period.

#### 3.5.4.5.2 Fire District No. 2

Under the Proposed Action, the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 2 is projected to receive a maximum of 190 project-related immigrants. This peak will occur in 1987 and represent an increase of 3.6 percent over the Baseline projections. From this peak figure, the project-related population will decline to 62 by 1991 and subsequent years. The population increase in District No. 2 attributable to the Proposed Action will require 1 additional volunteer during the 4 years between 1986 and 1989. The Proposed Action will not require any other additions to the volunteers, vehicles, or facilities of the District to maintain existing levels of service. There are no salary costs associated with the additional volunteer.

Fire District No. 2 has particular capabilities in rescue operations. For much of northern and western Laramie County including portions of Interstate 25 and U.S. 87 north of Cheyenne, District No. 2 is the nearest and best source of fire and rescue capability and, where certain specialized types of extraction equipment are required, may be the only source outside of the City of Cheyenne. For these reasons it would be reasonable to expect that the volunteers of District No. 2 could experience an increase in calls for their rescue services outside their District disproportionate to the population growth within the District. Such calls could stem from two main sources: traffic accidents and project-related construction accidents. While traffic accidents are projected to increase only in the same small proportion that vehicle miles traveled increase, this could have a disproportionate effect on District No. 2. With regard to project-related construction accidents, a number of the silos proposed for the Peacekeeper Missile are in that part of Laramie County to which District No. 2 volunteers respond. District officials have indicated that a problem already exists with over-utilization of volunteers. Without an increase in the number of volunteers this problem will become of greater concern under Baseline conditions and accentuated under the Proposed Action.

Because fireworks are more easily available in Wyoming than some other states and because of the seasonal rangefire problem in the project area, concern has

been expressed that individuals new to Wyoming and unfamiliar with fireworks and range fires could cause a disproportionate increase in such fires by improper use of fireworks. No attempt is made to predict such a relationship, but numbers of range fires and their causes should be monitored during the project period.

#### 3.5.4.5.3 District No. 5 and Pine Bluffs Fire Department

Under the Proposed Action, the population of the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 5 and the Pine Bluffs Fire Department is projected to increase by 25 persons over baseline for 1 year in 1986 and by 150 persons over Baseline in 1988 for one year. Because of their small size and temporary nature, these increases will not require any changes in the number of volunteers, fire trucks, or size of station for the District or the Pine Bluffs Fire Department through 1992.

#### 3.5.4.6 City of Cheyenne Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the population of Cheyenne will increase at between 3 and 4 percent annually during 1985 and 1986 and at annual rates of less than 3 percent in all other years through 1992. This growth pattern will be reflected in corresponding increases in fire protection needs.

Table 3.5.4-2 shows projected increases in staff and vehicle needs of the Cheyenne Fire Department under Projected Baseline and the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action will require up to three additional firefighters over Baseline needs in order to maintain existing service levels, but no other increases in staff, vehicles, or facilities will be needed through 1992. Facility needs of the Department during that period will partially be met by the reconstruction and enlargement of fire substation No. 2 in the southern part of Cheyenne scheduled for 1986. There will be small, nominal shortfalls of space in 1984, 1985, and 1988 through 1992 attributable to the Proposed Action averaging about 500 sq ft based on the existing space-to-population ratio, but this figure is too small to be of consequence and does not require construction or other action.

Based on the projections for the location of future population growth in the Cheyenne area, the existing number and locations of fire substations in Cheyenne (taking into account the enlargement and planned relocation of substation No. 2) will be sufficient for both Baseline and project-related growth through 1992.

#### 3.5.4.7 Platte County, Towns of Wheatland and Chugwater Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the population of the area served by the Wheatland Fire Department and District 1F will increase by 225 persons over Baseline in 1985, 475 in 1986, and then decline to 200 persons over Baseline in 1987 due to the project. The figure of 475 is an increase of 8.4 percent over baseline. This pattern of population change would nominally require an additional two volunteers in 1985, three in 1986, and two in 1987 in order to maintain existing levels of service. In addition, the need for a twelfth fire truck and station space in which to garage it would be accelerated 3 years from 1989 to 1986. However, because these two agencies had essentially the same equipment in 1980 (one new vehicle was acquired in 1981) when the population of the

area they serve was larger (6,450 persons) than is projected under the Proposed Action (6,125 persons) and in view of the small absolute size and short duration of the project-related population increase, no increases over Baseline of volunteers, firefighting vehicles, or station space are projected to be required under the Proposed Action.

Under the Proposed Action the population of Chugwater is projected to see a temporary increase of 50 persons starting in 1985 and lasting 3 years. Because of the small size and temporary nature of this increase, no additional volunteers, fire trucks, or fire station space over Baseline needs will be required to provide fire protection services to this population increase.

#### 3.5.4.8 Kimball County and City of Kimball Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the population of the area served by the Kimball Fire Department and the Kimball Rural Fire District will remain essentially stable at about 3,700 persons as under Baseline conditions, except for project-related increases of 75 persons over Baseline in 1988 and 300 persons over Baseline in 1989. These increases would nominally create the need for an additional volunteer in 1988 and a total of three additional volunteers in 1989 but no other increased needs are forecast for these two agencies. However, because of the small absolute size and short duration of these increases, no changes are projected in the volunteers, vehicles, or facilities for the Kimball Fire Department or the Kimball Rural Fire District.

#### 3.5.5 Health Care

##### 3.5.5.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

###### 3.5.5.1.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline population projections for Laramie County indicate steady growth through 1992 of less than 2 percent annually. This level of growth will require limited expansions of hospital facilities and personnel in Laramie County. Based on the Wyoming Health Systems Agency planning standard of less than 4 beds per 1,000 population (3.5), the increase would create a need for a total of 294 beds, or 6 less than the current number available in the 2 civilian hospitals. The actual provision of services would have to be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee based on input from the two civilian hospital administrators. Neither hospital has made definite plans for bed expansion. A long range strategic plan is currently being prepared for Memorial Hospital to identify projected needs at 2, 5, 10, and 15-year increments. This plan will be completed in fall 1983.

The hospital is currently in the process of upgrading and expanding the radiation therapy unit to a more sophisticated level of service. The application for a Certificate of Need for this unit has been approved by the State; construction should be completed by July 1984 assuming funds are available.

There are four areas in which County Memorial Hospital may have to expand services to accommodate future population levels. The most pressing need would be expansion of the obstetric unit. This unit has already experienced capacity loads; additional child-bearing population would further stress the



service. The hospital administration has several alternatives for rearranging space and beds to accommodate more obstetric patients without increasing the total number of licensed beds. These plans would be implemented as demands warrant. The second area is continued expansion of the radiation therapy unit to keep pace with the state of the art. In particular, digital radiography may be needed to upgrade the level of service. The third area is an existing need for a heliport for emergency air transport. The fourth area is development of a 10 to 15 bed closed psychiatric unit. This last issue is being studied by a Task Force Planning Committee, comprising representatives from both civilian hospitals. The results of the study should be available in fall 1983. It is not possible to identify potential costs and sources of funds for these expansions until the precise needs are more accurately defined.

DePaul Hospital is reviewing ways to develop and expand existing services to accommodate future population levels. In particular, the addition of cardiac surgery is being considered. Currently, there are no plans for expanding the number of beds; any expansions would be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee. The hospital administration indicated that construction on the north wing is architecturally feasible to expand the facility from two floors to six floors if population increases warrant.

The VA hospital has already made plans to accommodate future veteran population levels. Outpatient services will be expanded and the number of nursing home beds will be increased.

There are currently 26 primary care physicians in the county, not including the physicians at the Family Practice Center or the physicians employed by the Veterans Administration or at F.E. Warren AFB. Using the Wyoming Health Systems Agency planning standard of 1 primary care physician per 2,500 population, the 26 primary care physicians in private practice (including Family Practitioners, OB/GYN, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and Doctors of Osteopathy) would be adequate for a population of 65,000, however, it is not recommended that additional primary care physicians be recruited at this time. By 1992, a total of 33 primary care physicians would be required, or 7 more than the present complement. The actual recruitment of additional physicians would be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

Projected population figures for F.E. Warren AFB indicate no change from 1984 through 1992. The F.E. Warren AFB Hospital administration is planning to improve and expand existing services by improving outpatient facilities, and is recruiting an orthopedic surgeon. These improvements may reduce current use of civilian facilities through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) program, thereby resulting in slight increases in base facility use. These projected increases would not significantly affect service provision.

#### 3.5.5.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

As population levels increase, emergency medical services will need to be expanded. Emergency room facilities at the two civilian hospitals and the F.E. Warren AFB hospital are adequate for existing levels and could accommodate increased population levels. As noted previously, administrators at County

Memorial Hospital have expressed a need for a heliport for air ambulance service. Provision of additional ambulances and training of additional emergency services personnel to man the ambulances would be at the discretion of the service provider, A-1 Ambulance Service. It would be their responsibility to determine when services would have to be expanded. The lag time in acquiring an ambulance is from 1 week to 90 days.

#### 3.5.5.1.3 Public Health Department

The City-County Health Unit is already at capacity, and any additional population would further stress service provision. Facilities are inadequate, both from an accessibility and space standpoint, and there is a current need for at least one additional public health nurse, a nurses aide, and a field sanitarian.

Based on existing staff levels (including the additional nurse requested by the department), a baseline standard of 24.5 professionals and paraprofessionals is established. Projected staffing needs to 1992 are shown on Table 3.5.5-1. These projected staffing levels are only rough estimates of needs. Additional staffing levels would depend on the composition and demographic characteristics of the future population. In addition, the following considerations should be taken into account.

- o Laramie County has a young population and a high birthrate. The projected population will continue this trend. With the high birthrate comes increased demands on the public health department; i.e., increased numbers of pregnancy tests, demand for prenatal classes, higher incidence of teenage pregnancy, more visits associated with immunizations, well-child clinics, and related needs.
- o Even if the baseline population has high employment levels, in many instances the incoming population or transient population will use public health department services rather than establishing relationships with private physicians.
- o There has been an increase in venereal disease cases in Laramie County. Public health officials are concerned that as population levels increase, so will the incidence of venereal disease.
- o Starting in fall 1983, school nurses at Laramie County School District No. 1 will no longer be taking throat cultures on a routine basis. The City-County Health Unit will experience higher rates of throat culture visits as a consequence, further impacting the stressed facility.

The Environmental Health Division of the Health Unit will also require additional staffing and space with projected population levels. As noted previously, the Department needs an additional field sanitarian for current population levels. The increase in baseline population will result in the need for another sanitarian, and associated equipment and office space. Animal control officers and support staff would also have to be increased with the higher population levels.

Table 3.5.5-1

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS OF  
CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNIT NURSING SERVICES  
1984-1992

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Population	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Staffing Levels (FTE)	24.8	25.3	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.7	29.3

Source: Population projections by URS Berger; staffing levels from Laramie County Health Planning Committee and City-County Health Unit.

Finally, the lack of an adequate building must be resolved in the near future to reduce future impacts on the Health Unit. The current facility compounds many of the problems experienced by the unit, and delays in providing an adequate facility will exacerbate the situation.

#### 3.5.5.1.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes in Laramie County are generally adequate for existing population levels. However, increased population will create a demand for additional long-term care beds. Based on a ratio of 5 beds per 100 population over 65 years of age, a total of 356 beds would be required in Laramie County in 1992. This represents an increase of 82 beds over the current number provided in the 2 nursing homes in the county. The proposed 100-bed nursing home will significantly alleviate the projected shortfall.

The Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Clinic may experience increased patient loads with incoming population. The Clinic recently had a Certificate of Need application approved to add another station. If demands warrant, another station may be required.

Other private clinics would experience higher patient caseloads. Increased provision of service would be at the discretion of the owners of the clinics.

The Cheyenne Family Practice Center would also experience higher patient caseloads. The facility currently has sufficient capacity to accommodate additional patients.

A subcommittee of the State Joint Education Committee is currently reviewing funding for the two family practice centers. Recommendations from the subcommittee are not expected until budget sessions are held in February. If funding for the Cheyenne Family Practice Center is discontinued and the facility closed, patients from the facility would place greater demands on the private medical sector.

The increased population could potentially require an additional 7 to 9 dentists 1992, based on between 1,400 to 1,900 patients per dentist.

#### 3.5.5.2 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.5.2.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline population figures for Platte County indicate steady growth of approximately 2.2 percent annually through 1992. This level of growth will not significantly impact provision of services at Platte County Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home. The hospital facility is currently operating at only 44.5 percent occupancy. The addition of 2,100 persons between 1983 and 1992 would create a demand for only approximately 7 beds, assuming 35 beds per 1,000 population. Physician staff may have to be minimally expanded to accommodate the increased population.

#### 3.5.5.2.2 Emergency Medical Services

No significant change in the existing level of emergency medical service is anticipated as a result of projected baseline growth.

#### 3.5.5.2.3 Public Health Department

The Public Health Department may have to increase public health nursing staff slightly to accommodate projected population increases. The staffing levels would depend on specific demographic characteristics of the population, such as age and income levels. A full-time sanitarian may be required for future population; however, the current work load does not indicate such a move.

#### 3.5.5.2.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes in Platte County may experience a slight increase in demand for services. Dentists in Platte County and Laramie County will experience minor increases in the numbers of patients. Additional dentists may have to relocate to the region to accommodate the increase.

### 3.5.5.3 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

#### 3.5.5.3.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline projections for Kimball County indicate a slight decrease in population between 1983 and 1992. This reduction would not affect hospital services in Kimball County. Existing levels of services would be maintained.

#### 3.5.5.3.2 Emergency Medical Services

The projected decrease in population would have no effect on provision of emergency medical services in Kimball County.

#### 3.5.5.3.3 Public Health Department

Future reduced population levels would have no effect on existing public health services coordinated through the hospital.

#### 3.5.5.3.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

The Kimball Manor Nursing Home, Family Clinic, and dentists in Kimball County would not be significantly affected by the decrease in population. There may be slight reductions in the number of patients.

### 3.5.5.4 Laramie County Proposed Action

#### 3.5.5.4.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The construction-related population will cause short-term impacts on hospital facilities and personnel; however, existing levels of service are generally adequate to accommodate the increase. The number of licensed beds would not be increased because of the project; project-related population would create a demand for a total of 9 beds in 1987, the peak year of construction, based on 3.5 beds per 1,000 population. There is a sufficient number of beds to accommodate this demand.

Project-related population would also place demands on physicians in Laramie County. Based on 1 primary care physician per 2,500 population, the impact population would require the services of approximately 1 physician. Given the short-term duration of the project and the current number of physicians in Laramie County (including primary and specialty physicians) it is unlikely that a physician would have to be recruited to offset the increased demand. Instead, current physicians would experience slightly higher patient caseloads during the construction phase. During the operational phase, 0.4 FTE physicians would be required.

The project-related population may result in acceleration in the provision of certain services. In particular, the obstetrics unit at County Memorial Hospital may have to be expanded and the heliport may have to be constructed earlier than anticipated. The potential acceleration in the provision of these services could represent delays in providing of other services, such as the expansion of the radiation therapy unit.

With the proposed improvements to services of the F.E. Warren AFB hospital, the projected military population increase would have a minimal effect on hospital facilities and personnel. If the improvements are not implemented, the occupancy rate at the hospital will probably increase from 1986 on, and the facility may reach capacity more frequently than at present. This increase may affect the quality of health care provision under peak conditions, and may result in increased demands for additional certificates of nonavailability under the CHAMPUS program.

#### 3.5.5.4.2 Emergency Medical Services

Project-related population would result in increased demands on emergency medical services, particularly during peak years of construction (1985 through 1989). Existing services are generally adequate, and would be able to accommodate the increased service demand. The major concern regarding emergency medical services is over potential injuries at the construction work site. Depending on the location of the site, the rural ambulance services would most likely be dispatched to provide emergency care. These services are not set up to handle possible trauma cases that could occur at construction sites. Finding the specific location of an accident may be difficult for the rural ambulance services personnel because rural roads are often poorly marked and difficult to find. Depending on the severity of the injury, the MAST helicopter could be dispatched to the site. In addition, access to the missile sites is a concern of Laramie County health officials.

There may be a slight increase in the number of accidents at Curt Gowdy State Park requiring evacuation; however, available services are adequate, given the coordinated telecommunication network between agencies and service providers, including MAST helicopter evacuation support from F.E. Warren AFB to remote locations. The Park currently averages 10 to 12 ambulance runs per year and 2 to 3 helicopter evacuations. Tables 3.5.5-2 and 3.5.5-3 indicate potential injury and illness rates for the construction workforce and the Assembly and Checkout workforce between 1984 and 1989. The rates are based on 1981 injury and illness rates for similar occupations contained in the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bulletin 2164. The figures provided are for the entire workforce, and do not differentiate missile sites. Thus, the accident potential is not limited to Laramie County, but instead encompasses the entire study area.

Table 3.5.5-2

POTENTIAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES  
FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE<sup>1</sup>  
1984-1989

<u>Occupation/Craft</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Operating Engineers	2.9	32.9	24.8	14.4	1.5	-
Truck Drivers	2.9	21.1	16.3	9.3	1.5	-
Laborers	7.4	58.6	31.7	17.2	1.8	-
Carpenters	5	22.1	2.5	1.3	0.8	-
Iron Workers	2.0	7.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	-
Cement Masons	1.4	7.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	-
Plumbers	-	5.5	1.6	-	-	-
Electricians	-	5.6	1.7	-	-	-
Pipefitters	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Electrical Linemen	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Sheetmetal	-	12	-	-	-	-
Masons	-	9.1	-	-	-	-
Roofers	-	7.2	-	-	-	-
Insulators	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Plasterers	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
Gypsum Board Installers	-	2.2	.5	-	-	-
Painters	-	2.3	1.1	-	-	-
Tile Setters	-	1.3	.5	-	-	-
Soft Floor Layers	-	1.0	.5	-	-	-
Lathers	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Elevator Mechanics	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Glaziers	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Corps Manpower	2.1	10.5	10.5	1.4	0.7	-
Supervisors	2.3	14.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	-

Note: 1 Based on injury and illness rates per 100 workers provided in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 2164.  
Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.  
Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Table 3.5.5-3

POTENTIAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES<sup>1</sup>  
FOR ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT WORKFORCE<sup>1</sup>  
1984-1989

Occupation/Craft	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Material Handlers	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Packing/Shipping	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mechanics	-	-	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6
Crane Operators	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Drivers	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1
Operating Engineers	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Iron Workers	-	-	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Laborers	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Pipefitters	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electricians	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Carpenters	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Painters	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sheetmetal	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Supervisors	-	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Quality Control	-	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Aerospace Technicians	-	0.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
Safety	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Emplacer Operator	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A/E Operator	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Site Superintendent	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Safety Technician	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special Ind. Cont.	-	1.1	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.1
G.I. Sub No Special	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
G.I. Sub Special	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Note: 1 Based on injury and illness rates per 100 workers provided in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 2164.  
Occupation injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.  
Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.



It should be noted that injuries are defined by the BLS to include cuts, fractures, sprains, and amputations while illness is considered any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment.

Impacts are considered low.

#### 3.5.5.4.3 Public Health Department

As noted previously, the City-County Health Unit is already over capacity, both from a space and a staffing standpoint. Any additional project-related population will further stress the facility. Additional staffing under baseline conditions will not be adequate to accommodate the service demand increases due to the project. Additional workload can be anticipated, particularly during the peak construction years of 1985 to 1989. During this period, one additional professional/paraprofessional staff person would be required at an approximate annual cost of \$23,536, including salary and benefits. The State has put a freeze on the hiring of additional public health nurses and Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne do not have the funds for an additional nurse. The major concern during the construction period for the Health Unit is the projected increase in transients. These transients may be significant users of the City-County Health Unit. They often lack adequate food, clothing, and shelter, and thus appear more susceptible to illness. The number of transients is projected to peak in 1985 with 324 persons, and decrease to 156 by 1990. No transients are expected during the operation's phase of the project.

Construction workers and their families may also place demands for services such as immunizations, well-child clinics, and blood pressure clinics. Other concerns of officials of the Health Unit include increased demands for pregnancy tests, prenatal classes, immunizations, and functions associated with a younger population and the higher incidence of teenage pregnancy.

The Environmental Health Division may experience higher service loads associated with water testing, septic tank inspections, nuisance complaints, and the like. Based on 1 sanitarian per 10,000 population, project-related population would demand the services of 0.26 sanitarians during peak year 1987. This level of demand would not warrant hiring an additional sanitarian. Overall, potential impacts to the Health Unit are considered moderate and significant. Many of the problems facing the facility are current shortfalls that should be resolved regardless of implementation of the Peacekeeper Project. In particular, locating the Unit in more adequate facilities would relieve many of the current problems faced by the agency.

#### 3.5.5.4.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes are not expected to be impacted by project-related population. Incoming population are projected to be predominantly in the under 45-age group. An insignificant number of the project-related population may bring older dependents into Laramie County.

Clinic facilities may experience higher patient caseloads which will peak during the 5-year construction period. Expansions to private clinics would be made at the discretion of the owners of the clinics.

Dentists in the study area will experience higher patient caseloads. Existing dental services are generally adequate and can accommodate the increase in population. Therefore, impacts are considered negligible.

Impacts overall on health services in Laramie County are projected to be low and not significant in the short term and negligible in the long term.

#### 3.5.5.5 Platte County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.5.5.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The project would have a minor impact on hospital facilities and personnel in Platte County. Based on a maximum increase of 500 persons in peak year 1986, the project-related population would create a demand for less than 2 beds, based on 3.5 beds per 1,000 population. The Platte County Memorial Hospital would be able to absorb this demand with no expansion. The number of primary care physicians in Platte County would be adequate.

##### 3.5.5.5.2 Emergency Medical Services

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of emergency medical services. Potential injuries at the missile construction sites may be a problem for the rural ambulance services. These services are not equipped to handle serious trauma patients sometimes associated with construction activities. Depending on the location and the severity of the injury, the MAST helicopter may be dispatched. The rural ambulance services may experience some difficulties in locating the missile sites in a timely manner. Because of the availability of the MAST helicopter and safety standards that will be strictly enforced in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements, the level of impact is considered low and not significant.

##### 3.5.5.5.3 Public Health Department

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of services by the Public Health Department over baseline growth conditions.

##### 3.5.5.5.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes and dentists in Platte County would be negligibly impacted by the small increase in population.

#### 3.5.5.6 Kimball County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.5.6.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The project would have a negligible impact on hospital facilities and personnel in Kimball County. Existing facilities and personnel could accommodate the project population increase with no expansions necessary.

#### 3.5.5.6.2 Emergency Medical Services

The small increase in population would have a negligible effect on provision of emergency medical services.

#### 3.5.5.6.3 Public Health Department

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of public health services coordinated through Kimball County Hospital.

#### 3.5.5.6.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

The Kimball Manor Nursing Home, Family Clinic, and dentists in Kimball County would be minimally impacted by the small increase in population. Impacts are considered negligible.

Impacts on health services in Kimball County were determined to be negligible in both short and long terms.

### 3.5.6 Human Services

#### 3.5.6.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

This portion of the human services assessment presents information regarding the estimated future conditions of each agency through 1991, the proposed project construction period. This discussion does not consider project impacts. Client and staffing requirements are forecast as they would be if current conditions remain similar into the future.

The baseline projections and needs are presented in a matrix format to facilitate review (Table 3.5.6-1). The following subjects are discussed for each agency: program changes expected, client-to-population ratios, future clientele, client-to-staff-to-population ratios, future staffing requirements, additional facility requirements, and unmet needs expected for the agency. Forecast changes are provided for the years 1987 and 1991 in the matrix discussion. Complete data on these forecasts is provided in Appendix F of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

#### 3.5.6.2 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.6.2.1 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center (MHC), which provides professional counseling services, will maintain its current level of services and programs. In addition to the existing programs, two new programs are proposed: Family Violence and Sexual Assault, and Troubled Youth. These programs will be funded by the state and should be operational sometime in 1984. The addition of 1.5 full-time equivalent staff will be needed to manage these programs. With the addition of these programs, the director stated that mental health services in Platte County will fill the needs of the projected baseline population.

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Table 3.5.6-1

## HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

ected	Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility Requirements
Halfway House	Client/population ratio for Halfway House: 377 to 51,447 or 1:137 in 1980. No change in ratio in 1987; ratio increased to 1:138 in 1991. Clientele projected under capita increases for males and females 18+ years of age. For Halfway House, projections are equal to an additional 4 inpatients and 9 outpatients in 1987 over existing conditions. In 1991, forecasts are equal to 9 inpatients and 19 outpatients above current caseload. ARC clientele are expected to increase by 20 above current clientele in 1987 and 44 above current clientele in 1991.	In 1980, Halfway House has 100 inpatients and 177 outpatients served by 4.6 staff in a population of 51,447. Projected to increase to 104 inpatients and 266 outpatients served by 4.7 staff in a total population of 53,627 in 1987, and 129 inpatients, 276 outpatients with 4.8 staff in a total population of 56,067 in 1991. Staff ratios for ARC are equal to 52:1 in 1983, 54:1 in 1987, and 56:1 in 1991. Counseling and administrative staff also serve ARC as the director and assistant director. Total Halfway House staff in 1983 are 4.5. In 1987, projected increases are 4.7; 4.8 in 1991. ARC maintains 7 counseling staff under existing conditions; this should increase to 7.2 in 1987 and 7.6 in 1991 for a 0.6 total FTE increase over existing staff.	Facilities for the primary mental health services are provided by the ARC. The ARC is currently operating at capacity and is projected to be at capacity in 1987 and 1991. A new plan is being developed for the facility, which may be required to put additional beds in the state level. Facilities under current use would probably be required to be shortened.
County Jail	The population served is youth with substance abuse problems and their families; total population projections considered in future baseline projections. Estimated 1983 client to population ratio is 3,100 out of a total population of 23,206, increasing to 3,218 to 24,091 in 1987, and 3,364 to 25,103 in 1991. Demographic characteristics of future clientele will remain unchanged. Based on total population increases in Laramie County, the agency will serve an additional 118 clients (3,218 total) in 1987, and 3,364 or 264 additional clients in 1991.	Current baseline client:staff population is equal to 3,100 clients to 2.3 FTE, increasing to 3,218 clients to 2.4 FTE in 1987, and 3,364 to 2.5 FTE in 1991. All staff are professionals; there is no clerical support other than provided by 65 volunteers. In 1987 an increase of 0.1 FTE or 2.4 FTE total will be needed plus 67 volunteers to perform the same services. In 1991 an increase of 0.2 FTE or 2.5 FTE total is projected plus 71 volunteers.	No additional facilities are required for this time.
County Jail	Current client/population ratio under existing conditions is 354 client evaluations and 221 program completions in a total baseline population of 56,277. In 1987 this ratio changes to 368 client evaluations and 229 program completions in a potential user population of 58,429. In 1991 client evaluations increase to 384; program completions increase to 240 in a potential client population of 61,085. Increases in client evaluations and program completions were projected proportionate to population growth in persons 14+ years in Laramie County. In 1987 client evaluations increase by 14 for a total of 368, and program completions will increase by 8 for a total of 229. In 1991 client evaluations will increase to 384 and program completions will increase to 240.	Client, staff and population ratios will be 592 clients to 1.6 staff in 1987 and 624 clients to 1.6 staff in 1991. Total staff projection increases above existing FY 1983 conditions are minimal through 1991. Agency has 1.0 FTE professional counselor and a 0.5 FTE secretary. Current staffing levels considered inadequate; the administrator spends approximately 10 hours per week in the courts. This takes away from "in-house" agency time. Referrals and clientele have increased by approximately 30% between 1980 and 1982. Minimal additional staffing requirements forecast under baseline conditions.	No additional facilities are required for this time.

3.5.6-1

## SERVICES FUTURE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
<p>Halfway House has 100 inpatients and 100 outpatients served by 4.5 staff in 1987. Projected to increase to 120 inpatients and 120 outpatients served by 6.0 staff in 1991. Total population of 240 in 1987, 240 in 1991. 120 inpatients, 120 outpatients with a total population of 240. Staff ratios for 1987 are equal to 2.4:1 and 2.4:1 in 1991, and 2.4:1 in 1991. Staff and administrative staff also serve the director and assistant director. Halfway House staff in 1987 are 4.5. Projected increases are 4.7, 4.8 in 1991. Maintains 7 counseling staff under current conditions; this should increase to 7.7 and 7.6 in 1991 for a 0.6 total above existing staff.</p>	<p>Facility has the primary shortfall in the Halfway House and APC. Funding for replacing the facility is not being sought and renovation costs would be prohibitive. Without capital plans to replace the facility, the agency may be forced to cut programming below already inadequate levels. Facility expansion to meet current needs would probably lead to a staffing shortage.</p>	<p>Existing facility is inadequate, with a waiting list of 3 or 4 people for Halfway House. Under baseline future conditions this is expected to increase in proportion to population increases.</p>
<p>Outpatient Center staff population is equal to 1,200 in 1987, increased to 1,218 in 1991. Staff are 1.7, and 1,364 to 2.5 FTE in 1991. All staff are professionals; there is no support staff other than provided by 65 staff. In 1987 an increase of 0.1 FTE or 0.1 staff will be needed plus 67 volunteers under the same increases. In 1991 an increase of 0.1 FTE total is projected plus 71 volunteers.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements foreseen at this time.</p>	<p>Primary continuing need is funding for additional staff. One FTE professional support person also needed under baseline and baseline future conditions.</p>
<p>Staff and population ratios will be 5:1 in 1987 staff in 1987 and 4:1 clients to staff in 1991. Total staff projection under existing 1987 conditions are 1.7 in 1991. Agency has 1.7 FTE counselor and 1.5 FTE secretary. Staffing levels considered inadequate. Administrator spends approximately 10 hours per week in the courts. This takes away from the agency time. Referrals and client care is reduced by approximately 30% between 1987 and 1991. Minimal additional staffing required under baseline conditions.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements identified.</p>	<p>Substance abuse staffing will continue to be a problem. The U.S. Wyoming Mental Health Center director has identified the need for 100 additional substance abuse counselors to be shared with Alcohol Receiving Center, the Halfway House, Project Hope, and the Awareness House.</p>

Table  
HUMAN  
BASELINE FI

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clients
AT-FINDER	Changes in overall program goals and objectives not expected under baseline future. Caseloads may increase if inflation results in increased price and quantity of street drugs. More drug and alcohol prevention programs would be implemented if additional staff time available.	Client/population ratio is 1:26. Client population 70,467 people in 1983, increasing to 75,735 clients in 1987, and 81,000 clients in 1991. Client population served based on age and sex cohort distributions of clientele. Few graphics of future clientele not expected to change. In 1987, there will be a total of 5 clients (13% total), in 1991, there will be 6 clients (7% total).
PROJECT HOPE	No change anticipated in operational programs. Request has been made for an alcohol specialist for all alcohol abuse programs sponsored by F. E. Wyoming Mental Health Center, but funding not available. If the specialist is hired, clients can be accommodated earlier. Types of services offered will not change.	Client/population ratio is 1:26. Client population 70,467 people in 1983, increasing to 75,735 clients in 1987, and 81,000 clients in 1991. Client population served based on age and sex cohort distributions of clientele. Few graphics of future clientele not expected to change. In 1987, there will be a total of 5 clients (13% total), in 1991, there will be 6 clients (7% total).
F. E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION OFFICE	No program changes are expected to occur for baseline future.	Client/population ratio is 1:26. Client population 70,467 people in 1983, increasing to 75,735 clients in 1987, and 81,000 clients in 1991. Client population served based on age and sex cohort distributions of clientele. Few graphics of future clientele not expected to change. In 1987, there will be a total of 5 clients (13% total), in 1991, there will be 6 clients (7% total).
LARAMIE COUNTY OFFICE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE	No projected changes in programming related to service delivery to clients. Changes in use rates for individual services are expected; also continuing in-house changes in administration, policy development, and record keeping practices.	Estimated future (1987 through 1991) monthly client: population ratios for a selected number of Income Maintenance Programs are as follows: 1 in 90 families will receive AFDC, 1 in 37 families will receive foodstamps, 1 in 313 will receive general assistance, and 1 in 144 will be part of the Work Incentive Program. Caseload per social worker under existing conditions is 1:45; the 1987 and 1991 ratios will remain unchanged assuming staffing proportionate to population growth. Future clientele are expected to increase proportionally to population. In 1987 and 1991, estimated monthly caseloads in the Income Maintenance Program will increase as follows: AFDC: 1983=750, 1987=946, 1991=914, Foodstamps: 1983=1900, 1987=2,145, 1991=2,026, General Assistance: 1983=725, 1987=740, 1991=764, Work Incentive: 1983=404, 1987=526, 1991=573.

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Table 3.5.6-1

HUMAN SERVICES  
BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

cted	Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility Required
ess crea 4.2 baseline TE More drug available.	Client/population ratio is 125 clients to 70,467 people in 1983, increasing to 130 clients: 75,235 population in 1987, and 136 clients to 78,648 people in 1991. Total population served based on age and sex cohort distributions of clientele. Demographics of future clientele not expected to change. In 1987, there will be increase of 5 clients (130 total), in 1991, 11 clients over existing load (136 total).	4.1 professional FTE staff serve 125 clients in 1983, increasing to 4.6 staff serving 136 clients in 1987, 4.8 staff for 136 clients in 1991. Under baseline growth, staffing should increase by 0.2 FTE in 1987, and 0.4 FTE in 1991.	No additional facility, or staff required expected in 1987 or 1991. Staff used in the facility will be needed.
new clients The 11 new ed client staffing FTE es in on	Client:population ratio in 1983 is 262 new clients and 150 "continuing emergencies" in a population of 62,770. Total population 10 years and over is used to forecast proportional client load. Projected increase in 1987 to 272 new clients and 156 "continuing emergencies" in a population of 65,167. In 1991, client load is forecast at 284 new clients and 163 "continuing emergencies" in a total population of 66,115. Future clientele will increase by 11 plus 6 "continuing emergencies" in 1987, 22 new clients and 13 "continuing emergencies" in 1991.	In 1983, new patients and "continuing emergencies" are cared for by 2.6 professional staff. The increased clientele projected for 1987 will require 2.6 professional staff; 1991 projected clientele will require 2.7 staff. Future staffing increase of 0.1 FTE in 1987 and 0.2 FTE in 1991. No disproportionate increases in demand or care load over baseline population growth proportions are projected.	No additional facility requirements.
Return tions. Local muni ratio	Clientele in the drug and alcohol programs will remain at the same level as existing conditions. The military population does not change above existing levels. The analysis is based on a strict client to population basis. The ratio of client to population is 1:13.26. Equal opportunity education service levels remain the same also.	No military staff are projected above existing conditions. The staff to client ratio for drug and alcohol counseling is 1:62. In the Equal Opportunity and Treatment Program the staff to client ratio is 1:1,850.	No facility requirements exist for
y social standard standard operat Work Future social assistance staffing total ions by ds. Staff idered	Estimated future (1987 through 1991) monthly client: population ratios for a selected number of Income Maintenance Programs are as follows: 1 in 90 families will receive AFDC, 1 in 37 families will receive foodstamps, 1 in 313 will receive general assistance, and 1 in 144 will be part of the Work Incentive Program. Caseload per social worker under existing conditions is 1:45; the 1987 and 1991 ratios will remain unchanged assuming staffing proportionate to population growth. Future clientele are expected to increase proportionally to population. In 1987 and 1991, estimated monthly caseloads in the Income Maintenance Program will increase as follows: AFDC: 1983=750, 1987=940, 1991=914. Foodstamps: 1983=1900, 1987=2,045, 1991=2,226. General Assistance: 1983=225, 1987=242, 1991=264. Work Incentive: 1983=409, 1987=526, 1991=573.	Currently social worker: caseload ratio=1:45. National standard is 1:22.1. Public assistance workers standard is 143.35 points per worker. Current operational level is 266 points per worker. Workloads will increase with population. Future staffing based on existing operational conditions will require 1 additional social worker in 1987. In 1991, 2.2 public assistance workers (15.1 total) over current staffing and 2.6 social workers (17.6 total) will need to be added. Projections do not consider unmet need identified by DPASS nor identified staffing standards. Staffing under existing conditions is considered inadequate.	Another building required if additional are hired. Under existing conditions at capacity with no space for expansion.



## 3.5.6-1

SERVICES  
FUTURE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
<p>Professional FTE staff serve 10 clients in existing to 4.6 staff serving 10 clients. 4.6 staff for 136 clients in 1991. Baseline growth, staffing should increase 1.0 in 1987, and 0.4 FTE in 1991.</p>	<p>No additional facility or space requirements expected through 1991. Continued maintenance of the facility will be needed.</p>	<p>Staffing levels will need to increase if user rates and need increase at a rate above baseline population growth. Director foresees an ongoing unmet need for a better alcohol detoxification center. Under these staff projections, there will be unmet need for prevention programs. Community wide unmet need for an Emergency Shelter for residents of Laramie County, longer term than 10MFA.</p>
<p>New patients and continuing care are cared for by 2.6 professional staff. The increased clients projected for 1991 require 2.6 professional staff; 1991 staff level will require 2.7 staff. Staffing increase of 0.1 FTE in 1987 and 0.1 FTE in 1991. No disproportionate increase in demand on care facilities over baseline growth projections were projected.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements projected.</p>	<p>Current staffing level is inadequate, and will remain so in future without funding for additional professionals. Waiting times for clients and frequency of visits will increase. Clients may be seen only once per month vs. six monthly visits if staff is kept at current level.</p>
<p>Staff are projected above existing levels. The staff to client ratio for drug counseling is 1:62. In the Equal Opportunity and Treatment Program the staff to client ratio is 1:1,950.</p>	<p>No facility requirements exist for this agency.</p>	<p>The need for a central Equal Opportunity Office will continue to exist. If rotating staff for this agency are not replaced immediately upon vacating their positions, unmet needs will exist in staffing.</p>
<p>For social workers: caseload ratio=1:45. Standard is 1:22. Public assistance standard is 1:43.33 points per worker. Operational level is 166 points per worker. Workload will increase with population. Staffing based on existing conditions will require 1 additional worker in 1987. In 1991, 2.2 assistance workers (15.0 total) over staffing and 2.5 social workers will need to be added. This does not consider unmet need for PASS non-identified staffing. Staffing under existing conditions is inadequate.</p>	<p>Another building required if additional staff are hired. Under existing conditions, facility at capacity with no space for expansion.</p>	<p>Future unmet needs in staffing due to public assistance and social workers. Unrelated activities of social workers expected to increase. Foster care home shortages will continue unless reimbursement for care increase. Local PASS office can not control those issues.</p>

Table

HUMAN  
BASELINE FU

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	
COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/GRANDMA'S SAFE HOUSE.	Plans, but no firm funding, exist for a 4 bedroom expansion in the Safe House. Need for expansion in 1984-85 exists because the House must be immediately responsive to client needs; it is now filled to capacity 50% of the time.	Currently there are 379 Safe House clients in a population of 38,938 based on age and sex cohorts for all females plus males up to 12 years of age. In 1987, this will increase to approximately 408 clients in a population of 41,917. The 1991 client:population ratio will be 14:45,611. Future clientele projections do not include any allowance for increased utilization rates from the baseline future population.	In 1987, 408 clients would be needed for the population of 41,917. In 1991, 408 clients would be needed for the population of 45,611.
WYLLA RAPE CRISIS CENTER AND COTTONWOOD	Program changes expected in this agency if adequate funding is available. The Cottonwood Y may have to be abolished if adequate funding is not available to hire a director. A full-time director is required for this service under state standards for child care institutions. With one additional staff member for the Rape Crisis Center, more prevention programs and self-defense training could be developed.	Client-to-population ratios for Cottonwood were calculated using an age-sex cohort model for females age 14-21 in Larame County. In 1987, 11 women would use this service out of a potential 3,324 total user population (a ratio of 1:489). In 1991, the ratio will be 1:483. Future clientele rates are expected to change above existing conditions by 1 person in 1987 and 2 people in 1991.	Cottonwood Y may have to be abolished if adequate funding is not available to hire a director. A full-time director is required for this service under state standards for child care institutions. With one additional staff member for the Rape Crisis Center, more prevention programs and self-defense training could be developed.
COOPERATIVE MINISTRIES FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (COMEA)	One additional staff person planner and funded for FY 1985-1991. Application made for 1985 admission into the United Way; subcommittee will assist in procuring the additional staff. Five year plan recently completed includes a 10% annual increase for client utilization. This analysis does not include this increase in the forecast.	The 1983-1991 client population ratio is one user per 23 people. Based on an age cohort model for persons 20+ years of age, clientele will increase by 13% above current use in 1987, 185 additional in 1991. With COMEA'S planned 10% annual increase, 5,100 clients would be seen in 1987 and 6,800 in 1991.	Clientele 49,200 in 1987 and 53,400 in 1991.
SALVATION ARMY	In 1984, two programmatic changes are projected: thrift store expansion requiring two additional staff and a work therapy program requiring 10 additional staff or 1 staff for every 5 people in the program.	The number of individuals served is difficult to determine due to provision of multiple programs and resultant duplicate client counts. The present estimate is 10,560 transient clients and 13,440 local clients annually from a 70,467 population base. The nature of clients not expected to change in the future. Total number of clients is expected to increase to 26,500 in 1987 and 29,200 in 1991.	Present program needs 18,000.
COMMUNITY ACTION OF LARAMIE COUNTY.	Programs will continue to operate as between June-November 1983. Operations readily change with needs of population and availability of federal funding. Changes cannot be forecast. This agency should be monitored for utilization and staffing rates.	1983 client to population ratios are 1:100, 1:100, or 1:100. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio remains constant. Clientele projected based on total population 15+ years clients in 1987, 1,013 persons and in 1991, 1,095 persons.	Based on 1983, 1,013 persons in 1987 and 1,095 persons in 1991.

Table 3.5.6-1

# HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility Requirements
<p>Currently, there are 379 Safe House clients in a population of 38,938 based on age and sex reports for all females plus males up to 12 years of age. In 1987, this will increase to approximately 408 clients in a population of 41,917. The 1991 client:population ratio will be 1:44,501. Future clientele projections do not include any allowance for increased utilization rates from the baseline future population.</p>	<p>In 1987, Community Center on Domestic Violence serves 176 clients, with a staffing level ratio of 4:1. In 1987, 6.6 FTE staff will be needed to serve 176 clients. In 1991, 7.0 staff will be needed to serve a projected 444 clients, or 1.0 FTE staff over current level. With expansion of the Safe House, an additional 1.5 FTE is needed to accommodate added clientele under existing client:population ratios.</p>	<p>The need for the 4 bedroom expansion will become more acute with the increase in client population.</p>
<p>Client:population ratios for Cottonwood Y are calculated using an age-sex cohort model for females age 14-21 in Laramie County. In 1987, 11 women would use this service out of a potential 1,394 total user population (a ratio of 1:449). In 1991, the ratio will be 1:441. Future clientele rates are expected to change above existing conditions by 1 person in 1987 and 2 people in 1991.</p>	<p>Cottonwood Y client/staff/population ratios are equal to 1:741,502 in 1983, 1:742,253 in 1987 and 1:742,351 in 1991. Ratios for the Rape Crisis Center are 477/136,473 in 1983, and 511/136,473 in 1987, and 551/136,473 in 1991. Addition of 1.2 staff over existing level projected for the Cottonwood Y in 1987 and 0.3 for 1991. Projected staffing need for Rape Crisis Center are projected to 1.1 in 1987 and 1.2 in 1991. These estimates do not allow for the identified needs of 1 FTE total for both RWCA components under existing conditions.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements for either Rape Crisis Center or Cottonwood Y. Ongoing maintenance of their current buildings will be required, as it is a historical building included in the National Register of Historic Places.</p>
<p>The 1983-1991 client:population ratio is one user per 23 people. Based on an age cohort model for persons 20+ years of age, clientele will increase by 13 above current use in 1987, 195 additional in 1991. With COMED's planned 10 percent increase, 5,100 clients would be seen in 1987 and 6,800 in 1991.</p>	<p>Client/staff/population ratios are 2,172:1 in 1983, 2,172:1 in 1987, and 2,172:1 in 1991. With the addition of one paid staff member in 1987, and 2,357:1 in 1991, projected staffing not expected to increase above existing 1.0 FTE. Additional person planned for 1991 to work evenings.</p>	<p>No expected facility requirements beyond adequate maintenance and repair standards. It is assumed that heating and electrical problems identified under existing conditions will be corrected.</p>
<p>The number of individuals served is difficult to determine due to provision of multiple programs and resultant duplicate client counts. The present estimate is 10,560 transient clients and 13,440 total clients annually from a 70,467 population base. The nature of clients not expected to change in the future. Total number of clients is expected to increase to 25,570 in 1987 and 29,270 in 1991.</p>	<p>Present staff size is 4.0 FTE, with 2 new programs. Staff will increase to 16.0 FTE in 1984. Maintaining present service levels, staff is expected to increase to 16.5 FTE in 1987 and to 18.5 in 1991.</p>	<p>The Salvation Army shelter is presently being expanded to house single men presently housed only by COMED and more families. Present capacity is 12 families per night; future capacity will be 10 single men and 6 families per night.</p>
<p>1983 client to population ratios are 1:741,502 in 1983. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio remains constant. Client:population ratio for total population 15+ years clients is 1:741,502 persons and in 1991, 1:741,502 person.</p>	<p>Baseline professional staff is 5 serving 1,741 people in a total population of 55,228. Staffing projections do not consider existing shortfalls. 1987 increases in staffing are 0.4 FTE above current staff. In 1991, 0.4 above current staff. 1987 staff to client ratio equals 1:340, increasing to 1:351 in 1991.</p>	<p>Other than minor maintenance and repair needs, current facilities are adequate for baseline future growth.</p>

## SERVICES FUTURE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
<p>Community Center on Domestic Violence clients, with a staff/population ratio of 1:1.5, 6.5 FTE staff will be needed to serve 10 clients. In 1991, 7.0 staff will be needed to serve 10 clients, or 1.0 staff per current level. With expansion of the House, an additional 1.5 FTE is needed to accommodate added clientele under existing client:population ratios.</p>	<p>The need for the 4 bedroom expansion will become more acute with the increase in future population.</p>	<p>Projections may not be accurate estimates of future agency clientele due to lack of historical data. A 35% increase in clientele use rates occurred between 1981 to 1982. Part of the 35% increase in clientele may be attributed to more public knowledge of the program. Monitoring of future trends, because of significant increases in use rates, will be needed. Additional unmet needs include: (1) shelter programs for adult men currently housed in hotels through Community Center on Domestic Violence referrals, (2) a minimum 72-hour emergency shelter care program for people inappropriately referred to Safe House, and (3) child abuse prevention programs and support groups. There is currently no state support for housing abused children.</p>
<p>Client:staff ratios are 1:1.5 in 1983, 1:1.2/2/5,334 in 1987 and 1:1.5/2/5,334 in 1991. Ratios for the Rape Crisis Center are 47/1/35, 73 in 1983, and 47/1/35, 73 in 1987, and 55/1/35/42, 256 in 1991. Staffing over existing level projected for the Cottonwood Y in 1987 and 0.3 for Rape Crisis (staffing need for Rape Crisis is projected to 1.1 in 1987 and 1.2 in 1991). These estimates do not allow for the projected needs of 1 FTE total for both YWCA centers under existing conditions.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements for either Rape Crisis Center or Cottonwood Y. Ongoing maintenance of their current building will be required, as it is a historical mansion included in the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	<p>None other than staff needs noted.</p>
<p>Client:staff ratios are to 2,172/1 in 1981, 2,172/1, 1,142 with the addition of paid staff rate in 1987, and 2,357/2/1 in 1991. No additional staffing not expected to meet above existing 11.5 FTEs. Additional staff needed to work evenings.</p>	<p>No expected facility requirements beyond adequate maintenance and repair standards. It is assumed that heating and electrical problems identified under existing conditions will be corrected.</p>	<p>No unmet needs are expected if volunteer support and donations remain at the same level as under existing conditions.</p>
<p>Current staff size is 4.0 FTE, with 2 new positions. Staff will increase to 16.0 FTE in 1994. Under present service levels, staff is expected to increase to 16.5 FTE in 1997 and to 17.0 FTE in 1991.</p>	<p>The Salvation Army shelter is presently being expanded to house single men (presently housed only by COMA) and more families. Present capacity is 7 families per night; future capacity will be 10 single men and 6 families per night.</p>	<p>There is a present unmet need for 2 clerical staff, but no present plans to meet this need.</p>
<p>Current professional staff is 5 serving 1,142 and a total population of 55,228. Projections do not consider existing staff. 1991 increases in staffing are projected over current staff. In 1991, 8.4 current staff, 1991 staff to client ratio 1:1343, increasing to 1:1351 in 1991.</p>	<p>Other than adequate maintenance and repair needs, current facility is adequate for baseline future growth.</p>	<p>Staffing is greatest unmet need. Outreach worker serves as the assistant director and public relations director. The receptionist/secretary also has personnel duties. There is need for additional staff under existing conditions which will continue under baseline future conditions.</p>

Table 3.5.6-

# HUMAN SERVICE BASELINE FUTURE

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	
CHEYENNE SOLAR GREENHOUSE	Program changes are expected to occur based on needs of the community, funding, and utilization of services by other organizations.	This program is utilized by all residents of Laramie County. Potential users hence represent the total population. Rate of growth is forecast as follows: 1983 = 70,467; 1987 = 75,859; and 1991 = 82,545 potential users.	Total staffing to existing conditions, volunteer and the half time green are based only on a static per FTE are projected projected.
WYOMING FOOD CLEARINGHOUSE (WFCH)	No changes currently anticipated for projected baseline period.	WFCH has no direct clients. 14 member organizations receive food to help feed their clients. The current amount of food provided is likely to remain constant without changes in status or resources of the organization.	Staffing to current volunteers, staff organization is forecast to be 11.7 by 1991, but agency needs a significant increase to Harvest, the national food system.
COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY BOARD (4 Agencies: NEEDS, Inc., Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center, One-to-One Tutoring, and Help Line)	Minimally, programs expected to continue at current operational levels. Program expansion for NEEDS Inc. and the Volunteer Info./Volunteer Action Center is needed, but funding is prohibitive. Addition of 1.5 FTE is planned for 1984 if funding is available. Volunteer Info./Action plans to open a skills bank for volunteers. One-to-One Tutoring will begin to reimburse tutors for mileage in 1984.	Client: population ratios projected for NEEDS, Inc. are: 1983-1991 = 1:2.15. Volunteer Info./Action: 1:110 persons in pop are volunteers referred to other agencies (1983-1991). Help Line: 1983-1991 = 1:75. Projected clientele increases for NEEDS, Inc.: 1983 = 32,701; 1987 = 35,203; and 1991 = 38,306. Volunteer Info./Action: 1983 = 640 Volunteers referred (1,652 hours donated); 1987 = 689 Volunteers referred; and 1991 = 750 Volunteers referred. One-to-One Tutoring (students ages 6-18 placed): 1983 = 62; 1987 = 67; and 1991 = 73. Help Line calls: 1983 = 943; 1987 = 1,017; and 1991 = 1,106. 10% annual increases in utilization rates not considered in analysis. If this figure were considered, NEEDS, Inc. would be serving everyone in population by 1991.	Comm. Inter. Board staffs. Comm. Int. to serve all - age staff. 3 other agencies a total of 1.5 FTE projected staff is 2. Projections not employed for 1991 = Existing staff: - NEEDS. In 1987, projected at 11.7 for the agency, as they are all.
YOUTH ALTERNATIVES	Programming will not remain static for this agency. It will continue to develop and change to meet the needs of youth and their parents as society changes.	Existing client to population ratios are 1:155 to 23,206 or 1 in 20. In 1987 to 1991 these ratios will remain the same. Clientele increase in 1987 projected at 44 above existing (total 1,199). In 1991 the increase will be 54 above baseline (total 1,253).	Existing profes are 1:154 per y the same. In 1987=24,091; and 1991=24,091; and

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**Table 3.5.6-1**  
**HUMAN SERVICES**  
**BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX**

	Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility Requirements
increased projections.	<p>This program is utilized by all residents of Laramie County. Potential users hence represent the total population. Rate of growth is forecast as follows: 1983 = 70,467; 1987 = 75,959; and 1991 = 82,545 potential users.</p>	<p>Total staffing for this agency is 3.5 under existing conditions. (Includes 2 FTE, 1 VISTA volunteer and the approximate total of one-half time green thumb worker.) Projections are based only on the 1 FTE. In 1987, based on a static per capita utilization rate, 2.2 FTE are projected. In 1991, 2.3 FTE are projected.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements are projected to exist for the Solar Greenhouse.</p>
projected	<p>WFOH has no direct clients. 14 member organizations receive food to help feed their clients. The current amount of food provided is likely to remain constant without changes in status or resources of the organization.</p>	<p>Staffing is currently all volunteer. With 10 volunteers, staff to population ratio for the organization is 1:7,047. The volunteer staff is forecast to increase to 10.8 by 1987 and 11.7 by 1991, based on current ratio. The agency needs a Warehouse Manager and additional space to meet requirements of Second Harvest, the nationwide group that collects bulk food items distributed by WFOH.</p>	<p>The existing WFOH facility is in the basement of Meadowlark House, and is considered inadequate for efficient storage and distribution of food supplies. Loading and unloading of food is difficult in the current basement facility. A surface freezer and cooler and loading dock are also needed. In order to be eligible for time distributor status with Second Harvest, these space and staff requirements must be met. Until they are met, WFOH will receive second priority for goods from the Colorado FCH.</p>
at volunteer 1984 Action One- Tutoring	<p>Client: population ratios projected for NEEDS, Inc. are: 1983-1991 = 1:2.15.</p> <p>Volunteer Info./Action: 1:110 persons in pop. are volunteers referred to other agencies (1983-1991).</p> <p>Help Line: 1983-1991 = 1:75.</p> <p>Projected clientele increases for NEEDS, Inc.: 1983 = 32,701; 1987 = 35,203; and 1991 = 38,306.</p> <p>Volunteer Info./Action: 1983 = 640 Volunteers referred (1,652 hours donated); 1987 = 689 Volunteers referred; and 1991 = 750 Volunteers referred.</p> <p>One-to-One Tutoring (students ages 6-18 placed): 1983 = 62; 1987 = 67; and 1991 = 73.</p> <p>Help Line calls: 1983 = 943; 1987 = 1,017; and 1991 = 1,106.</p> <p>10% annual increases in utilization rates not considered in analysis. If this figure were considered, NEEDS, Inc. would be serving everyone in population by 1991.</p>	<p>Comm. Inter. Board and NEEDS have the only paid staffs. Comm. Inter. Board employs 1 exec. director to serve all agencies. NEEDS, Inc. has 1 paid staff. 3 other agencies are volunteer staffed, for a total of 2.5 FTE for all 4 services. 1987 projected staff is 2.9 FTE, 1991 projection is 3.4 FTE. Projections not including 3 staff volunteers. Projections do not include 3 Green Thumb Workers employed for all agencies.</p> <p>Existing staff: client ratio is 1:13,080.4 for NEEDS. In 1987, ratio will be 1:12,139. 1991 ratio projected at 1:11,266, assuming no additional staff for the agency. Other agency staffs not projected as they are all volunteer.</p>	<p>The facility has no other requirements. The house is being purchased by the agency; approximately \$11,000 is owed on the mortgage.</p>
	<p>Existing client to population ratios are 1:155 to 23,206 or 1 in 20. In 1987 to 1991 these ratios will remain the same. Clientele increase in 1987 projected at 44 above existing (total 1:139). In 1991 the increase will be 54 above baseline (total 1:253).</p>	<p>Existing professional staff to client ratios are 1:154 per year. In 1987 this ratio remains the same. In 1991 the ratio increases to 1:157. Population at risk projected for: 1983=23,206; 1987=24,091; and 1991=25,183.</p>	<p>No facility requirements exist for baseline future population increases.</p>

## N SERVICES FUTURE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
<p>Staffing for this agency is 3.5 under existing conditions. (Includes 2 FTE, 1 VISTA volunteer and the approximate total of one-time green thumb worker.) Projections are based only on the 1 FTE. In 1987, based on static per capita utilization rate, 2.2 are projected. In 1991, 2.3 FTE are projected.</p> <p>Currently all volunteer. With 10 staff, staff to population ratio for the district is 1:7,047. The volunteer staff is projected to increase to 10.8 by 1987 and 1991, based on current ratio. The agency needs a Warehouse Manager and additional staff to meet requirements of Second Harvest, the nationwide group that collects and distributes food by WFCB.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements are projected to exist for the Solar Greenhouse.</p> <p>The existing WFCB facility is in the basement of Meadowlark House, and is considered inadequate for efficient storage and distribution of food supplies. Loading and unloading of food is difficult in the current basement facility. A surface freezer and cooler and loading dock are also needed. In order to be eligible for direct distributor status with Second Harvest, these space and staff requirements must be met. Until they are met, WFCB will receive second priority for goods from the Colorado FCH.</p>	<p>The addition of one Resource Coordinator or Horticultural Therapist was identified.</p> <p>Future unmet needs are indicated in the facility and staff categories. No other unmet needs are anticipated.</p>
<p>Inter. Board and NEEDS have the only paid staff. Inter. Board employs 1 executive director and 1 staff. NEEDS, Inc. has 1 paid staff. Other agencies are volunteer staffed, for a total of 1.1 FTE for all 4 services. 1987 projection is 2.9 FTE, 1991 projection is 3.4 FTE. Projections not including 3 staff volunteers. Projections do not include 3 Green Thumb Workers for all agencies.</p> <p>Staff to client ratio is 1:13,080.4 for 1987. In 1991, ratio will be 1:12,139. 1991 ratio projected at 1:11,266, assuming no additional staff. Other agency staffs not projected are all volunteer.</p>	<p>The facility has no other requirements. The house is being purchased by the agency; approximately \$11,000 is owed on the mortgage.</p>	<p>Each year, 561 persons are turned away from NEEDS, Inc. due to lack of funds. 1 paid volunteer coordinator is needed for Volunteer Info./Action, and 1 to be shared by One-to-One Tutoring and Help Line. Record-keeping for information and referral services would be aided by addition of a computer. Additional metal sheds for clothing storage are needed.</p>
<p>Professional staff to client ratios are 1:154 per year. In 1987 this ratio remains the same. In 1991 the ratio increases to 1:157. Projections at risk are projected for 1983=23,206; 1991=23,206; and 1991=23,206.</p>	<p>Facility requirements exist for baseline future population increases.</p>	<p>Counseling needs will exist for youth at the grade school level. A coordinated community service delivery system is also needed for youth programs. There is an identified need for a long term residential treatment facility for youths ages 12 through 19 with severe behavioral/discipline problems. Alternatives to a facility such as this may be an expanded specialized foster care program. This would entail identifying adults who can be trained as therapists for problem youth. Additional unmet needs for staffing expected to exist due to recently developed standards for staffing. These are equal to staff spending 50% of their time in direct service provision. Staff currently operates with 59% time spent in administration.</p>

Table 3.5.6-1

# HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MAT

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Sta
ATTENTION HOME	No change anticipated in type of services provided by Attention Home for projected baseline population level.	Under existing conditions 71 total clients per 7,931 population. One client per approximately 112 persons. The future client load would increase to 76 by 1987 and 83 by 1991. In 1983, 4.1 staff to 71 clients to population in Laramie County for ratio of 1 staff to 1,934 population. A staff:client ratio to total at-risk population of persons aged 11 to 19 years is 1:2,016.5 in 1983, 1:1,990 in 1987, and 1:1,936 in 1991. Clientele projected from base population of youth 11 to 19 years of age.	Future staffing requirements levels to the current ratio is 4.2 staff in 1987 and
S. E. WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF LARAMIE COUNTY	Programming will continue as under existing conditions with emphasis placed on individuals. Client groups will be structured as needed.	Existing client/population ratio is 2,573/70,467 or 1 to 27. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio will remain the same. In 1987 2,770 people are expected to need service; in 1991 3,014 clients are forecast. Projections based on rates of population changes within different age groups. A demographic profile of 1,130 new clients was used to determine age and sex cohorts.	1987 client/professional ratio equals 2,770/17.2 equals 3,014/18.7/80,77 equals 4 substance abuse progr.
F. E. WARREN AFB MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC.	No program changes expected during baseline future analysis period.	Current visit to base population ratio is 1.58 visits per person. Number of future visits not projected to change during baseline period because no population change projected for military personnel.	4.0 staff to 5,862 visit: 1:925 population ratio. forecast because of cons during the baseline period authorized; one addition February 1984.
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Expansion in programs needed based on existing utilization rates. Needs exist in staffing levels for social services.	Projections for Housing Component based on total per capita increase relative to available housing units. In 1983, 311 specified senior units and 306 combined low-income and elderly units were provided. In 1987, the need will increase to 336 elderly units, 329 combined elderly-low income. In 1991, projected need for 364 elderly and 358 combined units.  In 1983, nutrition program served 131,091 meals, or 16 meals per eligible person per year. This ratio projected to remain constant from 1987-1991. Clientele projections are based on population over 62.  Senior social services clientele to population ratios are: 1983 = 9,054:15,916; 1987 = 9,747:17,134; 1991 = 10,606:18,644. Projected transportation clientele for 1983 = 2,019; 1987 = 2,173; and 1991 = 2,365. Additional existing handicapped transportation clientele (485) not included in projections.	Existing Housing component administrative and business staff. Projected 1987 - 1991 is 11.7 FTE. Of the 50 of administrative staff time spent on senior  Nutrition program exists 4 green thumb workers. ratio is 26.5/131,091 for 1987: 28.5/141,121 31/153,659/9,386. base - tion rates relative to  Senior social services FTE, including transportation Staff should increase in 1991. Staff to client in 1983, increasing to then 1:1,708 in 1991.



Table 3.5.6-1

## HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

ed	Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility Requirements
Baseline	Under existing conditions 71 total clients per 7,931 population. One client per approximately 112 persons. The future client load would increase to 76 by 1987 and 83 by 1991. In 1983, 4.1 staff to 71 clients to population in Laramie County for ratio of 1 staff to 1,934 population. A staff:client ratio to total at-risk population of persons aged 11 to 19 years is 1:2,016.5 in 1983, 1:1,990 in 1987, and 1:1,936 in 1991. Clientele projected from base population of youth 11 to 19 years of age.	Future staffing requirement, at proportional levels to the current caseload and population, is 4.2 staff in 1987 and 4.3 in 1991.	Agency currently has waiting list of 3 client for 2-3 months per year. Under state standard allowing a maximum of 10 youths per facility, a new facility may be required to serve the additional youths.
Existing client/professional staff/population ratio is 2,573/70,467 or 1 to 27. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio will remain the same. In 1987 2,770 people are expected to need service; in 1991 3,014 clients are forecast. Projections based on rates of population changes within different age groups. A demographic profile of 1,130 new clients was used to determine age and sex cohorts.	Existing client/professional staff/population ratio equals 2,770/17,275,859. 1991 ratio equals 3,014/18,780,777. An additional alcohol specialist has been requested for 4 substance abuse programs.	No additional facility space is projected. A new 10,000 square ft. facility is currently under construction, expected to open in 1984.	
Current visit to base population ratio is 1.58 visits per person. Number of future visits not projected to change during baseline period because no population change projected for military personnel.	4.0 staff to 5,862 visits to 3,700 population; 1:925 population ratio. No future staff needs forecast because of constant population level during the baseline period. Two more staff are authorized; one additional staff expected by February 1984.	Additional biofeedback equipment will generate need for at least one additional 9' x 7' room for biofeedback therapy.	
Projections for Housing Component based on total per capita increase relative to available housing units. In 1983, 311 specified senior units and 306 combined low-income and elderly units were provided. In 1987, the need will increase to 335 elderly units, 329 combined elderly-low income. In 1991, projected need for 364 elderly and 358 combined units.	Existing Housing component staffing is 4 administrative and 6 maintenance for 10 total staff. Projected 1987 need is 10.8 FTE, for 1991 is 11.7 FTE. Of total housing staff, 50 of administrative time and 75 maintenance staff time spent on senior housing.	There are no additional facility requirements for the nutrition program. It is important that services be maintained at current level.	
In 1983, nutrition program served 131,091 meals, or 16 meals per eligible person per year. This ratio projected to remain constant from 1987-1991. Clientele projections are based on population over 62.	Nutrition program existing staff is 26.5 plus 4 green thumb workers. Staff/meals/population ratio is 26.5/131,091/5,000. Projections are for 1987: 28.5/141,121/5,26, and for 1991: 31/153,559/9,386. Based on current utilization rates relative to per capita increases.		
Senior social services clientele to population ratios are: 1983 = 9,054:15,916; 1987 = 9,747:17,134; 1991 = 10,606:18,644. Projected transportation clientele for 1983 = 2,019; 1987 = 2,173; and 1991 = 2,365. Additional existing handicapped transportation clientele 1435 not included in projections.	Senior social services existing staff is 10.5 FTE, including transportation services staff. Staff should increase to 11.3 in 1987 and 12.3 in 1991. Staff to client ratios are 1:1,708 in 1983, increasing to 1:1,785 in 1987, then 1:1,708 in 1991.		

## SERVICES FUTURE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
<p>staffing requirement, at proportional ratio to the current caseload and population, 4.2 staff in 1987 and 4.3 in 1991.</p> <p>1987 client/professional staff/population ratio equals 2,770/17,275,859. 1991 ratio equals 3,014/18,780,777. An additional alcohol specialist has been requested for substance abuse programs.</p> <p>staff to 5,862 visits to 3,700 population; 925 population ratio. No future staff needs forecast because of constant population level during the baseline period. Two more staff are authorized; one additional staff expected by February 1984.</p> <p>Housing component staffing is 4 administrative and 6 maintenance for 10 total staff. Projected 1987 need is 10.8 FTE, for 1988 is 11.7 FTE. Of total housing staff, 5 of administrative time and 75 maintenance staff time spent on senior housing.</p> <p>nutrition program existing staff is 26.5 plus green thumb workers. Staff/meals/population ratio is 26.5/131,091. Projections are for 1987: 28.5/141,121; 1988: 26, and for 1991: 153,559/9,386. Based on current utilization rates relative to per capita increases.</p> <p>senior social services existing staff is 10.5 including transportation services staff. Staff should increase to 11.3 in 1987 and 12.3 in 1991. Staff to client ratios are 1:1,708 in 1987, increasing to 1:1,708.5 in 1987, and 1:1,708 in 1991.</p>	<p>Agency currently has waiting list of 3 clients for 2-3 months per year. Under state standards allowing a maximum of 10 youths per facility, a new facility may be required to serve the additional youths.</p> <p>No additional facility space is projected. A new 10,000 square ft. facility is currently under construction, expected to open in 1984.</p> <p>Additional biofeedback equipment will generate need for at least one additional 9' x 7' room for biofeedback therapy.</p> <p>There are no additional facility requirements for the nutrition program. It is important that services be maintained at current levels.</p>	<p>Director has indicated a current need to increase the half-time social worker to full-time, based on state operating standards. Additional space is needed for part of the year.</p> <p>Planning and resource development for subsidized psychiatric emergencies is needed; MHC currently bears these expenses. Services may be decreased if adequate funds are not provided or available.</p> <p>Clinic operating under authorized standards by 1 staff and 1 master sergeant currently filled by a tech. sergeant. Child and spouse abuse services or prevention programs not provided. Military personnel will continue to rely heavily on outside civilian services.</p> <p>Projections for Housing component based on total per capita increase relative to available housing units. In 1983, 311 specified senior units and 306 combined low-income and elderly units were provided. In 1987, the need will increase to 335 elderly units, 329 combined elderly-low income. In 1991, projected need for 364 elderly and 358 combined units.</p> <p>In 1983, nutrition program served 131,091 meals, or 16 meals per eligible person per year. This ratio projected to remain constant from 1987-1991. Clientele projections are based on population over 62.</p> <p>Senior social services to population ratios are: 1983 = 9,054:15,916; 1987 = 9,747:17,134; 1991 = 10,606:18,644. Projected transportation rides for 1983 = 2,019; 1987 = 2,173; and 1991 = 2,365. Additional current handicapped rides (485) not included in projections.</p>

Table 3.5.6-1

# HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE I

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	
DAY CARE PROVIDERS CHEYENNE, WYOMING	No changes are expected to occur in programming. Certification standards are developed and monitored through the state and county DPASS.	Under existing conditions an estimated 1,020 children are using daycares. In 1987 this increases to 1,098 and in 1991, 1,195. Children users compared to the child population between 0 to 5 year is 1:7 in 1983, not projected to change through 1991.	Estimated existing centers, group day included in this, increases to 149.6. Overall staff/children are: 1983-139/1, 7,834, and 1991-149.6
STRIDE LEARNING CENTER.	A classroom for emotionally disturbed children may be added during 1983-84.	Current ratio of clients to total population is 1 child per 1,236 county residents. Ratio of clients to children 0-5 years old in the county is 1 per 128 children. The number of future clientele will increase to 59 by 1987 and 62 by 1991.	Total staff to 57 children. Future staffing ratio cohort forecast of to children is 28, which represents current staffing level.

Table 3.5.6-1

## HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

Expected	Clientele	Staff	Additional Facility
<p>in programming, development and monitoring, DPASS.</p> <p>disturbed children</p>	<p>Under existing conditions an estimated 1,020 children are using daycares. In 1987 this increases to 1,098 and in 1991, 1,195. Children users compared to the child population between 0 to 5 year is 1:7 in 1983, not projected to change through 1991.</p> <p>Current ratio of clients to total population is 1 child per 1,236 county residents. Ratio of clients to children 0-5 years old in the county is 1 per 128 children. The number of future clientele will increase to 59 by 1987 and 62 by 1991.</p>	<p>Estimated existing staff for the 21 day-care centers, group day-care homes, and preschools included in this analysis are 139. This increases to 149.6 in 1987 and 162.3 in 1991. Overall staff/client/user population ratios are: 1983-139/1,020 = 1:7.37; 1987-149.6/1,098 = 1:7.34, and 1991-162.3/1,195 = 1:7.325.</p> <p>Total staff to client ratio is currently 20.1 staff to 57 children, or a ratio of 1:2.84. Future staffing requirement based on the age cohort forecast and the current ratio of staff to children is 20.2 in 1987 and 21.8 in 1991, which represents an increase of 1.7 over current staffing levels.</p>	<p>Facilities must meet state certification.</p> <p>Additional modular space w/ these children and staff, space to serve emotionally handicapped if funding were available. Additional 5 youths (1991)</p>

Table 3.5.6-1

## HUMAN SERVICES BASELINE FUTURE MATRIX

Requirement	Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
Standards for	<p>Estimated existing staff for the 21 day-care centers, group day-care homes, and preschools included in this analysis are 139. This increases to 149.6 in 1987 and 162.8 in 1991. Overall staff/client/user population ratios are: 1983-139/1,020/7,277; 1987-149.6/1,098/7,834; and 1991-162.8/1,195/8,525.</p>	<p>Facilities must meet state standards for certification.</p>	<p>Unmet needs that cause agency to not meet state standards will disallow facility certification from the state. Consequently unmet needs are not expected to exist.</p>
<p>on requirement tional client disturbed children available, but be needed</p>	<p>Total staff to client ratio is currently 20.1 staff to 57 children, or a ratio of 1:2.84. Future staffing requirement based on the age cohort forecast and the current ratio of staff to children is 20.2 in 1987 and 21.8 in 1991, which represents an increase of 1.7 over current staffing levels.</p>	<p>Additional modular space will be required for these children and staff. Additional classroom space to serve emotionally disturbed children is planned if funding becomes available. Space for an additional 5 youths may be needed by 1991.</p>	<p>Staffing and space required for all additional children needing services. Program for emotionally disturbed children also needed.</p>

The current client to population ratio is 1:18. The new programs will continue to focus on family and youth problems, which constitute the majority of mental health problems in the area. Therefore, the client description is not projected to change. The projected client to population ratio for both 1987 and 1991 is 1:18.

The existing monthly staff to client ratio is 1:43. This ratio will remain constant or decline with the addition of 1.5 staff members. The existing annual staff to client ratio is 1:89. No staffing standard is applied to mental health services. Several standards for mental health staffing have been reviewed; they range from 1:1,000 population to 1:10,000 population. Future annual staff to client ratios in 1987 and 1991 are 1:90. Monthly staff to client ratios projected for 1987 and 1991 are 1:30 for both years.

The existing facility will require additional office space for 1.5 new staff members. The director stated that the school system may be able to provide some of this space, and the conference room at the mental health center could be converted to an office. No other unmet needs are foreseen for the future.

Baseline future staffing and clientele projections for 1983, 1987, and 1991 are shown in Table 3.5.6-2.

TABLE 3.5.6-2

BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT  
STAFF AND CLIENTELE PROJECTIONS  
SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
PLATTE COUNTY BRANCH  
1983, 1987, 1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Staff (FTE)	5.8	6.3	7.0
Clientele	519	564	635

Source: Staffing and clientele estimates are based on population projections and existing programs and service levels.

3.5.6.2.2 Department of Public Assistance and Social Services,  
Platte County

The Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS) in Platte County will continue to maintain existing programs. The director indicated that there are additional staff, programming, and space needs for serving the existing and future population. Programs to assist new residents moving into the area to cover utility connection and deposit fees and other start-up costs are needed.

Staff needs identified include a back-up family and community service specialist to cover 24-hour transient and emergency child care problems. The current staff of two social workers is adequate to cover normal working hour conditions. These social workers often work overtime and weekends to handle after hour service problems.

The Platte County DPASS office also serves Chugwater, Glendo, and Guernsey, which amounts to a service population comparable to that of Wheatland. Currently, one public assistance worker covers the entire county. The director indicates that there is a need for an additional full-time public assistance worker located in Guernsey. Office space should be provided to ensure confidentiality and privacy for applicants. An additional 100 sq ft of space in the Wheatland office could be provided for the additional public assistance worker while in Wheatland.

The current client to population ratio is 1:1,557. In 1987, the projected ratio is 1:1,568 and in 1991, 1:1,557. For the past few months, younger people moving into the area represent the largest group requesting public assistance. Elderly people frequently request public assistance for dental care. It is difficult to predict from month to month what client characteristics will be.

The existing staff-to-client ratio for social services is 1:33. This is slightly higher than the national standard of 1:20 or 25 families. The existing public assistance staff ratio is 1:226 population. No standard other than the Wyoming point system has been reviewed for public assistance services. The overall staff to client ratio is 1:47. Staff-to-client ratios for the baseline future county population are projected to be 1:33 for social services and 1:225 for public assistance staff for the projected populations in 1987 and 1992.

Office space in Guernsey should be supplied to meet existing social service demand. The electrical system in the Wheatland facility needs repair; the office as a whole should be better maintained.

Generally, facilities and services for the elderly are limited in the county, especially housing and nursing homes.

Baseline future staff and clientele projections for 1983, 1987, and 1992 are shown in Table 3.5.6-3.

### 3.5.6.3 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

#### 3.5.6.3.1 Department of Social Services, Kimball County

The Kimball County Department of Social Services administrator indicates that the department is handling all social service and income maintenance problems adequately. Existing programs should be maintained; no new programs are planned.

The current client to population ratio is 1:14. This ratio is projected to remain constant from 1984 to 1991. If caseloads continue to increase as expected, the client to population ratio will increase. Kimball County has regularly experienced an influx of transients in the area, due to the proximity of the highway, oil development, and the past missile projects. This influx is likely to continue in the future. Caseload increases generally involve young people, singles, and young marrieds more frequently than elderly people.

Table 3.5.6-3

BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF AND CLIENTELE PROJECTIONS  
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
 PLATTE COUNTY  
 1983, 1987, 1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
<u>Staff (FTE)</u>			
Social Service	2.0	2.2	2.4
Public Assistance	1.0	1.1	1.2
TOTAL <sup>1</sup> :	6.0	6.5	7.3
<u>Clientele</u>			
AFDC - Food Stamps	43	47	53
Food Stamps - Non AFDC	98	107	120
General and Emergency Assistance	13	14	16
SSI	41	45	50
Work Incentive	25	27	31
Nursing	31	34	38
Other Social Work	41	45	50
TOTAL:	292	319	358

Note: <sup>1</sup>Total includes clerical and administrative staff.



The staff to client ratio is currently 1:85, 1 social worker to 50 cases, 1 public assistance worker to 145 cases. The overall ratio is projected to decrease from 1:85 to 1:84 by 1992.

There is immediate need for a part-time clerical staff person. If caseloads continue at current levels or increase, there will be a need for an additional professional staff member. The administrator would like to achieve an overall staff to case ratio of 1:68. If the County Department of Social Services can not handle a particular problem, it channels all requests for assistance to the appropriate regional agency.

The current facility is adequate to serve the population of the county in the future.

Areas of concern include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) clients, mental retardation, and alcohol and drug abuse. The Department of Social Services deals directly with only SSI. The human service areas should be monitored to detect any deficiencies in programs or service delivery.

Baseline future staffing and clientele projections for 1983, 1987, and 1992 are shown in Table 3.5.6-4.

Table 3.5.6-4

KIMBALL COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
BASELINE STAFF AND CLIENTELE  
1983, 1987, 1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Staff	4	4	4
Clientele	340	338	336

Source: Staffing and clientele estimates are based on population projections and existing programs and service levels.

3.5.6.3.2 Community Action Agency

The outreach worker in Kimball County feels that all programs currently provided (WIC, Head Start, Weatherization, and Immunization) should be maintained at the current level.

In addition to the existing programs, a food pantry program which provides emergency food assistance to needy families should be instituted in Kimball.

The client to population ratio for Community Action services is 1:69. There are no changes in this ratio anticipated. Because of the nature and limitations of the programs provided there will be no change in the type of clients served.

The existing staff to case ratio is 0.5: 55 for the WIC and Weatherization programs, and 1:5 children for the Head Start program. No new programs will change this ratio. There are currently no plans for a new outreach staff

members; the existing staff is adequate to cover service demands. There is no staffing standard applied to this agency in Kimball County. If the suggested standard of one social worker to 80 families is applied, the current caseload in Kimball County is below this standard.

The existing facilities are more than adequate to cover future caseloads in the county; they are in good repair and contain adequate space for staff and program needs.

No unmet needs other than the institution of the food pantry program are foreseen for the future.

Baseline future staffing and clientele projections for 1983, 1987, and 1992 are based on population projections for the county and current levels of service. The 1983 staff level of 1.5 FTE for Head Start and 0.5 FTE for WIC and weatherization programs are not projected to change through 1991 under baseline future population growth. Current (1983) clientele for WIC (45), Head Start (15), and weatherization programs (10) is not projected to change between 1983 and 1992.

#### 3.5.6.3.3 Panhandle Mental Health Center

The therapy, consultation, and referral services provided by the Panhandle Mental Health Center in Kimball County will continue at the current service level.

No new programs are planned for the near future, although the therapist feels there are two programs which would be beneficial. These programs represent unmet needs in the community: a parenting program for young parents, since most of the mental health cases are family-oriented, and a drug/alcohol counseling program.

The current regionwide client to population ratio is 1:2,857. No change in this ratio is anticipated.

There are no anticipated changes in numbers of clients or type of clients served unless new programs are instituted.

The current staff to client ratio in Kimball County is 1:6. This ratio fluctuates throughout the year. In 1983 there were a total of 62 cases in Kimball County.

There are no increased staffing plans for the future. No staffing standard is applied in Kimball County. The intent of the agency is to maintain the current staff to client ratio despite decreases in federal fundings.

The Catholic school provides adequate space and privacy for the mental health therapist. No facility requirements are foreseen.

Baseline future staffing and clientele projections for 1983, 1986, and 1992 shown in Table 3.5.6-5.

Table 3.5.6-5

BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT  
STAFF AND CLIENTELE PROJECTIONS  
PANHANDLE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
1983, 1987, 1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Staff (FTE)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clientele	62	62	61

Source: Staffing and client estimates are based on population projections and existing programs and service levels.

3.5.6.4 Laramie County Proposed Action

This part of the human services assessment estimates the changes that could occur for the various agencies in Laramie County because of project impacts. The primary project impacts are expected to occur in the areas of substance abuse, domestic violence, child protection and personal safety, transients/indigents, youth problems, mental health, inflation, day care, and assistance to families with developmentally disabled pre-schoolers.

The agencies are assessed for their capacity to respond to the various impacts by considering a range of impacts that might occur under varying conditions. The high end of the range includes the potential for a disproportionate need because of the project, as well as incorporating current unmet staffing needs and waiting lists or turn-aways where this is occurring. Under peak year conditions the potential disproportionate increase in demands for human services, and which were used to represent the peak year upper range, are presented as follows:

Mental Health	11%
Alcohol Abuse	16%
Chemical Abuse	12%
Domestic Violence	8%
Youth Disturbances	12%
Rape	9%
Income Maintenance	8%
Social Services	8%

The project impact analysis for each agency is incorporated in a matrix and includes the following information: the impact problems the agencies deal with; their unmet needs, i.e. staffing standards and waiting lists; the impact multiplier that estimates disproportionate need; the additional clientele or additional staffing requirements; additional facility requirements; suggested mitigation approaches; and unmet needs remaining after mitigation approaches have been considered.

The final section of the report summarizes the suggested mitigations necessary to deal with the demands on human service agencies that could result from the project because of the needs noted above. This section also provides a review

of the most important needs and mitigations for the respective agency as well as county-wide needs that are not being adequately addressed by any existing agency.

The matrix is found in Table 3.5.6-6.

Consistent with the rest of the Public Services and Facilities report, the various human service needs are rated from negligible to high depending on the staffing and facility requirements expected to occur from the project. Staffing projections by year can be found in Appendix C. Discussion of facility capacity and conditions can be found in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

#### 3.5.6.5 Platte County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.6.5.1 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

Based on information collected during power plant construction, immigrants utilized the mental health services more frequently than long time residents.

The director feels that a mental health community prevention education program would be beneficial in dealing with potential impacts. One additional staff and possibly two (depending on how much the school system participates) may be required to deal with the potential project impacts. Youth oriented problems are expected to continue to represent the largest number of caseloads.

Additional clientele under impact conditions are forecast at two levels: low and high. The low estimates represent projections of existing service levels. The high estimates are based on existing conditions plus the additional unmet need identified by the agency or service standard, and increases in service levels to meet requirements of the impact population. The 1985 low estimate is 15 additional clients; the high estimate is 44. For 1986 a low of 29 clients up to a high of 83 clients are projected. In 1986 the low level projected is 14 and the high estimate is 40 clients.

Additional staff projected for 1985 range from a low of 0.2 FTE to a high of 0.5 FTE. For 1986 a low estimate of 0.3 to a high of 0.9 FTE staff are projected. The 1987 projections are for a low of 0.2 FTE and a high of 0.4 FTE staff to meet the needs of the projected clientele.

There may be a need for additional space for staff members. The space needs could be met by the school district.

The impact portion of the future service level for the low estimate in 1985, 1986, and 1987 is 3 percent, 5 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Under the high estimates, the impact portion of the future service level will be 7.7 percent in 1985, 13 percent in 1986, and 6.6 percent in 1987.

Table 3.5.1

# HUMAN SERVICES PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
HALFWAY HOUSE FOR ALCOHOLICS and ALCOHOL RECEIVING CENTER	Substance Abuse: Alcohol	At the state standard of 1 staff per 10,000, the various alcohol programs are above standard. Because current needs still are high relative to capacity, the existing staff-to-clientele and staff-to-population ratios were used. An impact multiplier of 414% was used to estimate disproportionate need.	Additional clientele related to the impact phase are given in the following for the peak year and end year: Halfway House - 1987: Low - 9; High - 37; 1991: Low - 3; High - 10. For ARC - 1987: Low - 18; High - 82; 1991: Low - 6; High - 28.
NEW MORNING AWARENESS HOUSE	Substance Abuse: Drug and Alcohol counseling for youths under 20 years of age and their families.	A need currently exists for a half-time secretary. There is no clerical support for this program at this time. An impact multiplier of 210% adjusted for forecast population increases was applied to determine the high range.	Impact related client visits are forecast for the peak year and end year of impact. 1987: Low - 139 client visits; High - 437 client visits; 1991: Low - 49 client visits; High - 154 client visits.
ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM	Substance Abuse: Alcohol	1.0 additional substance abuse counselor, shared by Alcohol Receiving Center, the Halfway House, Project Hope and the Awareness House.	Impact related clientele are forecast in the following peak year and end year.  <u>Client Evaluations Program:</u> 1987: Low - 13 High - 52 1991: Low - 4 High - 18  <u>Program Completions:</u> 1987: Low - 8 High - 32 1991: Low - 3 High - 11
PATHFINDER	Substance Abuse: Drug use based on increased availability.	The impact multiplier used for Pathfinder is 314% adjusted for the forecast population increase.	1987: Low - 5; High - 15; 1991: Low - 2; High - 5.

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Table 3.5.6-6  
**HUMAN SERVICES  
PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX**

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Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation App
<p>the staff per 10,000, the various standard. Because current needs capacity, the existing staff-to- population ratios were used. An was used to estimate dispropor-</p>	<p>Additional clientele re- lated to the impact phase are given in the following for the peak year and end year: Halfway House - 1987: Low - 9; High - 37; 1991: Low - 3; High - 10. For ARC - 1987: Low - 18; High - 82; 1991: Low - 6; High - 28.</p>	<p>The additional staff requirements for the peak year and end year are given in the following: Halfway House: 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1. For ARC: 1987: Low - .2; High - 1.0 1991: Low - .1; High - .3.</p>	<p>The facility is currently inadequate both in terms of its size and condition. Refer to Appendix D of the the Jurisdictional EPTR for a more specific de- scription of the facility. Upgrading to meet build- ing codes and provision of additional capacity for the impact population is necessary.</p>	<p>Impact demand is estimated based on st Impact proportion of total demand is s following: Halfway House: 1987: Low - 1991: Low - less than 1%; High - 1.9%. Low - 2.6%; High - 11.8%; 1991: Low - 3.5%.</p> <p>Mitigations: For Halfway House: • Relocate ARC to another rented fac: • Move Halfway House into vacated spac • Utilize additional staff in counseli For ARC: • Lease new facility • Occupy existing Mental Health Center • Provide appropriate staffing • Institute alcohol abuse prevention p • Monitor</p>
<p>for a half-time secretary. There is no program at this time. An impact for forecast population increases the high range.</p>	<p>Impact related client visits are forecast for the peak year and end year of impact. 1987: Low - 139 client visits; High - 437 client visits; 1991: Low - 49 client visits; High - 154 client visits.</p>	<p>Impact related staff are forecast for peak and end years in 1987: Low - .1; High - .3; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1.</p>	<p>The facility is ade- quate under existing conditions. Other than ongoing main- tenance and repair it should be ade- quate to handle any additional client in- creases.</p>	<p>The proportion of project-related dem total demand is estimated by consider staffing requirements as shown below peak year and the end year: 1987: Low High - 10.7%; 1991: Low - 0%; High -</p> <p>Expanded Outreach programs within the directed by Awareness House profess Training teenage peer groups to work educate substance abusers.</p>
<p>ance house counselor, shared by Alcohol Halfway House, Project Hope and the</p>	<p>Impact related clientele are forecast in the fol- lowing peak year and end year.</p> <p><u>Client Evaluations Program:</u> 1987: Low - 13 High - 52 1991: Low - 4 High - 18</p> <p><u>Program Completions:</u> 1987: Low - 8 High - 32 1991: Low - 3 High - 11</p>	<p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years.</p> <p>1987: Low - .1 High - .2 1991: Low - 0 High - .1</p>	<p>Additional space for group meetings is neces- sary for the Alcohol Traffic Safety program.</p>	<p>The proportion of project related de a proportion of total demand for ser- vices by considering new staffing re- quirements shown below for peak year and end year</p> <p>1987: Low - 5.8% High - 11.9% 1991: Low - High -</p> <p>*Hold sessions with contract employe alcohol traffic offenses. *More strictly enforce DWI laws. *Access additional room in a school meetings.</p>
<p>er used for Pathfinder is 314 adjusted population increase.</p>	<p>1987: Low - 5; High - 15; 1991: Low - 2; High - 5.</p>	<p>1987: Low - .2; High - .5; 1991: Low - .1; High - .2.</p>	<p>The facility should be basically adequate for future demands. Ongoing maintenance for the facility will be neces- sitated.</p>	<p>Project impacts represent proporti in the following years: 1987: Low - 9.6; 1991: Low - 1.9; High - 3.</p> <p>*Coordinate with other drug treatm *Monitor needs of agency based on *Add a part-time position in the p</p>



Table 3.5.6-  
**HUMAN SERV  
PROPOSED ACTION**

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
PROJECT HOPE	Substance Abuse.	Projects Hope's current staffing level is inadequate under baseline conditions. Funding for additional staff is needed.	Impact related clientele are forecast in the following peak year and end year.  <u>New Clients</u> 1987: Low - 9 High - 39 1991: Low - 3 High - 14  <u>Client Continuations</u> 1987: Low - 5 High - 22 1991: Low - 2 High - 8
F. E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION CENTER	Substance Abuse: Drug and alcohol services for military personnel and dependents.	The agency has currently authorized 1 additional staff person.	1987: Low - 37; High - 153; 1991: Low - 27; High - 112.
LARAMIE COUNTY OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	Need for assistance among in-migrants who subsequently require aid from social service or income maintenance programs: i.e., child protection, transient/indigent support, effects of inflation upon those with fixed incomes.	Present state standards for public assistance workers (PAWs) call for an average of 143.4 "points" per PAW; the average is now 266.6 in Laramie County. The National Association of Social Workers' caseload standard is 1 worker per 20-25 cases; presently, the caseload is 1 worker per 44 cases. Other presently unmet needs include insufficient lavatory facilities for women at DPASS; foster homes, emergency shelters and juvenile detention facilities are also in short supply.	1987: <u>Low, per month</u> AFDC families: 29 AFDC-FS families: 22 Other FS families: 50 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 50 WIN cases: 18 Social Services cases: 25  <u>High, per month</u> AFDC families: 62 AFDC-FS families: 45 Other FS families: 105 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 105 WIN cases: 39 Social Services cases: 53  1991: <u>Low, per month</u> AFDC families: 10 AFDC-FS families: 8 Other FS families: 17 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 17 WIN cases: 6 Social Services cases: 9  <u>High, per month</u> AFDC families: 22 AFDC-FS families: 16 Other FS families: 36 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 36 WIN cases: 13 Social Serv. Cases: 19



Table 3.5.6-6  
**HUMAN SERVICES  
PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX**

Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approaches																								
Staffing level is inadequate under existing for additional staff is needed.	Impact related clientele are forecast in the following peak year and end year.  <u>New Clients</u> 1987: Low - 9 High - 39 1991: Low - 3 High - 14  <u>Client Continuities</u> 1987: Low - 5 High - 22 1991: Low - 2 High - 8	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years.  1987: Low - .1 High - .4 1991: Low - 0 High - .1	No additional facility requirements are needed for Project Hope.	The proportion of project related demand is a proportion of total demand for services, estimated by considering new staffing requirements shown below for peak year and end year:  1987: Low - 3.7 High - 13.3 1991: Low - 1 High - 3.6																								
Authorized 1 additional staff person.	1987: Low - 37; High - 153; 1991: Low - 27; High - 112.	1987: Low - .9; High - 1.1; 1991: Low - .7; High - .8.	Space will be required as additional staff are added.	Coordinate with civilian alcohol and drug programs for resources in treatment, prevention, education.  Provide appropriate staff.																								
For public assistance workers (PAWs) 40.4 "points" per PAW; the average county. The National Association of standard is 1 worker per 20-25 cases; 1 worker per 44 cases. Other include insufficient lavatory facilities for homes, emergency shelters and are also in short supply.	1987: <u>Low, per month</u> AFDC families: 29 AFDC-FS families: 22 Other FS families: 50 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 50 WIN cases: 18 Social Services cases: 25  <u>High, per month</u> AFDC families: 62 AFDC-FS families: 45 Other FS families: 105 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 105 WIN cases: 39 Social Services cases: 53  1991: <u>Low, per month</u> AFDC families: 10 AFDC-FS families: 8 Other FS families: 17 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 17 WIN cases: 6 Social Services cases: 9  <u>High, per month</u> AFDC families: 22 AFDC-FS families: 16 Other FS families: 36 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 36 WIN cases: 13 Social Serv. Cases: 19	1987: <u>PAWs</u> Low, OS: .5 Low, SS: .7 High, SS: 1.4 <u>SWs</u> Low, NS: 1.5 Low, OS: .6 High, NS: 3.2 <u>Total Staff*</u> Low, OS: 1.7 High, OS: 3.6  1991: <u>PAWs</u> Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .2 High, SS: .5 <u>SWs</u> Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .5 High, SS: 1.1 <u>Total Staff*</u> Low, OS: .6 High, OS: 1.2  OS: operating standards SS: state standards NS: national standards  *Total staff including clerical and administrative based on operating standards only.	The present shortage of juvenile facilities (shelter, foster care, juvenile detention) may well be exacerbated under project impact. The facility is at capacity now; additional space will be required if staff are added.  Refer to Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for facility physical characteristics.	Impact proportion of total demand is projected considering staff required for impact at national standards and employing a demand multiplier as a function of base projections under current operating standards. 1987, these demand projections are: <table><tr><th></th><th>PAWs</th><th>SWs</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Low:</td><td>4.7</td><td>8.5</td><td>3.</td></tr><tr><td>High:</td><td>9.1</td><td>16.6</td><td>6.</td></tr></table> For 1991, these projections are: <table><tr><th></th><th>PAWs</th><th>SWs</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Low:</td><td>1.3</td><td>2.5</td><td>1.</td></tr><tr><td>High:</td><td>3.2</td><td>5.9</td><td>2.</td></tr></table> Other suggested measures to mitigate impact are:  *Hire one person specifically to handle = *Centralize intake and eligibility procedure under specific staff.		PAWs	SWs	Total	Low:	4.7	8.5	3.	High:	9.1	16.6	6.		PAWs	SWs	Total	Low:	1.3	2.5	1.	High:	3.2	5.9	2.
	PAWs	SWs	Total																									
Low:	4.7	8.5	3.																									
High:	9.1	16.6	6.																									
	PAWs	SWs	Total																									
Low:	1.3	2.5	1.																									
High:	3.2	5.9	2.																									

# SERVICES ACTION MATRIX

Item	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs																							
Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years.	No additional facility requirements are needed for Project Hope.	The proportion of project related demand related to a proportion of total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year:	Coordinate with other youth substance abuse and treatment and prevention programs.																								
1987: Low - .1 High - .4  1991: Low - 0 High - .1	1987: Low - 3.7 High - 13.3  1991: Low - 0 High - 3.6																										
1987: Low - .9; High - 1.1; 1991: Low - .7; High - .8.	Space will be required as additional staff are added.	Coordinate with civilian alcohol and drug abuse programs for resources in treatment, prevention and education.  Provide appropriate staff.	Prevention services in the area of family violence are needed. Child and spouse abuse programs are also needed.																								
1987: PAWs Low, OS: .5 Low, SS: .7 High, SS: 1.4  SWs Low, NS: 1.5 Low, OS: .6 High, NS: 3.2 Total Staff* Low, OS: 1.7 High, OS: 3.6	The present shortage of juvenile facilities (shelter, foster care, juvenile detention) may well be exacerbated under project impact. The facility is at capacity now; additional space will be required if staff are added.	Impact proportion of total demand is projected by considering staff required for impact (at state and national standards and employing a disproportionate demand multiplier) as a function of baseline staff projections under current operating standards. For 1987, these demand projections are:  <table><tr><td></td><td>PAWs</td><td>SWs</td><td>Total Staff</td></tr><tr><td>Low:</td><td>4.7%</td><td>8.5%</td><td>3.4%</td></tr><tr><td>High:</td><td>9.1%</td><td>16.6%</td><td>6.8%</td></tr></table> For 1991, these projections are:  <table><tr><td></td><td>PAWs</td><td>SWs</td><td>Total Staff</td></tr><tr><td>Low:</td><td>1.3%</td><td>2.5%</td><td>1.1%</td></tr><tr><td>High:</td><td>3.2%</td><td>5.9%</td><td>2.2%</td></tr></table>		PAWs	SWs	Total Staff	Low:	4.7%	8.5%	3.4%	High:	9.1%	16.6%	6.8%		PAWs	SWs	Total Staff	Low:	1.3%	2.5%	1.1%	High:	3.2%	5.9%	2.2%	Human service monitoring process developed to evaluate service needs.
	PAWs	SWs	Total Staff																								
Low:	4.7%	8.5%	3.4%																								
High:	9.1%	16.6%	6.8%																								
	PAWs	SWs	Total Staff																								
Low:	1.3%	2.5%	1.1%																								
High:	3.2%	5.9%	2.2%																								
1991: PAWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .2 High, SS: .5  SWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .5 High, SS: 1.1 Total Staff* Low, OS: .6 High, OS: 1.2  OS: operating standards SS: state standards NS: national standards  *Total staff including clerical and administrative based on operating standards only.	Refer to Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for facility physical characteristics.	Other suggested measures to mitigate impact issues are:  *Hire one person specifically to handle child abuse. *Centralize intake and eligibility procedures under specific staff.																									

Table 3  
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Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clients
COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GRANDMA'S SAFE HOUSE	Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Personal Security	A need currently exists for additional space to house 9 to 15 persons on 152 nights per year. Provision of this additional space for more clients would require 1.5 FTE additional staff.  An impact multiplier of 210% adjusted for forecast population increases was applied to determine the high range.	Impact related client forecast for the peak and the end year:  1987: Low - 12 High - 27  1991: Low - 4 High - 10
YWCA RAPE CRISIS CENTER AND COTTONWOOD Y	Personal security related to situations involving domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault.	One additional staff is needed for the Rape Crisis Center to provide more prevention programs and self-defense training curriculum. An additional 1.5 staff is needed for Cottonwood Y. An impact multiplier of 314% adjusted for forecast population increases was used to establish disproportionate need.	Impact related client-are forecast for the year and end year. For Rape Crisis Center, 1 Low - 1; High - 3; 19 Low - 1; High - 1. For Cottonwood Y, 1987: Low - 1; High - 2; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0.
COMEA Shelter	Emergency lodging for indigent/transient persons without children.	One additional staff will be hired in 1985 to fill a need unrelated to the project. This FTE was incorporated into baseline projections and was used to determine future staff needs under impact conditions. A multiplier of .55 was applied to the projected numbers of transients to reflect the proportion expected to require service.	1985: Low - 64,152 c- nights High - same as no impact multiplier applied  1991: Low - 0 High - same as no impact multiplier applied  Maximum demand for lodging per person ex- under baseline: 1 n- lodging per person pe- night.

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**Table 3.5.6-6**  
**HUMAN SERVICES**  
**PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX**

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Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested
<p>Impact related forecast currently exists for additional space to house 9 to 15 and end year 152 nights per year. Provision of this additional space would require 1.5 FTE additional staff.</p> <p>1987: Low - .1; High - .2 1991: Low - .1; High - .2</p> <p>Impact related forecast for the peak year and the end year:</p> <p>1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10</p> <p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak year and end years in the following:</p> <p>1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff</p> <p>The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.</p> <p>The proportion of projected demand is estimated requirements as shown year.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3 High - 3 1991: Low - 1 High - 1</p> <p>- Renovate basement - expand capacity - Add appropriate - Monitor agency utilization</p>	<p>Impact related forecast for the peak year and the end year:</p> <p>1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10</p> <p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak year and end years in the following:</p> <p>1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff</p> <p>The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.</p> <p>The proportion of projected demand is estimated requirements as shown year.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3 High - 3 1991: Low - 1 High - 1</p> <p>- Renovate basement - expand capacity - Add appropriate - Monitor agency utilization</p>	<p>Impact related forecast for the peak year and the end year:</p> <p>1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10</p> <p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak year and end years in the following:</p> <p>1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff</p> <p>The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.</p> <p>The proportion of projected demand is estimated requirements as shown year.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3 High - 3 1991: Low - 1 High - 1</p> <p>- Renovate basement - expand capacity - Add appropriate - Monitor agency utilization</p>	<p>Impact related forecast for the peak year and the end year:</p> <p>1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10</p> <p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak year and end years in the following:</p> <p>1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff</p> <p>The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.</p> <p>The proportion of projected demand is estimated requirements as shown year.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3 High - 3 1991: Low - 1 High - 1</p> <p>- Renovate basement - expand capacity - Add appropriate - Monitor agency utilization</p>	<p>Impact related forecast for the peak year and the end year:</p> <p>1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10</p> <p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak year and end years in the following:</p> <p>1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff</p> <p>The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.</p> <p>The proportion of projected demand is estimated requirements as shown year.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3 High - 3 1991: Low - 1 High - 1</p> <p>- Renovate basement - expand capacity - Add appropriate - Monitor agency utilization</p>

# IN SERVICES ACTION MATRIX

Category A	Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
-related clientele - considering the peak year for the year: - 12 - 27 - 4 - 10 if existing staff is to determine forecasts.	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and end years in the following:  1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff  1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff	The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at \$15,000.	The proportion of project-related demand of the total demand is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for the peak year and end year.  1987: Low - 3.0% High - 7.1%  1991: Low - 1.4% High - 2.8%  - Renovate basement of existing facility to expand capacity.  - Add appropriate staff  - Monitor agency needs to determine disproportionate utilization above forecasts.	-Provide counseling/treatment services for F.E. Warren personnel as they have a disproportionate number of users in Safe-house Services.  -Partially subsidize an emergency shelter for F.E. Warren and Laramie County Residents who are inappropriate referrals to the Safehouse.	
the total clientele considering new year. For w for peak year. For is Center, 1987: - 0; High - 1. For 1991: Low - 0; High - 15.4	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and end years. For the Rape Crisis Center, 1987: Low - 0; High - 1; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0. For Cottonwood Y, 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .2.	No additional facilities will be required for either the Rape Crisis Center or the Cottonwood Y.	The impact proportion of the total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year. For the Rape Crisis Center, 1987: Low - 0; High - 8.3%; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0. For Cottonwood Y, 1987 - Low - 4.3%; High - 15.4%; 1991: Low - 0; High - 8.0%.		
ast by cons4,152 client function nights same as low: no impact multiplier applied.	1985: Low - 3.7 FTE High - same as low  1991: Low - 0 High - same as low	Although insufficient lodging exists to accommodate projected transients, there are no plans for facility expansion.	Impact demands are forecast by considering staff required for impact as a function of baseline future staff projections.  1985: Low - 64.9%* High - 64.9%  1991: Low - 0% High - 0%  Provide adequate resources to handle increased service demands.  * Assumes capacity is fully utilized; approximately 3 times as many nights if lodging is provided compared to baseline demand.	Taking into account both COMEA's and the Salvation Army's limited lodging capacities, shelter will be required for an additional 122 transients (1985, peak year) and 31 transients (1990, final year of project-related transiency).	
ces to handling no impact multiplier applied.	same as low: no impact multiplier applied.				
ully utilize s many nights for pared to baseline exists 1 night person per					

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Table 3.5.  
HUMAN SER  
PROPOSED ACT

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
SALVATION ARMY	Transients and local indigents; programs include provision in emergencies of shelter, food, clothing, cash, etc.	<p>The agency presently requires two additional clerical staff. There are plans to add 12 staff in 1984 but these persons will be working on two new programs and thus will not help respond to unmet needs of existing programs.</p> <p>For the purpose of programs other than lodging, the impact multiplier used was 210% for programs providing assistance to indigents and transients, as adjusted for the actual impact population increase and projected number of transients.</p> <p>For the purpose of the lodging program, a multiplier of .55 was applied to transient projections, to reflect the proportion expected to require services.</p>	Impact related clientele forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - 650; High - 1,364; 1991: Low - 176; High - 370.
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF LARAMIE COUNTY	Services to in-migrants and transients: employment, commodity distribution and similar programs principally for low income clientele.	There is presently a need for 1 additional administrator and 1 additional outreach worker. These are represented in the additional staffing projections.	1987: Low - 61; High - 129; 1991: Low - 21; High - 45.
CHEYENNE COMMUNITY SOLAR GREENHOUSE	Provision of food to transients/indigents	The addition of one resource coordinator or horticulture therapist was identified.	Due to the character of the users and caseload data availability, clientele projections for the Solar Greenhouse have not been estimated for the impact years.

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Table 3.5.6-6

# HUMAN SERVICES PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX

Additional  
Requir

Impact rel  
Recast  
end year  
1987: Low  
1991: Low  
High - 13

1987: Low  
High - .5;  
ow - .1;

Impact rel.  
ire forecast  
peak and t  
1987: Low  
High - .4;  
Low - 0; H

Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation
<p>ly requires two additional clerical staff. add 12 staff in 1984 but these persons two new programs and thus will not help needs of existing programs.</p> <p>programs other than lodging, the impact is 210% for programs providing assistance transients, as adjusted for the actual increase and projected number of trans-</p> <p>the lodging program, a multiplier of transient projections, to reflect the ed to require services.</p>	<p>Impact related clientele forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - 650; High - 1,364; 1991: Low - 176; High - 370.</p>	<p>Impact related staff forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - .4; High - 1.0; 1991: Low - .1; High - .3.</p>	<p>The Salvation Army is presently expanding its available lodging space to a capacity of 14,000 client-nights per year.</p> <p>Taking into account the lodging capacity of both the Salvation Army and COMEA, shelter will be required for an addi- tional 122 transients in the peak year (1985) and 31 transients in 1990 (final year of project-related transiency).</p>	<p>Impact demand is forecast by staff (including unmet need a demand multiplier) as a funct 1987: Low - 2.3%; High - 5.6% High - 1.6%.</p> <p>* Provide additional staff pe * Assist in developing an adu counseling program.</p>
<p>a need for 1 additional adminstrator and each worker. These are represented in the ng projections.</p>	<p>1987: Low - 61; High - 129; 1991: Low - 21; High - 45.</p>	<p>1987: Low - .2; High - .5; 1991: Low - .1; High - .2.</p>	<p>No facility needs exist under baseline conditions or under the proposed action.</p>	<p>Impact proportion of total dem ected on the basis of impact the addition of two FTE staff demand multiplier), as a funct staff projections. These dem Low - 3.6%; High - 8.8%; 199 High - 3.6%.</p> <p>*Provide appropriate part-time side of project *Monitor agency needs for imp- creased unemployment during</p>
<p>resource coordinator or horticulture peak and tified.</p>	<p>Due to the character of the users and caseload data availability, client- ele projections for the Solar Greenhouse have not been estimated for the im- pact years.</p>	<p>Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years: 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the project impact.</p>	<p>The proportion of project rel demand for services is estim staffing requirements as show and end year: 1987: Low - 1991: Low - 0%; High - 2.3%.</p> <p>*No anticipated mitigable imp *Monitor Facility needs as d supply to organizations serv- related immigrants.</p>

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Table 3.5.6-6

AN SERVICES  
D ACTION MATRIX

Approach	Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
erling and isproport baseline Low - 1,364; 76; High -	and clientele the peak are: 1987: gh - 1,364; 76; High -	Impact related staff forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - .4; High - 1.0; 1991: Low - .1; High - .3.	The Salvation Army is presently expanding its available lodging space to a capacity of 14,000 client-nights per year.  Taking into account the lodging capacity of both the Salvation Army and COMEA, shelter will be required for an addi- tional 122 transients in the peak year (1985) and 31 transients in 1990 (final year of project-related transiency).	Impact demand is forecast by considering impact staff (including unmet need and a disproportionate demand multiplier) as a function of baseline staff: 1987: Low - 2.3%; High - 5.6%; 1991: Low - 1.0%; High - 1.6%.  ° Provide additional staff person in peak year. ° Assist in developing an adult male work counseling program.	° Assist Wyoming Food Clearinghouse in expanding their facility. ° Expand size of WFC facility to store food for use by Salvation Army. ° Provide food and shelter for 122 project-related transients.
as been (employ disprop f baseline re: 1987: - 1.7%; ffing dur related to side of pr	- 61; (employ 1991: High - 45.	1987: Low - .2; High - .5; 1991: Low - .1; High - .2.	No facility needs exist under baseline conditions or under the proposed action.	Impact proportion of total demand has been pro- jected on the basis of impact staff (employing both the addition of two FTE staff and a disproportionate demand multiplier), as a function of baseline future staff projections. These demands are: 1987: Low - 3.6%; High - 8.8%; 1991: Low - 1.7%; High - 3.6%.  ° Provide appropriate part-time staffing during down side of project ° Monitor agency needs for impacts related to in- creased unemployment during downside of project.	Coordination of over- lapping service delivery systems.
demand of -y consid ow for pe High - 9. y related non-proj	character of caseload ity, client- s for the use have not d for the im-	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years: 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1.	No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the project impact.	The proportion of project related demand of the total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year: 1987: Low - 2.6%; High - 9.5%; 1991: Low - 0%; High - 2.3%.  ° No anticipated mitigable impacts. ° Monitor facility needs as directly related to food supply to organizations servicing non-project related immigrants.	



Table 3.5.6

# HUMAN SERVICES PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
WYOMING FOOD CLEARING HOUSE	Transients/Indigents	Unmet needs currently include one staff member (warehouse and distribution manager). The impact multiplier used is 210% adjusted for forecast population growth in each year.	The agency distributes to other groups that then provide food directly to clients. No additional clientele are forecast, however, increases in food distribution may occur.
COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY BOARD (NEEDS, INC.)	Transients/indigents; volunteer assistance to a broad range of programs.	Two additional staff are needed for the program currently. These were incorporated in the baseline estimate and used to determine the future staff needs under impact conditions. A multiplier of 210% also was used in the impact forecast adjusted for the estimated population increase.	1987: Low - 1,230 clients; High - 2,583 clients; 1991: Low - 429 clients; High - 901 clients.
YOUTH ALTERNATIVES	Youth Problems	Staff are currently needed so that a greater amount of direct time is available for clients. The increase of direct time, and addition of staff, was estimated based on increase in direct service staff time from 50 to 59 with a corresponding decrease in administration time.  An impact multiplier of 314% also was used adjusted for estimated population increase.	1987: Low - 51; High - 159; 1991: Low - 18; High - 56.
ATTENTION HOME	Youth Problems	Unmet needs include raising the baseline staff numbers from 4.1 to 4.8 to meet certification standards. Also, 3 youths currently unserved were added to the baseline forecast. An impact multiplier of 314% was applied to the forecasts to estimate potential disproportionate need and adjusted for projected population increases.	1987: Low - 3; High - 10; 1991: Low - 1; High - 4.  These additional clientele represent an annual basis. On average the project would account for approximately one youth needing Attention Home Services at any one time.

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Table 3.5.6-6  
HUMAN SERVICES  
PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX

Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation
<p>ct sta s in tl 7) arently include one staff member (warehouse Low - manager). The impact multiplier used is - .1 r forecast population growth in each year. end ye f requ Low - - 0 p</p> <p>Low - - .6; 14 - .1; High - .14 are needed for the program currently. located in the baseline estimate and used to ure staff needs under impact conditions. 110; also was used in the impact forecast estimated population increase.</p> <p>Low - - 1.2; - .1; High - .14 ly needed so that a greater amount of direct e for clients. The increase of direct time, staff, was estimated based on increase in staff time from 50' to 59' with a corresponding istration time.</p> <p>ier of 314. also was used adjusted for ion increase.</p> <p>7: Low h - .7; w - .1; de raising the baseline staff numbers from t certification standards. Also, 3 youths d were added to the baseline forecast. An of 314- was applied to the forecasts to l disproportionate need and adjusted for ion increases.</p>	<p>The agency distributes to other groups that then provide food directly to clients. No addi- tional clientele are forecast, however, increases in food distribution may occur.</p> <p>1987: Low - 1,230 clients; High - 2,583 clients; 1991: Low - 429 clients; High - 901 clients.</p> <p>1987: Low - 51; High - 159; 1991: Low - 18; High - 56.</p> <p>1987: Low - 3; High - 10; 1991: Low - 1; High - 4.</p> <p>These additional clientele represent an annual basis. On average the project would account for approx- imately one youth needing Attention Home Services at any one time.</p>	<p>Impact staff require- ments in the peak year (1987) are the follow- ing: Low - 0 paid; High - .1 paid. In the end year (1991) staff requirements are: Low - 0 paid; High - 0 paid.</p> <p>1987: Low -.2; High -.6; 1991: Low -.1; High -.2.</p> <p>1987: Low -.3; High - 1.2; 1991: Low -.1; High -.4.</p> <p>1987: Low -.2; High -.7; 1991: Low -.1; High -.2.</p>	<p>The Wyoming Food Clearing House cur- rently needs a stor- age facility with ap- propriate temperature controls and adequate space to store a semi-truck trailer load of food. The same will exist under baseline or project conditions.</p> <p>The facility is basically adequate. Storage space for used clothing is needed.</p> <p>The current facility is adequate.</p> <p>On an average basis the facility would be at capacity with the baseline population. Approximately one bed would be required to accommodate impact conditions. This may not be available at the existing facility.</p>	<p>The change in demand related to — mated by considering impact staf- changes show the following incre- year): Low - 0% paid; High - 8. — on a new baseline staff member). Low - 0% paid; High - 0% paid.</p> <p>The impact of the project on the — lowing: 1987: Low - 3.3 ; High — Low - 1.57; High - 3.0%.</p> <p>Provide appropriate staffing an — to volunteer information/volunt — Develop/implement a comprehens — bank and information and refer — grate project related in-migrat — networks and resources. Establish methods for utilizin — in volunteer capacities for col —</p> <p>Monitor needs of organization to —</p> <p>Project impacts are a proporti- — 1987: Low - 3.6%; High - 12.9 High - 4.3%.</p> <p>Prevention programming for yo — Provide appropriate staffing.</p> <p>Project impacts are estimated — 1987: Low - 4.3%; High - 13.7 High - 4.0%.</p> <p>Add appropriate staff. Reduce client stay time durin — Enhance foster program throug —</p>

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Table 3.5.6-6

# AN SERVICES D ACTION MATRIX

Approach	Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
<p>Project distributes ages, that then 1987 directly d; No addi- tional are ever, food may occur.</p>		<p>Impact staff require- ments in the peak year (1987) are the follow- ing: Low - 0 paid; High - .1 paid. In the end year (1991) staff requirements are: Low - 0 paid; High - 0 paid.</p>	<p>The Wyoming Food Clearing House cur- rently needs a stor- age facility with ap- propriate temperature controls and adequate space to store a semi-truck trailer load of food. The same will exist under baseline or project conditions.</p>	<p>The change in demand related to the project is esti- mated by considering impact staff changes. These changes show the following increases: 1987 (peak year): Low - 0% paid; High - 8.3% paid; (based on a new baseline staff member). 1991 (end year): Low - 0% paid; High - 0% paid.</p>	
<p>Agency is 1,030 clients; 2; 1987 clients; 429 clients; clients.</p> <p>Placement ation of lunteer stem to commu-</p> <p>school redit.</p>		<p>1987: Low -.2; High -.6; 1991: Low -.1; High -.2.</p>	<p>The facility is basically adequate. Storage space for used clothing is needed.</p>	<p>The impact of the project on the agency is the fol- lowing: 1987: Low - 3.3%; High - 9.2%; 1991: Low - 1.57%; High - 3.0%.</p> <p>*Provide appropriate staffing and equipment funding to volunteer information/volunteer action center. *Develop/implement a comprehensive volunteer skills bank and information and referral system to inte- grate project related in-migrants to community networks and resources. *Establish methods for utilizing high school students in volunteer capacities for course credit.</p> <p>Monitor needs of organization to plan.</p>	
<p>total - 51; 91: Low - 1; High - 56.</p> <p>problems</p>		<p>1987: Low -.3; High - 1.2; 1991: Low -.1; High -.4.</p>	<p>The current facility is adequate.</p>	<p>Project impacts are a proportion of total demand. 1987: Low - 3.6%; High - 12.9%; 1991: Low - 1.1%; High - 4.3%.</p> <p>*Prevention programming for youth problems. *Provide appropriate staffing.</p>	<p>Coordinate with other youth agencies to meet social psychological needs of resident and youth in- migrating. Include F. E. Warren programs and youth.</p>
<p>Low: - 3; High - 10; 1: Low - 1; High - 4.</p> <p>onal clientele annual basis. k year, the project th Alterant for approx- youth needing ome Services time.</p>		<p>1987: Low -.2; High -.7; 1991: Low -.1; High -.2.</p>	<p>On an average basis the facility would be at capacity with the baseline population. Approximately one bed would be required to accommodate impact conditions. This may not be available at the existing facility.</p>	<p>Project impacts are estimated as follows: 1987: Low - 4.3%; High - 13.7%; 1991: Low - 2.0%; High - 4.0%.</p> <p>*Add appropriate staff. *Reduce client stay time during peak year. *Enhance foster program through Youth Alternatives.</p>	<p>Coordinate with other youth agencies to meet social psychological needs of resident and immigrating youth.</p>

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Table 3.5.  
HUMAN SER  
PROPOSED ACTI

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
LARAMIE COUNTY BRANCH SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	Mental Health and counsel- ing services to project- related immigrants, transients, and commuters if needed.	Emergency mental health psychiatric services are presently under-funded. Although the facility is at present below standard for quality patient care, construction of a new building is underway.  Two standards pertaining to staff: population ratios have been cited: 1:5000 and 1:3500. The MHC's operating ratio presently falls between these two at 1:4400. The Additional Staff Requirements section reflects both the 1:4400 and 1:3500 standards.	1987: Low - 97 High - 277  1991: Low - 34 High - 97
F. E. WARREN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	Mental Health Services and counseling for mili- tary and military families associated with project impact.	Two additional mental health technician positions are auth- orized but not presently filled. This need is represented in the projected requirements for additional staff. Addi- tional space to house staff and equipment is needed - at least one 9x7 ft. room for installing biofeedback equip- ment. The use by military personnel of civilian resources such as DPASS, Safe House and the MHC may be considered as contributing to the unmet need that has been estimated for the civilian agencies.	1987: <u>Low</u> Visits by Active duty military: 486. Visits by A.D.M. families: 228. Personnel reliability evaluations: 141. <u>High</u> Visits by A.D.M.: 1,391. Visits by A.D.M. families: 825. Personnel reliability evaluations: 403.  1991: <u>Low</u> Visits by A.D.M.: 357. Visits by A.D.M. families: 212. Personnel reliability evaluations: 103. <u>High</u> Visits by A.D.M.: 1,021. Visits by A.D.M. families: 605. Personnel reliability evaluations: 296.

## HUMAN SERVICES PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX

Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested M
<p>ess</p> <p>ratio: mental health psychiatric services are presently unded. Although the facility is at present below 37:1 for quality patient care, construction of a new is underway.</p> <p>91: standards pertaining to staff: population ratios have ted: 1:5000 and 1:3500. The MHC's operating ratio ly falls between these two at 1:4400. The Additional equirements section reflects both the 1:4400 and standards.</p> <p>3500</p> <p>87:</p> <p>91:</p> <p>pport</p> <p>87:</p> <p>91:</p> <p>) inc</p> <p>one i</p> <p>ncy st</p>	<p>1987:</p> <p>Low - 97</p> <p>High - 277</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>Low - 34</p> <p>High - 97</p>	<p>Professional Staff</p> <p>Operating standards</p> <p>1987:</p> <p>Low - .6</p> <p>High - 2.0*</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>Low - .2</p> <p>High - .6</p> <p>1:3500 standard</p> <p>1987:</p> <p>Low - .8</p> <p>High - 2.1*</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>Low - .3</p> <p>High - .8</p> <p>Support Staff</p> <p>1987:</p> <p>Low - .1</p> <p>High - .3</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>Low - 0</p> <p>High - .1</p> <p>(*) includes addition of one FTE for emergency services.</p>	<p>The facilities available for the MHC are sufficient to accommodate the increased demand.</p>	<p>Impact proportion of to considering staff requi the operating and the 1 portionate demand multi line future staff proje standard level). For 1 is estimated at 9.0: (1:3500); for 1991, dem (operating standard) an</p> <p>*Provide funding to sub psychiatric services f</p> <p>*Provide appropriate me and staff.</p>
<p>1987:</p> <p>High - additional mental health technician positions are auth- but not presently filled. This need is represented</p> <p>Low - projected requirements for additional staff. Addi- space to house staff and equipment is needed - at one 9x7 ft. room for installing biofeedback equip-</p> <p>High - The use by military personnel of civilian resources s DPASS, Safe House and the MHC may be considered tributing to the unmet need that has been estimated e civilian agencies.</p>	<p>1987:</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Visits by Active duty military: 486.</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M. families: 228.</p> <p>Personnel reliability evaluations: 141.</p> <p>High</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M.: 1,391.</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M. families: 825.</p> <p>Personnel reliability evaluations: 403.</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M.: 357.</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M. families: 212.</p> <p>Personnel reliability evaluations: 103.</p> <p>High</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M.: 1,021.</p> <p>Visits by A.D.M. families: 605.</p> <p>Personnel reliability evaluations: 296.</p>	<p>1987: Low - .5;</p> <p>High - .8; 1991:</p> <p>Low - .4;</p> <p>High - .6.</p>	<p>As noted, additional space will be needed to accommodate the additional staff and biofeedback equipment.</p>	<p>Additional staff for C prevention and counse</p> <p>Provide parenting clas</p>



Table 3.5.6-6

# HUMAN SERVICE PROPOSED ACTION

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Inflation, particularly related to the needs of low-income and elderly persons for food, shelter and transportation.	No impact needs are forecast for the impact population because no elderly nor low income persons are forecast to immigrate with the project. Low income and elderly displacement has not been identified as a major problem due to characteristics of the impact population. The peak year impact net demand for multi-family housing is 9 units in 1987. This net demand should not put any inflationary stress on existing units. The housing demand created by the impact population will generally be in the middle to upper income levels. In addition, while supply maintains an equilibrium with demand, individuals on fixed income should not be displaced. For further information see Section 3.5.2 in the Housing Analysis.	No additional impact clientele are forecasted for this agency.	No additional forecasted conditions
DAY CARE PROVIDERS	Day care	No unmet or disproportionate need is anticipated for day care services as these are responsive to demand through private services. The existing ratio of staff to children overall also currently meets the most stringent standards, i.e., the required staff numbers for the youngest age group of children.	1987: Low Range - 45; High Range - 45; 1991: Low Range - 16; High Range - 16.	1987: High Low Range
STRIDE LEARNING CENTER	Pre-School Developmental Disabilities	No unmet need is assumed for STRIDE because any potential for disproportionate demand for services is already incorporated in the current ratio. Families are as likely to have selected the area for this service previously as they would be in the future.	1987: Low and High-3 children; 1991: Low and High-1 child.	

**Table 3.5.6-6**  
**HUMAN SERVICES**  
**PROPOSED ACTION MATRIX**

Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggestions
<p>part needs are forecast for the impact population because elderly nor low income persons are forecast to immigrate the project. Low income and elderly displacement has not been identified as a major problem due to characteristics of impact population. The peak year impact net demand for family housing is 9 units in 1987. This net demand would not put any inflationary stress on existing units. Housing demand created by the impact population will likely be in the middle to upper income levels. In addition, while supply maintains an equilibrium with demand, individuals on fixed income should not be displaced. For more information see Section 3.5.2 in the Housing Study.</p>	<p>No additional impact clientele are forecast for this agency.</p>	<p>No additional staff are forecast due to impact condition.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the housing authority programs.</p>	<p>This program is in demand.</p>
<p>net or disproportionate need is anticipated for day care services as these are responsive to demand through private care. The existing ratio of staff to children overall currently meets the most stringent standards, i.e., the two staff numbers for the youngest age group of children.</p>	<p>1987: Low Range - 45; High Range - 45; 1991: Low Range - 16; High Range - 16.</p>	<p>1987: Low Range - 6.0; High Range - 6.2; 1991: Low Range - 2.0; High Range - 2.2.</p>	<p>Facility needs should be responsive to demand.</p>	<p>Because both programs are primarily in demand, they should be eligible for day care, or private services.</p>
<p>net need is assumed for STRIDE because any potential for disproportionate demand for services is already incorporated in current ratio. Families are as likely to have selected this for this service previously as they would be in the future.</p>	<p>1987: Low and High-3 children; 1991: Low and High-1 child.</p>	<p>1987: Low and High - 13; 1991: Low and High - 13.  Assume one additional FTE in 1987.</p>	<p>A modular facility will be required for each increment of 10 children.</p>	<p>At a ratio of 1:1 demand would be met.  Provide appropriate requirements.</p>



## SERVICES ACTION MATRIX

Suggested Mitigation Approach	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
<p>be monitored for impact on the agency.</p>	<p>No additional staff are forecast due to impact condition.</p>	<p>No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the housing authority programs.</p>	<p>This program should be monitored for unanticipated demand.</p>	<p>No additional needs identified.</p>
<p>Baseline and impact private services to demand for public providers.</p>	<p>1987: Low Range - 6.2; High Range - 6.2; 1991: Low Range - 2.2; High Range - 2.2.</p>	<p>Facility needs should be responsive to demand.</p>	<p>Because both baseline and impact needs can be met primarily through private services, the supply should be responsive to demand. Because of income eligibility requirements for publicly-provided day care, impact needs will have to be met through private service providers.</p>	
<p>children per building represent 30% of total staff and</p>	<p>1987: Low and High - .9; 1991: Low and High - .3. Assume one additional FTE in 1987.</p>	<p>A modular facility will be required for each increment of 10 children.</p>	<p>At a ratio of 10 children per building, the impact demand would represent 30% of 1 modular facility. Provide appropriate staff and facility requirements.</p>	<p>STRIDE is currently seeking funding for a classroom for emotionally disturbed children.</p>

3.5.6.5.2 Department of Public Assistance and Social Service,  
Platte County

Family oriented problems will be the predominant impacts associated with the proposed project. Most of the programs managed under the social service component of the DPASS office will be affected.

Elderly housing and nursing care will continue to be a problem if housing costs and rents increase with the influx of new people to the area.

Based on the staffing standards set by the DPASS office, 1 social worker to 20 to 25 families and 143.35 points per public assistance worker, there will be a need for 1 additional staff in both public assistance and social work. With the addition of one staff member in each area, the department should be able to handle the increased work load for both baseline future and the project impact.

The additional clientele are anticipated for project impacts under low and high scenarios. Low estimates are based on extrapolations of existing service levels; the high estimates represent projections of existing conditions plus additions of unmet needs and increased service levels to meet impact population needs. These are presented in Table 3.5.6-7.

Table 3.5.6-7

PROJECTED IMPACT CLIENTELE  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES, PLATTE COUNTY  
1987 and 1992

Program	1987		1992	
	Low	High	Low	High
AFDC - Food Stamp	12	26	4	9
Food Stamp-Non-AFDC	28	58	10	20
General, Emergency Assistance	28	58	10	20
Work Incentive	7	15	2	5
Nursing	9	18	3	6
Other Social Work	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL:	96	199	33	68

Source: Current clientele by program and impact population projections, using low and high range estimates.

Additional staff required for these additional clients are shown in Table 3.5.6-8 with both low and high estimates presented.

With the projected increase in staff there will be a potential need for additional facility space. There is sufficient space for two staff members in the current facility in Wheatland if the current tenant in the potential office space moves out. If the staff required to serve the impact population is greater than 2, space in another building will be required.

Table 3.5.6-8

PROJECTED IMPACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES, PLATTE COUNTY  
1987 and 1992

<u>Staff (FTE)</u>	<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>	
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
Public Assistance	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4
Social Work	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.6
Total <sup>1</sup>	1.7	4.8	0.6	1.7

Note: <sup>1</sup> Total staff includes clerical and administrative staff.

Source: Based on current staff to case ratios and population projections.

The impact portions for the low and high estimates are shown in Table 3.5.6-9.

Table 3.5.6-9

IMPACT PORTION OF TOTAL SERVICE LEVEL  
1987 and 1992

<u>Low Estimate</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Public Assistance Worker	21.4%	7.7%
Social Service Worker	21.4%	7.7%
Total Staff	20.7%	7.7%
Clients	23 %	9 %
<u>High Estimate</u>		
Public Assistance Worker	36.3%	25 %
Social Service Worker	45 %	20 %
Total Staff	42.4%	19.1%
Clients	38 %	16 %

Source: Baseline future service level projections and staff and clientele impact projections.

The unmet needs due to existing and baseline future conditions are incorporated in the high client and staff projections for the project impact.

Elderly housing and nursing are problem areas which exist regardless of the proposed project. The influx of younger people, single parent households, and single able-bodied adults requiring public assistance and social services continue regardless of the proposed projects. Nevertheless, these problems are likely to intensify with the project.

### 3.5.6.6 Kimball County Proposed Action

#### 3.5.6.6.1 Department of Social Services

The influx of population into the area is not viewed as a major problem. Kimball has experienced boom and bust cycles frequently in the past due to oil development and previous missile projects. Programs which are likely to be most affected include General and Emergency Assistance and Food Stamps. Other areas of concern are shelter, transient emergency care, and drug and alcohol abuse. There may be a need to reinstitute a drug and alcohol abuse program through the Panhandle Mental Health Center.

Additional clientele projected from the project impact population is estimated for 1987, 1988, and 1989, the key impact years. Both low and high estimates were calculated. The low estimate represents the clientele future projections based on existing service levels. The high estimates represent client projections based on existing conditions plus the additional unmet need identified by the agency or according to a service standard, and an increase in service levels estimated as representative of the requirements of the impact population. For 1987 and 1988 the incremental clientele associated with the immigrant population are: a low of 5 to a high of 11 more social service clients; for 1989 these are a low of 21 and a high of 44 potential clients.

The additional staff required for the project impact was also projected based on low and high estimates for the 1987, 1988, and 1989 population of immigrants. The additional staff requirements range from 0.1 FTE for 1987 and 1988, and a low of 0.2 FTE to a high of 0.6 FTE staff needed for the 1989 projected client level.

There are no additional facility requirements due to project impacts.

The portion of the future service level associated with project impacts for the low estimate in 1987 and 1988 is 2.4 percent and 5.8 percent in 1989. For the high estimate, the impact portion of the future service level is 3.2 percent in 1987 and 1988, and 13 percent in 1989.

#### 3.5.6.6.2 Community Action Agency

Due to the income qualifications and participation limitations the project impact on the Kimball County Community Action services is considered negligible. Principal impacts are considered to be in the areas of food, shelter, and transportation assistance to transients. The transient issue has been raised as a communitywide concern as well. Mitigation measures are suggested in Section 3.7.6. Also the Emergency Food Pantry program would be an important program to institute in Kimball. Housing, parenting and child care skills, and mental health were cited as areas of highest impact.

No specific unmet needs associated with the project were identified. Food, transportation, and shelter assistance to transients will be intensified with the project. The county outreach worker feels that other human service agencies will experience greater impact than the Community Action services.

Low and high clientele estimates for the project impact have been projected for 1987, 1988, and 1989. The low estimate represents client projections into the future based on existing conditions and service levels. The high figures represent the client projections based on existing conditions plus the additional unmet need identified by the agency or service standard and an increase in service level estimated as representative of the requirements of the impact population.

Incremental clientele estimates for the WIC program show one additional client in 1987 and in 1988, and a low projection of 3, high projection of 6 in 1989. For the Head Start program, no additional clients are projected for 1987 and 1988; in 1989, a low estimate of 1 and a high of 2 additional children are projected. For the weatherization program, no additional clients are projected for 1987 and 1988; in 1989, one additional client is projected under both low and high estimates. No additional staff will be required to handle increased clientele.

No additional facilities will be required.

The impact portion of the future service level for the low estimate in both 1987 and 1988 is 1.8 percent; for 1989 it is 6.7 percent. The impact portion of the future service level under the high estimate for both 1987 and 1988 is 1.8 percent, and 11.7 percent for the high estimate.

#### 3.5.6.6.3 Panhandle Mental Health Center

Impact problems identified by the outreach therapist would generally be associated with family disturbances, marital adjustments, youth school adjustments, and alcohol and drug abuse problems. The director of the Mental Health Clinic suggested that an additional staff member for the entire Panhandle region, targeted to the southern Panhandle, would be a reasonable need based on impact projections. The outreach therapist who visits Kimball once a week may also need to make additional visits to satisfy mental health needs.

The additional clientele projected for high and low impact levels represent two forecasts. The low forecast is based on existing service levels. The high forecast represents existing service levels, plus the additions of currently unmet needs identified by the agency or service standard, and an increase in services representing impact population requirements. Incremental clientele in 1987 and 1988 range from a low of 1 to a high of 3. In 1989 the incremental clientele range from a low estimate of 4 to a high of 11.

No additional staff or space will be required to meet these impacts.

The impact portion of the service level in 1987 and 1988 will be 2 percent; in 1989 it will be 6 percent using the low estimate. For the high estimate the impact portion in 1987 and 1988 will be 4 percent; in 1989 it will be 15 percent of the total service level.

### 3.5.7 General Government

#### 3.5.7.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.7.1.1 Organization and Administration

Under the projected baseline, the population of Laramie County is projected to increase from 70,467 persons in 1983 to 84,185 persons in 1992, an increase of 13,718 persons or 19.5 percent over 1983 population. Although staffing increases are projected, no changes in Laramie County organization or administration are presently planned nor are any projected to occur during the analysis period.

##### 3.5.7.1.2 Staffing

Although Laramie County population approximately doubled from 1973 to 1980, Laramie County general government staffing rose at a considerably slower rate. Based on population projections, examination of population responsive staff positions, and interviews with elected officials, Laramie County general government staffing is projected to rise at one-half the rate of county population increase during the 1983 to 1992 analysis period. In addition, this same ratio is projected to apply to project-related population increases. Table 3.5.7-1 illustrates projected general government staffing for baseline and with-project county populations.

##### 3.5.7.1.3 Capital Facilities

Based on the 1981 Laramie County Capital Facilities Program, the overall general government administrative space is currently considered adequate. In addition to existing capital facilities, the new city/county law enforcement facility is planned to be occupied by 1985, thereby freeing approximately 2,000 sq ft of space which could be used for general government administrative storage space. Without this space, certain general government space needs will go unmet. These include:

- o Data processing space for the County Clerk;
- o License plate storage and office space for the Treasurer;
- o Office space for the County Commissioners;
- o Real estate public work area, secure storage, and additional office space for the County Clerk;
- o Office expansion for the Treasurer;
- o Office space for the Engineer; and
- o Office space within administration for the County Attorney.

In addition to these short-range needs, the following specific space needs for Laramie County general government are considered long-range needs which will become necessary at some time during the analysis period of 1983 through 1992: general office expansion for the County Clerk, County Treasurer, and

Table 3.5.7-1  
PROJECTED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS  
LARAMIE COUNTY GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
1984-1992

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Baseline Staff (FTE)	88	88.5	89.3	90.3	91.3	92.3	93.3	94.4	95.4
Additional General Government Staff due to Proposed Action (FTE)	0.4	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
Total Baseline plus Proposed Action (FTE)	88.4	90.2	92.2	93.5	94.4	95.0	94.7	95.0	95.4

Source: Baseline general government staffing derived from payroll data and interviews with elected officials. General government departments in 1983 had 87 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees broken down as follows: County Commissioners (4); County Clerk (28); County Treasurer (17); County Assessor (14); County Attorney (2); County Engineer (3); County Agent (4); Water Commissioner (1); Elections (3); Microfilm (2); Civil Defense (3); and 911 (6).

County Assessor. Overall spatial requirements are projected to range from 125 sq ft in 1984, to approximately 1,000 sq ft in 1992.

Should the County want to expand its capital facilities, several options are possible. First, the City Police Department could be renovated after the new jail and law enforcement facility is occupied. More promising, however, is Laramie County School District No.1's vacant Johnson Junior High School. The building is located in South Cheyenne east of the Interstate Highway 80 Connector. The building is in good condition with no major cracks or deterioration observed in the foundation and floors. Small cracks in the exterior brick are considered minor and easy to repair. The roof is in poor condition, however, the School District is planning on major roof repairs.

The original building contains approximately 14,488 sq ft per floor for a total of 43,464 sq ft. The north wing and enclosed stairway contains approximately 4,554 sq ft per floor for a total of 9,103 sq ft. The south and west wings contain approximately 32,009 sq ft on the ground level floor and 8,887 sq ft on the second floor, for a total of 41,696 sq ft.

Several possible uses are considered feasible in renovating the Old Johnson Junior High School building. Some important considerations were its present use, the adjacent neighborhood, zoning, accessibility, parking availability, traffic flows, utilities, and the present needs of the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County.

The "highest and best use" for this structure would probably be a combination of uses. The building configuration lends itself very well to be subdivided into four major areas, each with a separate identifiable entrance.

The first re-use could be by the City Parks and Recreation Department because of the present gymnasium and locker rooms. The City already operates the pool and maintains the park adjacent to the school building. The Parks and Recreation Department has already expressed interest in utilizing the gym.

Up to 20,000 sq ft of building space could be renovated for additional County office space if the County wanted to expand. Parking availability is limited unless expansion into Lincoln Park occurred.

The County has an urgent need for Public Health expansion and one wing of the school could be adapted for a clinic and offices with a ground level entrance (Eighth Street side).

The auditorium is in good condition and could be used for cinema or theater with minor renovation. This could be the focus of a neighborhood civic center.

The remodeling construction costs would range from \$25 a square foot for "simple" uses such as offices, up to \$60 a square foot and more for uses requiring more sophisticated electrical and HVAC, such as clinics. Using these ranges as limits, the final construction cost would be between \$2,359,700 and \$5,663,280 plus parking. A mixed use facility would naturally place the cost somewhere between these ranges.



#### 3.5.7.1.4 Capital Equipment

Revenue projections indicate that capital for retirement of vehicles and equipment will be available for acquisition of replacements within the existing retirement policy. In addition, expansion of the fleet to accommodate special purposes such as the Sheriff's Department and other departments is also projected. The County Clerk's office is presently studying computer capabilities with the goal of establishing a 5-year data processing plan. The study is expected to be completed in early 1984.

#### 3.5.7.2 City of Cheyenne Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.7.2.1 Organization and Administration

While certain staffing changes are projected for the City of Cheyenne under the baseline conditions, it is not anticipated that any organizational or administrative changes will occur during the analysis period 1983 through 1992.

##### 3.5.7.2.2 Staffing

Staffing needs for general government for the City of Cheyenne over the analysis period indicate that general government administrative staffing would increase with population over the 1983 level over the analysis period. However, if revenues are not sufficient over the baseline period, decreases in service levels could be anticipated. Table 3.5.7-2 projects baseline and with-project staffing levels and related space needs based on maintenance of existing population to staff ratios.

##### 3.5.7.2.3 Capital Facilities

Based on staffing projections, it is anticipated that existing City of Cheyenne general administrative space will be adequate for the analysis period of 1983 to 1992. Administrative space associated with additional projected baseline staff could range from approximately 125 sq ft in 1984 to approximately 2,225 sq ft in 1992. The existing facility has a capacity for 266 people, while currently only 103 are working there. While the transfer station could be constructed during the analysis period, it is not likely, based on revenue projections, that all the buildings required to replace Hangar No. 101 (129,000 sq ft of space) will be constructed before the end of 1992.

##### 3.5.7.2.4 Capital Equipment

Based on the strength of the City's Fleet Maintenance Program, no major change in fleet conditions is likely. With small increases in population, a small increase in overall fleet utilization during 1983 to 1992 is anticipated under baseline conditions.

#### 3.5.7.3 Town of Pine Bluffs Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the Baseline Future - No Action Alternative, the population of Pine Bluffs is projected to increase relatively slowly from an estimated 1,117 persons in 1983 to 1,245 in 1992. This additional population is not projected

Table 3.5.7-2

PROJECTED INCREASED BASELINE AND IMPACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF  
AND SPACE NEEDS FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITY OF CHEYENNE  
1984 - 1992

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Baseline Staff (FTE)	96.0	98.3	100.5	102.6	104.7	107.0	109.3	111.6	113.8
Impact Demand for Staff (FTE)	0.6	2.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.3
Impact Demand for Space (sq ft)	75	250	413	463	438	413	200	150	163

Source: Baseline general government staff in 1983 was 95 persons broken down as follows:  
City Council (10); Mayor's Office (6); City Attorney (4.5); Administrative Services (2);  
Accounting (5); Personnel and Employee Development (4.5); Data Processing (3);  
Office of Purchasing (4); Office of the City Clerk (6); Word Processing (2); Zoning,  
Site Plans, and Nuisance Control (4); Building, Plumbing and Electrical Permits (4);  
Public Works Permits (2); Municipal Building and Building Housekeeping (15); Building  
Maintenance (6); City Planning (10); and Parking Meters and City Center Parking (7).  
Employment numbers obtained from Labor Authorization/Assigned List by Department  
of 10/20/83. Space requirements projected at 125 sq ft per person.

to result in any substantive changes in general government organization, numbers of staff, capital facilities or capital equipment.

#### 3.5.7.4 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.7.4.1 Organization and Administration

Under the Baseline Future - No Action Alternative, Platte County population is projected to increase from 9,370 persons in 1983 to 11,470 persons in 1992. This approximates a 2 percent annual growth rate. No changes in organization or administration are likely to result during the analysis period (1983 to 1992).

##### 3.5.7.4.2 Staffing

Based on projected growth, Platte County is expected to increase staffing slightly during the latter portions of the analysis period in order to provide a constant level of service. Table 3.5.7-3 illustrates.

##### 3.5.7.4.3 Capital Facilities

Based on only small projected staffing increases and little or no expansion of the capital equipment fleet, no substantive changes in capital facilities are projected.

##### 3.5.7.4.4 Capital Equipment

Based on stable revenues, relatively stable population and no major increases in numbers of miles of roadway to be maintained, the Platte County capital equipment fleet is expected to change very little overall during the analysis period.

#### 3.5.7.5 Town of Wheatland Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.7.5.1 Organization and Administration

The Town of Wheatland is presently organized to serve a town population equal to or greater than the peak town population associated with the construction of the now completed power plant near Wheatland. Population for Wheatland in 1980 was 5,816 persons and is estimated to have dropped to a low of 4,500 persons in 1982. From 1983 to 1992, population is projected to rise from 4,520 persons (1983) to 5,509 persons (1992). Since the 1992 projection is below the 1980 population, organizational or administrative changes for the Town of Wheatland during 1983 to 1992 are unlikely.

##### 3.5.7.5.2 Staffing

Since the Town of Wheatland is presently staffed to serve a population larger than that projected under baseline conditions, no staffing changes are anticipated during 1983 to 1992.

Table 3.5.7-3

PROJECTED STAFFING INCREASES IN PLATTE COUNTY  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DUE TO THE PROPOSED ACTION  
1983 - 1992

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Baseline Staffing	70	70	70	71	71	71	72	72	73	73
Impact Staffing	70	70	71	72	72	72	72	72	73	73
Impact Net	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Based on current (1983) staff-to-population ratios, baseline and impact population projections.

#### 3.5.7.5.3 Capital Facilities

Town of Wheatland capital facilities are presently adequate and are projected to remain so throughout the analysis period of 1983 to 1992.

#### 3.5.7.5.4 Capital Equipment

The Town of Wheatland capital equipment fleet is in very good condition due to an excellent operations and maintenance program. With scheduled periodic replacement of older or substandard pieces, the fleet is projected to remain adequate for the 1983 to 1992 period.

#### 3.5.7.6 Town of Chugwater Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Under the Baseline Future - No Action Alternative, the population of Chugwater is projected to increase from a low of 220 persons in 1982 to 310 persons in 1992. This increase is not anticipated to require any changes in Town organization, staffing, capital facilities, or capital equipment. This view is supported by the fact that the 1980 population of 282 persons was adequately served with the existing Town resources.

#### 3.5.7.7 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.7.7.1 Organization and Administration

Under projected baseline, the population of Kimball County is expected to drop slightly over the analysis period. No organizational or administrative changes in Kimball County government over the analysis period are foreseen.

##### 3.5.7.7.2 Staffing

Due to projected relative stability in population and revenues for Kimball County, no changes in staffing for Kimball County are foreseen under projected baseline for 1983 to 1992.

##### 3.5.7.7.3 Capital Facilities

No major changes in the capital facilities inventory for Kimball County are predicted under projected baseline over the analysis period between 1983 and 1992. There are projected to be stable revenues and population under baseline conditions. No capital facility expansion plans presently exist.

##### 3.5.7.7.4 Capital Equipment

Since much of the Kimball County capital equipment inventory is utilized for road and bridge maintenance, and since no major changes in road and bridge maintenance or capital for equipment acquisition are foreseen, no major changes in capital equipment replacement policy or capital equipment inventory are projected for Kimball County during 1983 to 1992 under projected baseline.

### 3.5.7.8 City of Kimball Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

#### 3.5.7.8.1 Organization and Administration

Under baseline conditions, the population of the city of Kimball is projected to remain stable, increasing only very slightly from 1983 through 1992. In addition, since no organizational or administrative changes are planned, no changes are predicted with the projected baseline.

#### 3.5.7.8.2 Staffing

With stable organization, population, and revenues projected for the city of Kimball, no changes in total staffing are likely under baseline conditions during 1983 to 1992.

#### 3.5.7.8.3 Capital Facilities

There are presently no plans to change the existing capital facilities inventory of Kimball. Stable staffing and revenue projections indicate that under baseline conditions, no changes are likely during 1983 to 1992.

#### 3.5.7.8.4 Capital Equipment

Under the projected baseline, the only change in the 1983 capital equipment inventory projected to occur from 1983 to 1992 is the periodic replacement of equipment in accordance with available revenues and capital equipment replacement policy. No major changes in inventory or condition are likely.

### 3.5.7.9 Laramie County Proposed Action

#### 3.5.7.9.1 Organization and Administration

Although population and staffing increases for Laramie County due to the project are predicted, these increases are not predicted to result in any organizational or administrative changes over the analysis period of 1983 to 1992.

#### 3.5.7.9.2 Staffing

Projected staffing increases for general government over the analysis period were shown in Table 3.5.7-1. Staffing increases were calculated utilizing the same method as the baseline staffing projections. It is expected that, since staffing increases are in response to demands from a temporary population increase, staffing increases will be temporary as well. Inherent in these projections is the assumption that these staffing needs are required to provide a general government level of service equal to that to be provided under baseline.

#### 3.5.7.9.3 Capital Facilities

Capital facilities needs for Laramie County general government are a direct result of increased staffing demand due to increased population resulting from the project. The need for space has been projected through the assumption of a standard space requirement of 125 sq ft per new general office employee,

either part time or full time. This standard is based on office and circulation requirements. It does not represent an average spatial requirement for total employees which could range from 110 to 312 sq ft, depending on types of employees. Project-related spatial requirements are projected to range from 50 sq ft in 1984, to 400 sq ft in the peak year of 1987.

#### 3.5.7.9.4 Capital Equipment

Laramie County capital equipment dedicated to general government use is projected to receive only minimal increases in usage due to the project. Capital equipment for road and bridge maintenance could receive substantial increases in usage and attendant maintenance requirements during construction phases in Laramie County.

Laramie County general government is projected to need additional staff in order to serve the increased population projected to result from the Proposed Action. In order to prevent degradation of service, increased staffing needs due to the Proposed Action were projected. There will also be a need for additional space in the peak year for additional staff. No capital equipment needs for Laramie County general government due to the Proposed Action are anticipated.

Based on projected needs, the overall short-term impact on general government service level is considered to be moderate but not significant. In the long term, the impact is considered to be low and not significant.

#### 3.5.7.10 City of Cheyenne Proposed Action

##### 3.5.7.10.1 Organization and Administration

Although increases in staffing for certain City of Cheyenne departments may occur as a result of the project, it is not likely that any changes in organization or administration of general government will result during 1983 to 1992.

##### 3.5.7.10.2 Staffing

Increases in population due to the project in the City of Cheyenne will result in increased demand for public services and general government staffing, as shown in Table 3.5.7-2. Those general government departments which are most likely to require increased staffing to meet demands due to increased population include: Zoning, Site Plans, and Nuisance Control; Office of the City Attorney; the Mayor's Office; the Office of City Planning; Office of Word Processing; Building Maintenance; Personnel and Employee Development; Data Processing; and Building, Plumbing, and Electrical Permits.

##### 3.5.7.10.3 Capital Facilities

Increased demand for capital facilities for City of Cheyenne general government due to the project is projected to be in direct relation to the increased staffing demand. For purposes of projection of additional general government space, the multiplier of square feet per new employee was applied to increased demand for staff. This standard represents a spatial requirement for general office staff, and does not represent an average spatial

requirement for total employees, which could range from 110 to 312 sq ft, depending on types of employees. Table 3.5.7-2 illustrates additional space needs due to the Proposed Action.

Increases in needs for additional shop space are expected to be minimal. While some increases in utilization of shop space are predicted, existing general maintenance shop space is projected to be adequate during 1983 to 1992.

#### 3.5.7.10.4 Capital Equipment

Based on relatively small staffing needs, no increases in total general government capital equipment inventory are required during the analysis period. It is likely that utilization will increase slightly during the peak impact years of 1985 to 1989. Other portions of the City capital equipment fleet will also receive increased use, such as Sheriff, Fire, Sanitation, and other department fleets.

Based on the population increases projected for the city of Cheyenne due to the Proposed Action, Cheyenne general government, in order to maintain service levels, will need to increase staffing from 1984 to 1992. It is also anticipated that a small amount of additional general government space will be needed as a result of the Proposed Action. Based on these projections, overall impacts on general government service level in the city of Cheyenne are considered to be moderate but not significant in the short term and low, not significant in the long term.

#### 3.5.7.11 Town of Pine Bluffs Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, Pine Bluffs is projected to receive population increases of 25 weekly commuters in 1986 and 150 persons total in 1988. Since both these amounts are relatively small in number (and of short duration) and because Pine Bluffs general government is fully capable of maintaining existing services levels, impacts of the Proposed Action on Pine Bluffs general government are projected to be negligible.

#### 3.5.7.12 Platte County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.7.12.1 Organization and Administration

Project-induced population increases are predicted to occur in Platte County only in 1985, 1986, and 1987 and are expected to number 125, 450, and 200 persons, respectively. In addition, weekly commuters are projected to number 150 persons in 1985 and 25 persons in 1986. Since Platte County government has provided services to considerably larger increases in recent years, and has experienced a loss in population since 1980 much larger than the projected increases due to the project, no changes in general government organization or administration are likely during the analysis period.

##### 3.5.7.12.2 Staffing

Staffing levels for general government are not likely to increase as a result of the project (Table 3.5.7-3). This determination is based on the fact that despite relatively large decreases in population, County general government staffing has remained at pre-population loss levels. Based on the 1983



population to staff ratio (9,370 persons per 70 staff or 134 persons per staff person), demand for total (baseline plus project impact) staffing increases for Platte County government would be 2 persons in 1985, 4 persons in 1986, and 2 persons in 1987.

#### 3.5.7.12.3 Capital Facilities

Since Platte County government capital facilities were adequate during periods of considerably larger county population, no substantive changes in capital facilities are projected to result from the project. Based on staffing demands and a space requirement of 125 sq ft per staff person, total baseline plus impact space demands are projected to be 250 sq ft in 1985 and 1987, and 500 sq ft in 1987.

#### 3.5.7.12.4 Capital Equipment

Projected population increases are not likely to result in the need for additional Platte County capital equipment. The requirement for increased road maintenance during the construction period in Platte County would result in the need for additional road maintenance equipment. See the Transportation EPT for details.

#### 3.5.7.13 Town of Wheatland Proposed Action

##### 3.5.7.13.1 Organization and Administration

Under the Proposed Action, the Town of Wheatland is projected to receive the following increases in population (including weekly commuters): 1985 - 225 persons; 1986 - 475 persons; and 1987 - 200 persons. Since the Town of Wheatland general government is organized, staffed, and equipped to serve populations larger than those caused by the Proposed Action, impacts on general government organization and administration are projected to be negligible.

##### 3.5.7.13.2 Staffing

Based on the 1983 population-to-staff ratio of 4,520 persons to 70 staff persons, staffing impacts will result in the addition of 1 staff person in 1985 (instead of 1986 without the project) and 1986 (instead of 1989 without the project).

##### 3.5.7.13.3 Capital Facilities

Based on staffing increases, additional space demands of 125 sq ft per person will parallel the timing of increased staff. The effect of the project is to accelerate demand for 125 sq ft of space from 1986 to 1985 and another 125 sq ft from 1989 to 1986.

##### 3.5.7.13.4 Capital Equipment

Due to low population increases, capital equipment operated by the Town of Wheatland is projected to receive only slight overall increases in use due to the project.

#### 3.5.7.14 Town of Chugwater Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is expected to result in a population increase of 50 persons in Chugwater in each of the years 1985, 1986, and 1987. Since the town has recently experienced population increases even larger than those projected for this project, and general government services proved adequate without staffing or other increases, impacts on the Town of Chugwater general government are projected to be low but not significant.

#### 3.5.7.15 Kimball County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.7.15.1 Organization and Administration

Population increases due to the project are projected to occur only in 1988 (75 persons) and 1989 (300 persons). The effect of these increases is to replace population lost in years prior. No changes in organization or administration are likely to result from the project.

##### 3.5.7.15.2 Staffing

Since present staffing levels were maintained during periods of considerably larger population in Kimball County, no increases in general government staffing are likely to occur as a result of the project. Based on the 1983 levels of 4,860 population and 51 total staff persons, an increase of 75 persons in 1988 would result in increased demand for staff of less than one person. In 1989, the projected 300-person population increase would result in a demand for slightly more than 3 persons.

##### 3.5.7.15.3 Capital Facilities

No changes in capital facilities are expected to result from the project. Based on staffing demand projections and a ratio of 125 sq ft per staff person, the project would result in a demand for 125 sq ft in 1988 and 375 sq ft in 1989.

##### 3.5.7.15.4 Capital Equipment

With the exception of road maintenance machinery, Kimball County government would experience only slight increases in equipment usage due to the project. Road maintenance requirements are addressed in the Transportation EPTR.

#### 3.5.7.16 City of Kimball Proposed Action

##### 3.5.7.16.1 Organization and Administration

Since all project-related population increases for Kimball County are predicted to occur within the city limits of Kimball, population increases are projected to be 75 persons in 1988 and 300 persons in 1989. Based on these projections and the fact that the City of Kimball is organized for a considerably larger population base, no changes in organization or administration of the City of Kimball are likely to result from the project.

#### 3.5.7.16.2 Staffing

Based on the 1983 population-to-staff ratio of 3,140 population to 39 employees or 81 population per staff person, the project-induced demand for additional staffing is less than one person in 1988 and 3.7 persons in 1989. Due to the fact that the City of Kimball staff has adequately provided services to much larger populations, it is not likely that the projected population increases would result in any increases in staffing.

#### 3.5.7.16.3 Capital Facilities

Since population increases are projected to be relatively small and of short duration, and because Kimball's capital facilities have proved adequate for much larger populations, no project-related capital facilities impacts are projected.

#### 3.5.7.16.4 Capital Equipment

While a small amount of increased use for certain vehicles and equipment owned by the City of Kimball is projected, increased use or increased maintenance is projected to be minimal.

### 3.5.8 Libraries

#### 3.5.8.1 Laramie County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

##### 3.5.8.1.1 Laramie County Public Library System

Library service needs in Laramie County under baseline population growth conditions up to 1992 were estimated assuming a constant level of library service provision, a constant level of library utilization from the baseline growth population, and no anticipated increase in the per capita level of library funding. Table 3.5.8-1 shows detailed projections of book and staff needs for each baseline population forecast year.

With no expansion of facilities planned for the next several years, unmet demand for library space in the main public library and branches will increase, or the per capita level of total library space available will decrease with the increased county population in each year up to 1992. At current levels of per capita space, by 1992 there will be a projected unmet need for 5,912 sq ft, or the ratio of space-to-population will decline from 0.5 sq ft per capita to 0.4 sq ft per capita.

The book demand of the baseline future county population in 1992 (at the 1982 ratio of books to population) will be for 24,800 books over the 1982 library holdings. This total additional baseline book demand should be provided to the county through annual library book purchases as shown in the table. The addition of 2,000 to 3,000 books in a given year is not an unusual purchasing level for the library. Rather, these yearly baseline book needs are equivalent to the average number of new books that the library system provided annually in recent years.

With an increased service population, needs for library staff for the County Public Library system will increase. At the current 1:2,025 ratio of library

Table 3.5.8-1

LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
BASELINE BOOK AND STAFF DEMAND PROJECTIONS  
1984 - 1992

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline Population	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Book Demand Over 1982 Holdings (121,683)	2,290	2,890	2,320	2,810	2,750	2,990	2,820	3,080	2,850
Staff Demand Over 1982 Level (34.5)	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

Note: Based on existing (1982) levels of service to population: 1.7 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,025 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as yearly incremental increase. Additional staff presented as yearly additions to staff to meet service demand of baseline population at 1982 staff:population ratio.

staff-to-county population, there will be demand for a total of 7 additional staff by 1992, to be added incrementally with the increasing population, as shown in the table.

#### 3.5.8.1.2 Laramie County Community College Library

As the baseline future population for Laramie County is projected to increase and utilization of the community college library services assumed to remain at current levels, use of the library by college students, faculty, and staff, and by the community as a whole, is estimated to increase. The library is expected to be able to meet increased demand for services, as it has historically received funding support for expansions as needed.

#### 3.5.8.1.3 Wyoming State Library

The Wyoming State Library's (WSL) primary function is to provide assistance to county public library systems in Wyoming. Some increased demands may be placed on the library services provided by the State Library due to projected increased baseline future population for Laramie County, and projected increased library service demand at the County Public Library.

#### 3.5.8.1.4 F.E. Warren AFB Library

Future conditions at the F.E. Warren AFB Library under the projected baseline scenario are based on an assumed stable base population. Library services are projected to continue at close to present or higher per capita levels under continued funding distributed through the base's Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation.

It is anticipated, therefore, that new books will be added, and old books withdrawn from the current collection, to arrive at a net increase in books held, and provide an up-to-date collection. Staff will probably not be added unless the base population increases substantially. The current staff is adequate, and relatively long-term staff stability has been achieved. The library plans to move into a new facility within a year or two, under a current program to move several base facilities into new buildings. The new building will contain approximately 7,000 sq ft of space more than the current facility, and will relieve the present crowded conditions.

#### 3.5.8.2 Platte County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

Library service needs associated with baseline county population growth in Platte County were projected assuming a constant level of library services, a constant level of library patronage, and no anticipated increase in the per capita level of library funding. Table 3.5.8.2 provides detailed projections of library book and staff needs for each baseline population year to 1992.

Though total square footage in the Platte County Public Library system exceeds WSL standards, an architect's report on the main library facility indicates an actual deficiency in usable space in the building (Section 2.6.8.2). A plan has been developed to address this deficiency with an addition of space. However, funds for the expansion have not been allocated, and a schedule for actual construction work has not been established. The architectural analysis prepared for the library proposed a building expansion of 3,360 sq ft to meet

Table 3.5.8-2

PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
BASELINE BOOK AND STAFF DEMAND PROJECTIONS  
1984 - 1992

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline Population	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Book Demand Over 1982 Holdings (48,454)	1,210	1,090	1,090	1,140	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,350
Staff Demand Over 1982 Level (11.3 FTE)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Note: Based on existing (1982) levels of service to population: 5.2 books per capita and 1 staff per 825 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as yearly incremental increase. Additional staff presented as yearly additions to staff to meet staff demand of baseline population at 1982 staff:population ratio.

the future needs of a user population of 7,000 in Wheatland. The library expansion, if carried out, would more than accommodate the needs of the future Wheatland population (1992 - 5,590). Without expansion, given a projected baseline county population of 11,470 in 1992, there will be increased needs for library space in the county library system as a whole by 1992.

The current number of library books per capita is 5.2 in Platte County. In order to maintain this level for the baseline growth population, additions of 1,090 to 1,400 books per year should be made to existing county library resources over the baseline projection period (1984 to 1992).

The library staff-to-population ratio at the existing level is 1:825. To continue to provide this staff level through 1992 will require from 4 to 12 additional hours per week of staff time by 1992.

#### 3.5.8.3 Kimball County Baseline Future - No Action Alternative

The baseline population for the city of Kimball as well as for Kimball County as a whole is projected to gradually decline through 1992. No change in the level of library services provided to the present population will therefore be required to meet the needs of the future baseline population. Table 3.5.8-3 demonstrates that, as library services are assumed to remain at current levels, future ratios of service-to-population will increase as the population declines. If no books are added to the Kimball Public Library collection, the ratio of books per capita will increase from the current 4.5 to 4.6 books per capita for the projected 1992 population. With no additions to library staff, the ratio of staff to population will improve from 1:1,620 to 1:1,600 in 1992. With 6,420 total sq ft of library space, the current ratio of space-to-population is 1.32 sq ft per capita. This figure will not change appreciably with the projected baseline population.

#### 3.5.8.4 Laramie County Proposed Action

##### 3.5.8.4.1 Laramie County Public Library System

Effects of the project on library services in Laramie County are as shown in Table 3.5.8-4. The projected immigrant population will place temporarily additional demand on library facilities and services provided by the Laramie County Public Library system. However, existing service provision is inadequate by WSL standards.

The peak year of population immigration due to the project is estimated to be 1987, when there will be an estimated 2,650 immigrants in Laramie County. In 1991, this immigrant population will drop to 925 operations personnel who will remain in the county after 1991.

Services at or about current levels are anticipated to be provided to the baseline population. Service needs of the immigrant population are projected at WSL standards for book and staff provision, so that the project-related populations needs will not exacerbate current and projected baseline service level problems. As no changes in the number of square feet of space available are projected, square feet of space per capita are projected to decline under baseline project conditions. The provision of additional books to immigrants over the baseline book demand will rise from 1984 to 1986. The immigrant

Table 3.5.8-3

KIMBALL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
BASELINE SERVICE LEVEL CHANGES<sup>1</sup>  
(1984 to 1992)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Projected Baseline Population	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Books per Capita (1982 Books= 21,970 or 4.5 Books per Capita)	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Population to <sup>2</sup> Staff Ratio <sup>2</sup> (1982 = 3 Staff, 1 Staff per 1,620 Population)	1,613	1,610	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,603	1,603	1,600	1,600

Note: 1 Based on the declining population projected for Kimball City and County, without any additions to books or staff, the service to population levels provided by the Kimball Public Library will increase as demonstrated.

2 Ratios expressed as 1,613 rather than 1,613:1.



Table 3.5.8-4

LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY INMIGRANT POPULATION  
BOOK AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF DEMAND  
1984 - 1992

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Inmigrant Population	300	1,425	2,425	2,650	2,600	2,325	1,200	925	925
Book Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total)	600	2,850	4,850	5,300	5,200	4,650	2,400	1,850	1,850
FTE Staff Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total FTE)	0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5

Note: Inmigrant population projection includes weekly commuters and transients, representing conservative estimates. Based on Wyoming State Library recommended standards of service provision for Laramie County population: 2 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,000 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as total books recommended for inmigrant population in each year. Staff demand expressed as full-time equivalent personnel.

population declines following the 1987 peak year, so that if books are added to meet the immigrant population demand from 1984 to 1987 (a total of 5,300 additional books by 1987), no further books will need to be added due to the project-related population increase from 1988 to 1992. The peak years for additional staff need are 1987 and 1988, when 1.3 FTE would be required by the project population over the baseline staff demand. By 1992, the project immigrant population will require one-half of an FTE staff addition.

If no additions to books or staff are made during the project period, the projected 1987 Laramie County population of 78,509 (including both baseline population and immigrants), will reduce current per capita levels of service delivery from 1.7 books per capita and 1 FTE staff person per 2,025 population to 1.5 books and 1 staff per 2,276 population.

Based on experience in other impact areas, a further anticipated impact of the project on Laramie County library services is increased book loss due to the influx of transients. There will also be increased demands on library staff due to a high proportion of time spent on record keeping and tracing transient library cardholders. The hiring and training of additional staff due to project impacts would also cause increased demands on staff time.

Based on prior experience with similar project impact populations in the Cheyenne-Laramie County area and elsewhere in Wyoming, the Laramie County Public Library system may face demands for additional programs and for a higher level of technical information resources. These resources are likely to be available through Inter-Library Loans from a variety of library service providers in the county and state (WSL, Laramie County Community College Library, University of Wyoming Library), and would not have to be specially acquired for the immigrant population.

Impacts on the Laramie County Library system are considered to be moderate and not significant in the short term and low, not significant in the long term. Short-term impacts are moderate due to the need for additional staff and volumes.

#### 3.5.8.4.2 Laramie County Community College Library

The immigrant population associated with the project will create increased demands on the Community College Library over the increased baseline population demand. These demands are expected to be met by the library, which has not had past problems expanding staff and collection holdings to meet service needs of the college and community user populations.

#### 3.5.8.4.3 Wyoming State Library

The increased project-related population over the baseline county population should not create problems of increased service demands. The State Library is expected to continue to expand its collection to meet the library service needs of the state agencies and public, which are served as the secondary function of the State Library. However, projected increased demands on Laramie County Public Library system services may be reflected in increased requests for assistance from the State Library by the County Public Library.

#### 3.5.8.4.4 F.E. Warren AFB Library

Military and civilian base employees projected to impact F.E. Warren AFB will create increased demand on base library services. The Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, which is responsible for the library, should receive funding for the additional books and staff needed to meet the increased demand.

The provision of additional library services onbase may serve to partially alleviate increased demands on the Laramie County Public Library system. All project immigrants who are base employees (civilian or military) will have access to library resources available at the Base Library.

#### 3.5.8.5 Platte County Proposed Action

Effects of the project on library services in Platte County are shown in Table 3.5.8-5. The projected immigrant population associated with the project will have low impacts on library services in Platte County. Current levels of books per capita and staff per population exceed WSL guidelines. Estimated immigrant populations are shown for Platte County in 1985, 1986, and 1987. If library service demands induced by the temporary influx of immigrants are not met by the County Public Library system, the level of service delivery will decline with the additional population.

In order to meet the book and staff needs of the immigrant population, 2,630 additional books over baseline book demand will be required in 1986. At the state standard of staff to population, 4 to 12 additional hours of staff time per week would be required to serve the temporary population associated with the project. Assuming no change in the square feet of space provided in the Platte County Library system, space available per capita will decrease slightly during the years of project immigration, but will remain adequate according to Wyoming State Library standards.

#### 3.5.8.6 Kimball County Proposed Action

Population immigration to Kimball County associated with the project is projected for 1987, 1988, and 1989. The baseline population in Kimball County is projected to decline through 1992. The decreasing population will increase per capita library service provision to the county without additions of books or staff.

Immigration due to the project will offset the decrease in the baseline county population, and reduce the number of books per capita from an estimated 4.6 in 1988 under baseline conditions to 4.3 to 1989 with the total baseline plus immigrant population. In 1990, the books per capita ratio will return to 4.6. The 1989 baseline plus immigrant county population (5,110) will also temporarily lower the ratio of library staff to population from a baseline ratio of 1:1,603 to an impact ratio of 1:1,703. These potential changed service levels attributable to the project-induced population are within Nebraska Library Commission service guidelines.

In order to meet the project immigrant population library service needs at the state service guideline levels and not lower existing or baseline service levels, a total of 1,200 books should be added to the library collection in

Table 3.5.8-5

PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
INMIGRANT POPULATION BOOK AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF DEMAND  
1985-1987

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Projected Immigrant Population	275	525	250
Book Demand of Immigrant Population (Total)	1,380	2,530	1,250
Staff Demand of Immigrant Population (Total FTE)	0.1	0.3	0.1

Note: Immigrant population projection includes weekly commuters and transients. Based on Wyoming State Library recommended standards of service provision for Platte County population: 5 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,000 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as total books recommended for immigrant population in each year. Staff demand expressed as full-time equivalent personnel. One-tenth of an FTE staff member may be understood to represent 4 additional hours of staff time per week (three-tenths of an FTE represents 12 hours per week).

1989; an additional 8 hours of staff time per week will also be required in 1989, as shown in Table 3.5.8-6.

The square feet of library space per capita in the library will also increase with a declining population. The Nebraska Library Commission guideline for a library serving up to 6,000 population is a minimum of 6,000 sq ft. Kimball Public Library contains 6,420 sq ft of space, which will be adequate for both baseline and project immigrants through 1992.

Impacts on the Kimball Public Library and its users are considered to be negligible in the short and long terms.

### 3.6 Summary of Impacts

#### 3.6.1 Impact Matrix

As Figure 3.6.1-1 illustrates, the highest significant impacts are projected for Laramie County School District No. 1. All other impacts are moderate or lower.

Public services analysis indicates a high, short-term significant impact on education in Laramie County School District No. 1 due to increased enrollments for all primary and secondary grade levels from 1985 through 1992.

Moderate, short-term, not significant impacts are indicated for fire protection in the City of Cheyenne and Fire Districts Nos. 1 and 2 due to the need for additional firefighters and vehicles.

Impacts on law enforcement in Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne are projected to be moderate in the short term due to the need for an increase in staffing and significant because of potential disproportional increases in demand for law enforcement services and controversy due to the potential impact of demonstrations. General government and library impacts are projected to be moderate because of additional staffing requirements, but not significant. Health care impacts are low and not significant in that the immigrant population can be absorbed within the existing local and regional health care and services system. Justice system short-term impacts are also low although Laramie County Court impacts are moderate.

The human services element is rated moderate and significant due to the criteria for level of impact. Many of the human services agencies are expected to receive low impacts. However, the agencies with the largest number of clients, S.E. Wyoming Mental Health Clinic, Alcohol Receiving Center/Halfway House, Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance Shelter, and the Salvation Army, are all projected to receive moderate, significant impacts. The majority of the remaining agencies are operating at capacity and an unmet, but unmeasured, demand is known to exist. This unmet need will most likely exist in the future under baseline future conditions. Because the current level of demand is not known, the future demand can be neither measured nor projected. This situation represents an issue regarding the degradation of social well-being in the area. Consequently, these other moderate and low impacts must be examined within the context of both public services and social well-being, an element of the socioeconomics resource. Therefore, human services agencies operating at capacity which cannot expand

Table 3.5.8-6

KIMBALL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
INMIGRANT POPULATION BOOK AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF DEMAND  
1987-1989

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Projected Immigrant Population	75	75	300
Book Demand of Immigrant Population (Total)	300	300	1,200
Staff Demand of Immigrant Population (Total FTE)	0	0	0.2

Note: Immigrant population includes weekly commuters and transients. Based on Nebraska Library Commission Guidelines for service for Kimball population: 4 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,000 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as total books recommended for immigrant population in each year. Staff demand expressed as full-time equivalent personnel. Two-tenths of a full-time equivalent staff member may be understood as representing 8 additional hours of staff time per week.

Page 1 of 5

LEGEND		ADVERSE IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS	PROJECT IMPACTS					
LEVEL OF IMPACT *	LOW	○	●	SHORT TERM			LONG TERM		
	MODERATE	○	●	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL
	HIGH	○	●						
	POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS		◻						
* MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE									
PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES					●			○	
Education					●			○	
Laramie County School District #1					●			○	
Laramie County School District #2					●				
Platte County School District #1					○				
Kimball County School System					○				
Law Enforcement					●			○	
Laramie County					●			○	
City of Cheyenne					●			○	
Town of Pine Bluffs									
Platte County									
Town of Wheatland					○				
Town of Chugwater									
Kimball County									
City of Kimball					○				


**PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES  
SUMMARY IMPACT MATRIX**

**FIGURE NO.  
3.6.1-1**






Page 3 of 3

LEGEND		ADVERSE IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS	PROJECT IMPACTS						
LEVEL OF IMPACT *	LOW	○	●	SHORT TERM			LONG TERM			
	MODERATE	○	●	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	
HIGH	○	●								
POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS										
* MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE										
Health Care					○					
Laramie County					●					
Platte County										
Kimball County										
Human Services					●					
Laramie County					●					
Alcohol Receiving Center/ Cheyenne Halfway House					●					
New Morning Awareness House					○					
Alcohol Traffic Safety					○					
Pathfinder					○					
Project Hope					○					
F.E. Warren AFB Social Action					○					
DPASS					○					
Community Center on Domestic Violence					○					
YWCA Rape Crisis Center					○					
Cottonwood Y					○					
COMECA Shelter					●					
Salvation Army					●					
Community Action					○					

**PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES  
SUMMARY IMPACT MATRIX**

**FIGURE NO.  
3.6.1-1  
Continued**

Page 4 of 5


LEGEND		ADVERSE IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS
LEVEL OF IMPACT *	LOW	○	●
	MODERATE	○	●
	HIGH	○	●
POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS			
+ MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE			

PROJECT IMPACTS					
SHORT TERM			LONG TERM		
SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL
Human Services (continued)					
	○				
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**PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES  
SUMMARY IMPACT MATRIX**

**FIGURE NO.  
3.6.1-1  
Continued**

Page 5 of 5

LEGEND		ADVERSE IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS
LEVEL OF IMPACT *	LOW	○	●
	MODERATE	○	●
	HIGH	○	●
POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS			
* MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE			

PROJECT IMPACTS					
SHORT TERM			LONG TERM		
SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	SITE	LOCAL	REGIONAL
General Government	○				
Laramie County	○			○	
City of Cheyenne	○			○	
Town of Pine Bluffs					
Platte County	○				
Town of Wheatland					
Town of Chugwater					
Kimball County					
City of Kimball					
Libraries	○				
Laramie County	○			○	
Platte County	○				
City of Kimball					

**PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES  
SUMMARY IMPACT MATRIX**

**FIGURE NO.  
3.6.1-1  
Continued**

institutionally in response to increases in demand may be indicative of a need for additional support for human services in the community.

Moderate, not significant short-term impacts are projected for Platte County School District No. 1 due to needs for additional staff from 1985 through 1987. Impacts on law enforcement in Platte County are restricted to a short-term moderate but not significant impact on the Town of Wheatland due to the need for one additional sworn officer in 1986. The County justice system will require the equivalent of one additional full-time staff, and the need for additional courtroom space will be accelerated by 1 year over the baseline space need. Therefore, justice system impacts are rated low and not significant in the short term. A moderate, not significant short-term impact is projected for human services in Platte County due to the need for additional staff for the County office of the Department of Public Assistance and Social Services. Platte County general government impacts are determined to be moderate and not significant in the short term. Project impacts on the Platte County public library system are low but not significant in the short term.

Project impacts on the Kimball County School System are moderate, not significant in the short term because six additional classroom teachers and one additional school bus will be required for the incremental student enrollment projected under the Proposed Action. Moderate, not significant impacts on Kimball County human services are projected based on the need for additional staff at the Department of Social Services in the year of peak project immigration, 1989.

### 3.6.2 Aggregation of Elements, Impacts, and Significance

The overall level of impact on Public Services and Facilities is moderate and significant in the short term and negligible, not significant in the long term. Determination of the overall impact rating for public services and facilities involved aggregation of the impact ratings for the elements and subelements of the resource. Subelements were derived either on a jurisdictional basis or on an organizational basis. For each element the counties of Laramie, Platte, and Kimball and the cities of Cheyenne, Pine Bluffs, Wheatland, Chugwater, and Kimball were analyzed. In addition to a jurisdictional breakdown, human services were further evaluated on a service organization basis. The subelements were aggregated to the element level for impacts and significance through the qualitative consideration of four primary factors. These are the size of the jurisdictions in relation to each other, the magnitude of the impacts, the proportion of the impact population to the total population, and whether the impact warranted further attention by identification of significance (as described in Section 3.4). The human services organizations were aggregated to the jurisdictional and element level by the magnitude of impacts associated with the project.

### 3.7 Mitigation Measures

Potential mitigation measures that will be considered are identified below. One, some, or all of the mitigation measures may ultimately be selected. Each measure identifies the implementing agency, but not necessarily the funding agency.

### 3.7.1 Education

The following mitigation measures for impacts on education are presented for consideration:

#### 3.7.1.1 Laramie County School District No. 1

- o The redefinition of grades 6-8 as middle schools and grades 9-12 as high schools would require the construction of a new high school, and would be effective in relieving the elementary school space shortage. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1986 or the fall of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The building of a new elementary school to provide a facility for the projected 330 elementary students in 1987. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing the extra classroom space needed for the elementary students, and if selected, should be implemented by August 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The hiring of additional staff beginning in the fall of 1984 with 7 and peaking in the fall of 1987 with 58. Of the 58, 33 are classroom teachers, 8 are other certified, and 17 are noncertified staff. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing students the quality of education similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The purchase of five additional school buses beginning with one in the fall of 1984 and peaking with five in the fall of 1987. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing transportation to distribute enrollments by cluster more evenly. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The purchase or leasing of modular units to increase available space, not necessarily to be used as classrooms, but rather as offices or special program space. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing extra classroom space by freeing up existing space, and if selected should be implemented by the fall of 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The remodeling of existing facilities to increase space, such as the two floors at Churchill Elementary School. This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the classroom space needs and, if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Subsidization of educational expenses of some of the projected impact students to enable them to attend nonpublic schools. This

mitigation measure would encourage enrollments in nonpublic schools, which have excess capacity, and relieve some of the crowding in the public schools. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be operational by fall of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure would be the Assembly and Checkout contractor.

- o The redefining of the cluster boundaries to promote a more even distribution of enrollments among the schools. This mitigation measure would be effective in relieving the crowding in some elementary schools and, if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Busing the students who live on F.E. Warren AFB to other schools that are less crowded than the ones to which they are currently bused. This mitigation measure would be effective to distribute the enrollments among schools more evenly. It is preferable to bus these students because they currently do not attend schools in their own neighborhoods. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by fall of 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The incorporation into the high school curriculum of a service requirement (for credit) that would involve the students in volunteer work in the community or at school. Students could fulfill this requirement one day a week and the schedules could be staggered. This mitigation measure would be effective in assisting the social service agencies and schools with volunteer staffing; providing students with valuable experience; and relieving crowding in the high schools. This mitigation, if selected, would be gradually implemented, but planning should begin as soon as possible. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The incorporation into the curriculum of a study unit on issues associated with the Proposed Action. This mitigation measure would be effective in giving the students better understanding of the issues associated with the project and help to relieve any anxieties they may have about the nuclear age. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be ready for fall of 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Adopting different scheduling in the high schools such as using the first period in the day by providing busing earlier in the morning. This mitigation measure would relieve some of the anticipated crowding and, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1985. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Exchanging with the City or County Old Johnson Junior High School for a desirable piece of property. The site would be used to locate a new school building. This mitigation measure would be effective in relieving the School District of Old Johnson Junior High (which is not being used, but is being maintained), and solving the problem

of buying land for a new building. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure would be the City of Cheyenne, Laramie County, and Laramie County School District No. 1.

- o The use of the School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas-Construction Program (Impact Aid/Disaster Aid). Assistance in the form of project grants is available for the construction or equipping of urgently needed school facilities in school districts which have had substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased federal activities. Local educational agencies which provide free public elementary or secondary education in federally impacted areas are eligible for this type of assistance. This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the monetary burdens that the District faces as a result of the impact enrollments. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before the projected peak enrollments of 1987. The responsible agencies for this mitigation measure are Laramie County School District No. 1 and the U.S. Department of Education.
- o The use of the School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas-Maintenance and Operation Program (Impact Aid/Disaster Aid). Assistance grants are available to provide financial support to local educational agencies affected by sudden and substantial increased school attendance. Funds may be used for maintenance and operation expenditures. Eligible applicants are local educational agencies which provide free public elementary or secondary education (U.S. Department of Education). This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the monetary burdens that the District faces with the impact enrollments. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before the projected peak enrollments of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is the U.S. Department of Education.
- o The promotion of the use of vans or car pools to transport students. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating the needs for additional buses. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before fall of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The regrouping of elementary grades such as K-3 and grades 4-6 by building. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating some of the crowded conditions, and, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The hiring of part-time staff members to assist in processing, counseling, and orienting new students. This "welcome wagon" mitigation would be effective in alleviating the commitment of the full-time noncertified staff, and assist the new students, especially in the elementary grades, in their adjustment. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1984. The

responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- o The leasing of garage space to house the additional buses needed. Housing the buses would prevent vandalism and cold weather start-up costs. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o The purchase of a mobile unit equipped with computers to be driven from elementary school to school. This mitigation measure would be effective in responding to the current requests for computers and computer rooms in times of crowded buildings and tight budgets. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Laramie County School District No. 1.
- o Institute a monitoring program to identify those schools whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the School District to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. While monitoring itself will not reduce the level of impact or significance, it will allow Laramie County School District No. 1 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

3.7.1.2 Laramie County School District No. 2

- o The hiring of eight additional staff members in 1988. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing the quality of education to students similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 2.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1988 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Laramie County School District No. 2.



- o Institute a monitoring program to identify those schools whose capacities have been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1988 to allow the School District to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. While monitoring itself will not reduce the level of impact or significance, it will allow Laramie County School District No. 2 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County School District No. 2.

#### 3.7.1.3 Platte County School District No. 1

- o The hiring of 3 additional staff members for fall 1985 and 12 more in fall of 1986. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing students the quality of education similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County School District No. 1.
- o The purchase of one school bus in 1986. This mitigation would alleviate the busing problems potentially created with the impact of 121 students. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County School District No. 1.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1985 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Platte County School District No. 1.
- o Institute a monitoring program to allow identify those schools whose capacities have been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1985 to allow the School District to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. While monitoring itself will not reduce the level of impact or significance, it will allow Platte County School District No. 1 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Platte County School District No. 1.

#### 3.7.1.4 Kimball County School System

- o The hiring of 2 additional teachers in the fall of 1988 and 4 more in the fall of 1989. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing students the quality of education similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Kimball County School system.

- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected this mechanism should be established in 1988 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is the Kimball County School system.
- o Institute a monitoring program to identify those schools whose capacities have been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1988 to allow the School District to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. While monitoring itself will not reduce the level of impact or significance, it will allow the Kimball County School system to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Kimball County School system.

### 3.7.2 Law Enforcement

The following mitigation measures for impacts on law enforcement are presented for consideration:

#### 3.7.2.1 Laramie County Sheriff's Department

- o Provision of the staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will be effective in the provision of law enforcement services in Laramie County at existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department.
- o Establishment of a monitoring program within both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department to measure month-to-month changes in demand on those agencies taking into account regular seasonal variations. From this program, any disproportionate increases in demand, as measured by an index such as total calls for service, could be identified. The program should be implemented in early 1984 by local law enforcement agencies. While monitoring itself will not reduce levels of impact or significance, it will allow the County to be more efficient in its handling of those impacts.
- o Establish a mechanism to alleviate disproportionate increases in law enforcement agency needs identified in the monitoring program. Such disproportionate increases would include costs of civil demonstrations. This mitigation measure will be effective in permitting the Department to increase existing levels of service if necessary in the future and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by Laramie County.
- o Development and implementation of a brief, direct educational/informational program for project employees in close cooperation

with project contractors to inform the employees about laws and law enforcement practices in the various jurisdictions. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department and should be effective in reducing the incidence of offenses.

- o Coordination with the courts in scheduling cases in a manner that reduces the time spent in court appearances by law enforcement personnel. This measure should be implemented jointly by the Sheriff's Department and the various courts on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure will be effective in reducing the amount of time officers have to spend in court, freeing them for other duties and possibly reducing the need for additional future personnel.
- o Increased crime prevention activities through additional time spent by Department personnel in programs aimed at individual, residential, and commercial targets. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department and will be effective in reducing the number of offenses. These increased activities could be conducted by impact-related personnel.
- o Increased patrols of parks on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure should be implemented by the Sheriff's Department and will be effective in ensuring the proper use of such facilities by transients and others. These patrols could be conducted by impact-related personnel.
- o Within legal limits and the discretion of the officer involved, increased use of summonses and corresponding decreased use of arrests where possible to reduce time spent by both law enforcement and court personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department and would be effective in reducing the time spent by officers on certain individual cases, freeing them for other duties.
- o Because of the unknowns surrounding possible demonstrations and the inappropriateness of additional permanent personnel to deal with them, it is recommended that the proposed contingency fund above be utilized to mitigate potential impacts on local law enforcement agencies due to potential demonstrations. Creation of the fund is the responsibility of Laramie County and should be implemented in 1984. This fund would be effective in providing the funds necessary to cover Departmental expenses relating to demonstrations.
- o Provision to local law enforcement agencies of special training in crowd control and other techniques related to civil demonstrations. This measure should be implemented by the County and City departments in 1984, and will assist the departments in dealing with civil demonstrations.
- o Seminars with law enforcement officials from other jurisdictions who have had experience with such projects and who would share with local law enforcement officials the benefits of that experience. This measure should be implemented in 1984 jointly by local law

enforcement agencies and will be effective in assisting these agencies in dealing with project-related impacts.

- o Prior to completion of the proposed city-county law enforcement center overcrowded conditions will be exacerbated, due to both baseline and project-related needs, in the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. For the Police Department, it may be possible to locate the additional employees in the existing structure, though this will decrease the per employee square footage from an already marginal 133 to 106 sq ft per employee. For the Sheriff's Department, and very possibly for the Police Department as well, it may be necessary to lease additional space in the area of the existing facility to meet needs under the Proposed Action as well as baseline needs. It would be necessary for Department officials to review internal operations and identify those discrete activities which would be least affected if physically separated from the remainder of the Department, and to relocate selected functions into temporarily leased space pending completion of the proposed law enforcement center.

#### 3.7.2.2 Cheyenne Police Department

- o Provision of the staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will be effective in the provision of law enforcement services in Cheyenne at existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by the City of Cheyenne.
- o Establishment of a monitoring program within both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department to measure month-to-month changes in demand on those agencies taking into account regular seasonal variations. From this program, any disproportionate increases in demand, as measured by an index such as total calls for service, could be identified. The program should be implemented in early 1984 by local law enforcement agencies. Instituting this mitigation will allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce levels of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of those impacts.
- o Establish a mechanism with which to alleviate disproportionate increases in law enforcement agency needs identified in the monitoring program could be supported. Such disproportionate increases would include costs of civil demonstrations. This mitigation measure will be effective in permitting the Department to increase existing levels of service if necessary in the future and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by the City of Cheyenne.
- o Development and implementation of a brief, direct educational/informational program for project employees in close cooperation with project contractors to inform the employees about laws and law enforcement practices in the various jurisdictions. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by the Police Department and should be effective in reducing the incidence of offenses.

- o Coordination with the courts in scheduling cases in a manner that reduces the time spent in court appearances by law enforcement personnel. This measure should be implemented jointly by the Police Department and the various courts on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure will be effective in reducing the amount of time officers have to spend in court, freeing them for other duties and possibly reducing the need for additional future personnel.
- o Increased crime prevention activities through additional time spent by Department personnel in programs aimed at individual, residential, and commercial targets. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Police Department and will be effective in reducing the number of offenses. These increased activities could be conducted by impact-related personnel.
- o Increased patrols of parks on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure should be implemented by the Police Department and will be effective in ensuring the proper use of such facilities by transients and others. These patrols could be conducted by impact-related personnel.
- o Within legal limits and the discretion of the officer involved, increased use of summonses and corresponding decreased use of arrests where possible to reduce time spent by both law enforcement and court personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Police Department and would be effective in reducing the time spent by officers on certain individual cases, freeing them for other duties.
- o Because of the unknowns surrounding possible demonstrations and the inappropriateness of adding permanent personnel to deal with them, it is recommended that the proposed contingency fund be utilized to mitigate the impacts on local law enforcement agencies due to potential demonstrations. Creation of the fund is the responsibility of the City of Cheyenne and should be implemented in 1984. This fund would be effective in providing the funds necessary to cover Departmental expenses relating to demonstrations.
- o Provision to local law enforcement agencies of special training in crowd control and other techniques related to civil demonstrations. This measure should be implemented in 1984 and will assist the Department in dealing with civil demonstrations.
- o Seminars with local law enforcement officials from other jurisdictions who have had experience with such projects and who would share with local law enforcement officials the benefits of that experience. This measure should be implemented in 1984 jointly by local law enforcement agencies and will be effective in assisting local law enforcement agencies in dealing with project-related impacts.
- o Prior to completion of the proposed city-county law enforcement center overcrowded conditions will be exacerbated, due to both

baseline and project-related needs, in the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. For the Police Department, it may be possible to locate the additional employees in the existing structure. However, this will decrease the per employee square footage from an already marginal 133 to 106 sq ft per employee. For the Sheriff's Department, and very possibly for the Police Department as well, it may be necessary to lease additional space in the area of the existing facility to meet not only needs under the Proposed Action but also baseline needs. It would be necessary for Department officials to review their internal operations and identify those discrete activities which would be least affected if physically separated from the remainder of the Department, and to relocate them into temporarily leased space pending completion of the proposed law enforcement center.

3.7.2.3 Wheatland Police Department

- o Provision by the Town of Wheatland of 1 additional sworn officer for 1 year. This mitigation measure will be effective in maintaining existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1986.

3.7.2.4 City of Kimball

- o Provision by the City of Kimball of 1 additional sworn officer for 1 year. This mitigation measure will be effective in maintaining existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1989.

3.7.3 Justice System

The following mitigation measures for the justice system are presented for consideration:

3.7.3.1 Laramie County

- o Revising certain rules of civil procedure. Rules similar to the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 7, 11, 16, and 26 may be adopted. These new rules create additional duties for attorneys concerning the amount and types of pretrial discovery permitted and pretrial conference. In addition, the rules provide new and stronger sanctions against attorneys and/or parties if their duties are breached. This mitigation measure would be effective in promoting pretrial settlements as well as defining more sharply the issues at trial, hence reducing civil caseloads. The Supreme Court of Wyoming, the Wyoming Legislature, and the private bar would be responsible for implementing this mitigation which should be implemented as soon as possible.
- o Increase docket fees and fines. Since studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due

process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the legislature, and the Wyoming Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

- o Encourage arbitration, mediation, and other alternative forms of dispute resolution through education of Court personnel, the private bar, and potential litigants and by amendment of the arbitration statute. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing civil caseloads and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The legislature, the Wyoming Supreme Court, the private bar, and potential litigants would be responsible for this mitigation.
- o Increase computerization of Court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating any Court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of Court operation (especially as to minor traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the County, the Wyoming Supreme Court, and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or type of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of Court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the local law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Encourage issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest when the defendant does not represent a danger to himself or others. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Increase courtroom and office space. The Laramie County Court will need increased courtroom and corresponding office space under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from

degrading and to increase efficiency in courtroom operation. There are three alternatives to provide more space for the Court. First, the bottom floor of the courthouse could be remodeled to provide a new courtroom and corresponding office space. Second, the Court could be housed in the planned new city-county justice center. Finally, the Court could hold sessions at night; however, there are limitations as to the usefulness of night court and it should probably be used only as an interim measure. The planning for this mitigation, if selected, should begin as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Increase staff. The Laramie County Court will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and, if chosen, should be implemented at the times and in the amounts set forth in the tables above. The Court and the County are responsible for implementing this mitigation.

#### 3.7.3.2 City of Cheyenne

- o Revising certain rules of civil procedure. Rules similar to the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 7, 11, 16, and 26 may be adopted. These new rules create additional duties for attorneys concerning the amount and types of pretrial discovery permitted and pretrial conference. In addition, the rules provide new and stronger sanctions against attorneys and/or parties if their duties are breached. This mitigation measure would be effective in promoting pretrial settlements as well as defining more sharply the issues at trial, hence reducing civil caseloads. The Supreme Court of Wyoming, the Wyoming Legislature, and the private bar would be responsible for implementing this mitigation and this mitigation should be implemented as soon as possible.
- o Increase computerization of Court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating any Court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of Court operation (especially as to minor traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the City, the Wyoming Supreme Court, and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or type of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of Court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the city would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.



- o Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the local law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Encourage issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest when the defendant does not represent a danger to himself or others. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Increase staff. The Cheyenne Municipal Court and City Attorney's office will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading. The Court and the City are responsible for implementing this mitigation.

#### 3.7.3.3 Laramie County District Court

- o Revising certain rules of civil procedure. Rules similar to the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 7, 11, 16, and 26 may be adopted. These new rules create additional duties for attorneys concerning the amount and types of pretrial discovery permitted and pretrial conference. In addition, the rules provide new and stronger sanctions against attorneys and/or parties if their duties are breached. This mitigation measure would be effective in promoting pretrial settlements as well as defining more sharply the issues at trial, hence reducing civil caseloads. The Supreme Court of Wyoming, the Wyoming Legislature, and the private bar would be responsible for implementing this mitigation and this mitigation should be implemented as soon as possible.
- o Increase docket fees and fines. Since studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate Court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the legislature, and the Wyoming Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.
- o Encourage arbitration, mediation, and other alternative forms of dispute resolution through education of Court personnel, the private bar, and potential litigants and amendment of the arbitration statute. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing civil caseloads and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The legislature, the Wyoming Supreme Court, the private bar, and potential litigants would be responsible for this mitigation.

- o Increase computerization of Court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating any Court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of Court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the County, the Wyoming Supreme Court, and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Increase staff. As set forth above the Laramie County District Court, District Attorney, and Public Defender will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading. The organizations and the legislature are responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Increase courtroom space. The Laramie County District Court will need additional space. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading. The state and the county will be responsible for implementing the mitigation.

#### 3.7.3.4 Kimball County

- o Increase docket fees and fines. Since studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate Court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the legislature, and the Nebraska Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.
- o Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or types of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of Court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Increase computerization of Court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating any Court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of Court operation (especially as to minor traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the County, the Nebraska Supreme Court, and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the local law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.
- o Encourage issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest when the defendant does not represent a danger to himself or others. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

#### 3.7.4 Fire Protection

The following mitigation measures for impacts on fire protection are presented for consideration:

##### 3.7.4.1 Laramie County Fire District No. 1

- o Provision of additional volunteers necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will preserve existing levels of service to District residents and, if selected, should be implemented as needed by the District.
- o The need for an additional fire truck and additional station space in which to house it will be accelerated from 1992 to 1986. This acceleration will create costs for the District. Identification of the specific costs and mitigation measures are discussed in the Fiscal Impact Analysis.

##### 3.7.4.2 Laramie County District No. 2

- o Provision of additional volunteers necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will preserve existing levels of service to District residents and, if selected, should be implemented as needed by the District.

##### 3.7.4.3 City of Cheyenne

- o Provision of the appropriate staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing levels of service of the Fire Department. This mitigation measure, if selected, will be effective in maintaining existing levels of service and should be implemented in an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the City of Cheyenne.

#### 3.7.5 Health Care

##### 3.7.5.1 Laramie County

The following mitigation measures for impacts on health care are presented for consideration:

A key factor in effective health care planning is coordination among all agencies and other providers, as established by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. The effectiveness and efficiency of this agency structure in Wyoming and Nebraska would be enhanced by further coordination and contact between parallel agencies in each state and private sector health care providers. Equally important is coordination and cooperation between military health care programs and services provided at F.E. Warren AFB and other federal installations. An Impact Coordinator's office should be set up for this purpose prior to impact (early in 1984). The need for coordination of health care services will be greatest during the construction period, because construction workers and dependents will impact existing public and private services. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County Health Planning Committee and all concerned political jurisdictions.

#### Hospital Facilities and Personnel

- o Ongoing coordination with the Laramie County Health Planning Committee and other appropriate agencies. This will ensure that the proper level of planning can be achieved prior to impact conditions. To expedite coordination, the full-time community coordinator located in the impact assistance office will provide updated staffing and employment information. This office would also serve as a clearinghouse for agencies to express their concerns over project effects on services. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the County Health Planning Committee in cooperation with other health care providers.
- o Provision of comprehensive health insurance coverage for all project employees and their dependents. This mitigation measure will be effective in reducing impacts on public health services and problems associated with patients who are not able to pay for health care, and should be implemented when project contractors commence activities and hire personnel. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the project Assembly and Checkout contractor.
- o Expansion of services at F.E. Warren AFB Hospital in a timely manner prior to immigration of project personnel. This mitigation measure will help to alleviate impacts on City and County health care facilities and personnel caused by shortfalls in services provided on base. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Air Force and F.E. Warren AFB Hospital administration.

#### Emergency Medical Services

- o Provision of clearly marked maps to construction sites for all rural and local ambulance services. This mitigation measure will alleviate problems of access to the sites by emergency vehicles and reduce response times, and, if selected, should be implemented at the outset of construction activities. The responsible agencies for implementing this measure are the Air Force and project contractors.

- o Provision of emergency medical transfer capabilities at the dispatch stations, including one or more individuals with basic emergency care training. This mitigation measure would further alleviate project-related impacts on the emergency medical system, and, if selected, should be implemented as part of staging area set up. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the project contractor.

#### Public Health Department

- o Relocation of the Health Unit to either one wing of the old Johnson Junior High School, or to the Police Department building located on Pioneer Avenue (as recommended by the Capital Facilities Coordination for the City of Cheyenne). If the Corlett School should become available in the near future, this could also be considered as an alternative location. The responsible agency would be the City-County Health Unit.
- o During the construction period, one additional professional/paraprofessional could be hired to offset impacts associated with immigrating population. The responsible agency would be the City-County Health Unit.
- o Establishment of a satellite clinic in a central location in the City of Cheyenne to provide such services as immunizations, throat cultures, prenatal clinics, preventive medicine clinics, and blood pressure clinics. The clinic would be coordinated through the City-County Health Unit and the staff of the clinic would be under the jurisdiction of the Nursing Services Director. The clinic would be maintained for the duration of construction activities, but would not be limited to project-associated personnel. This facility would serve to alleviate space pressures currently experienced by the City-County Health Unit. Staffing would include one public health nurse and one clinic clerk/aide. The responsible implementing agency would be the City-County Health Unit.
- o Information on demographic characteristics and medical histories of project personnel should be gathered through a questionnaire given to each employee to be turned in to the Impact Coordinator's office. This mitigation would provide necessary information for planning and monitoring of health service impacts, and should be implemented early in the project. The responsible implementing agencies will be the project contractors and health planning committee.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related immigration. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation are the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County.

- o Institute a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

#### 3.7.6 Human Services

The following mitigation measures for impacts on human services are presented for consideration:

- o Provision of additional staff for Youth Alternatives and Attention Home. Coordination among youth-related programs of all types should be thorough and structured, so as to comprehensively monitor youth problems and needs on an ongoing basis. Greater emphasis on outreach and prevention programs could be stressed. Implementing agencies for staffing coordination and outreach are Youth Alternatives, Attention Home, Project Hope, Awareness House and the school system. Comprehensive planning should start in the fourth quarter of 1984 for these programs; implementation should occur in January 1985.
- o Provision of additional space for immigrating youth in the Attention Home. At any time during 1985 to 1992 immigrant youth may not be able to access services of the home. Alternative mitigation measures include:
  - 1) Enhancing emergency foster care programs to provide appropriate training to foster care parents to perform as therapists;
  - 2) Reducing the average length of stay for youth clients; or
  - 3) Opening an additional Attention Home.
- o Provision of appropriate staff for Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center and F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic. The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center specifically should have staff related to mental health emergency care systems and F.E. Warren AFB should have staff directed at handling child and spouse abuse problems. Implementation should occur by July 1985. The implementing agencies are Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of Laramie County and F.E. Warren AFB.
- o Institution of a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented to

allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local human service agencies.

- o Development of a mechanism to provide additional financial resources outside of the budget process to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to special public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related immigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is the Laramie County government.
- o Provision of appropriate funding to the Salvation Army and COMEA shelter to assist in added food and shelter costs brought on by immigrating unemployable job-seekers related to the Peacekeeper project. The Laramie County Salvation Army is currently operating at a deficit and may not be able to continue its free meal program to indigents if assistance is not made available. The measure should be implemented by June 1984. The responsible implementing agency is the Salvation Army.
- o Provision of family violence prevention programs as necessary (i.e., Parenting Skills Training). Provision of additional staff and partial provision of renovated space will be necessitated for Grandma's Safe House and the Community Center on Domestic Violence in order to meet the needs of the immigrating population. Renovation should occur by July 1985. Parenting Skills Classes and appropriate staffing should be implemented in January 1985. The agencies responsible for implementing these mitigation measures are Grandma's Safe House, the Community Center on Domestic Violence, and F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic and Chaplain's office.
- o Provision of appropriate staffing to the Laramie County Office of Public Assistance and Social Services. This mitigation measure will be effective in decreasing child abuse and spouse abuse problems within the immigrant population. In the income maintenance area, appropriate staffing may be necessary during the downside of the project due to the potential for an increase in clients. The social workers involved in child and spouse abuse should be hired by January 1985. The implementing agency responsible will be the Laramie County Office of Public Assistance and Social Service.
- o The provision of full and part-time staff in the following agencies during peak year of impact are necessitated to mitigate substance abuse problems within the immigrating population: F.E. Warren Social Action Office, Alcohol Receiving Center, Cheyenne Halfway House for Alcoholics, Project Hope, New Morning Awareness House, and Pathfinder. See Appendix C for specific staffing requirements for each agency.

- o Provision of drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs to mitigate substance abuse problems in the immigrant population. Programs could be implemented in the schools, at the jobsite, through the media, and in social groups. Resource materials should be provided to all agencies involved in substance abuse programs. Coordination among services providing mental health and substance abuse programs is necessary to understand the extent of social and psychological needs and stresses within the immigrating population. This will allow the project-related employees to understand and monitor needs of employees and implement measures for preventing substance abuse and mental health problems. This measure should be instituted immediately upon beginning project work and carry on throughout the construction period, and should be implemented by the Alcohol Receiving Center and contractors.
- o The Alcohol Receiving Center could be moved to an alternate rented location. The space vacated by its moving would allow the Halfway House to expand to a size appropriate to meet the needs of the immigrating population. Adequate space in a new rented facility should be able to accommodate a maximum of 15 persons on an as-needed basis. These measures should be implemented in 1985. Responsible agencies for implementation are all substance abuse programs with specific emphasis by Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of Laramie County.
- o Provision of a part-time staff person for the Cottonwood YWCA. This person would be used to alleviate project impact demand on the current YWCA director, who is responsible for all programs of the YWCA. If selected this mitigation measure will be effective in meeting needs of unwed mothers, and should be implemented in June 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the YWCA.
- o Development and distribution to project-related employees of an information resource directory on family planning and sex education services in Laramie County. This would alleviate potential impacts on homes for unwed mothers and should be viewed as a prevention measure. The resource directory could also be made available to high school females, F.E. Warren AFB Hospital, and the YWCA. Implementing responsibility lies with the family planning component of the City-County Health Unit. If selected, this mitigation measure should be implemented in early 1984.
- o Development of a human services coordinating council with members being directors of concerned agencies. This mitigative measure will be effective in planning, coordination, and distribution of available resources in human services. The council could be a pivotal body in a monitoring process of agency needs. Identification of resource needs within agencies as related to the impact population would be collectively identified within this group. This group would also be responsible for comprising and distributing comprehensive information on human service resources to project-related employees. One full-time equivalent Human Service



Impact Coordinator could be established to administer the council, as well as keep records and provide information. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation are Laramie County government and the respective agencies. If selected, this measure should be implemented by June 1984.

- o One full-time equivalent could be hired to work under the Human Service Coordinating Council Administrator as a Prevention Specialist. This person could be provided to prevent common problems of impact towns, such as "we-they" splits, alienation, mental health problems, alcohol and drug abuse, family violence, parenting issues, stress management, neighborhood/social disruptions. This person would act as a consultant to all human services in program development related to prevention needs. If selected, this mitigation measure should be implemented in the first quarter of calendar year 1985 by the Laramie County government.
- o Open an Impact Office related to public services and facilities. Establish within it a comprehensive information referral and resource center. It would be the centralized point for all impact issues related to public services and facilities. Housing, human service resources, and job referral information could be centralized and distributed from this location. This office could house the administration of the Human Services Coordinating Council, the prevention specialist and maintain all records and data related to project impact monitoring. Centralized data processing for the immigrating population could be implemented here also. Demographic characteristics of the immigrant population could be established, and computerized for planning purposes. This would allow a mechanism for identifying the population distribution of immigrants in Wyoming. Responsibility for the implementation of this would be by the City of Cheyenne or Laramie County.
- o Establishment of a community resources center, including a temporary shelter for transients, at the old Johnson Junior High School. The School District prefers trading versus selling the building. If the City or the County are willing to offer land for trade, and this building could be accessed, it could be used as the Impact Office and or the County Human Service Coordinating Council. Moving the Volunteer Information Volunteer Action Center to this facility would add to a centralized comprehensive in-processing center and communitywide information and referral center. A computer, used for identifying and maintaining demographics of the immigrating population for the Impact Office, could also be used for maintaining and updating an information and referral data base on human services housing, job information, and a volunteer skills bank. Classroom space could be used for conducting volunteer workshops. If selected, this measure would also mitigate problems related to project employee alienation from the long-term resident community. A portion of the original Johnson Junior High could be used for billeting any excess overflow of transients to the area. The school's gymnasium could be renovated to handle transients related to project impact. This is a functional utilization of the space. Shower and kitchen facilities already exist in the building to meet

demands for this type of shelter. Renovation of the facility should begin in late 1984. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure could be Laramie County School District No. 1, Laramie County government, and the City of Cheyenne.

- o Set up of a toll-free job bank hotline. This measure would alleviate some transient job-seeker immigration impacts by providing information on job availability in the project area to potential immigrants. Implementation of this measure should occur beginning in 1984 by Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne.
- o In order to appropriately provide for the mental health needs of project-related employees, it is presented that contractors provide mental health insurance for employees. This mitigation measure will assure appropriate mental health services to project employees. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be the responsibility of the project Assembly and Checkout contractors.
- o Project-related contract employees could become part of the United Fund Campaign of Laramie County. Monies raised from employees on the project could be directed to the Laramie County United Way. This will assist in mitigating the impacts by project employees on services funded by United Way. If chosen, this measure could be implemented by contractors.
- o Institute alcohol prevention programs for the immigrating population to preclude disproportionate utilization of local alcohol abuse facilities and services. Examples of these prevention programs would be educational/training sessions with contract employees regarding alcohol traffic offenses and strictly-enforced driving while under the influence laws. The responsible implementing agency for this would be the Cheyenne City Police, Laramie County Sheriff's Department, the Wyoming Highway Patrol, and the project contractors. To reduce traffic accidents due to driving while intoxicated, a "tipsy taxi" service for project-related employees could be provided. This would be a 24-hour service for people unable to drive after consuming alcoholic beverages. Implementation should begin by January 1985. Agencies responsible for implementing alcohol-related substance abuse programs are Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Clinic and related substance abuse programs.
- o Establish a volunteer skills bank and expanded volunteer clearing-house to provide for appropriate staffing of agencies heavily utilizing volunteer support. This will assist in mitigating project impact on the volunteer workforce. Volunteer programs and training that could be implemented include:
  - 1) Resident prevention specialists to educate other residents on how to prevent common problems of impact towns (i.e., "we-they" splits, alienation, crime, mental health problems, alcohol and

drug abuse, family violence and parenting issues, stress, money management, and disruption of neighborhoods, work settings, social clubs, schools and churches).

- 2) Newcomers groups - Welcome Wagon, Community Directory, and employers help new residents adapt to the community.
- 3) Neighborhood development to help established residents adapt to and assist new residents to settle into neighborhoods.
- 4) A computer to keep updated information on services and resources available, and list needs of the immigrating population. If colocated with the Impact Office and the Human Services Coordinating Council, the computer would be able to serve both agencies. If selected, these mitigation measures should be implemented by January 1985. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure would be the Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center, and the Laramie County government.

#### Platte County

- o The provision of additional staff for the Mental Health Center. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing adequate staffing to return to the existing service level for mental health services and developing new programs as necessary. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.
- o Additional office space for staff members could be provided within the existing facility or accommodated through the school system.
- o The provision of additional staff for the income maintenance and social service components of the Department of Public Assistance and Social Services. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing adequate staffing and services according to service standards to the impact population. This measure should be implemented by 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.
- o The addition of two office spaces in the existing facility should be provided to house the additional staff. If adequate space cannot be provided in the existing facility, space should be rented in a convenient location. This measure should be implemented by 1987 in conjunction with addition to the staff.

#### Kimball County

- o The provision of additional staff for the Department of Social Services. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing adequate staffing services based on existing levels of service. This measure should be implemented by 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Kimball County Department of Social Service.

- o In order to mitigate impacts associated with the potential population of job-seekers and transients, a mechanism could be set up to provide emergency aid through appropriate human service agencies or other groups such as churches, and to meet potential unanticipated service demands. This measure, if selected, should be implemented in mid-1984 by the County and the affected agencies.
- o A monitoring program implemented by the human service agencies in Kimball County, as well as in the regional provider agencies located in Scottsbluff, would provide information to planners and assist in evaluating project impacts. If increased demands on the regional agencies are demonstrated to occur due to the project population, appropriate mitigation measures can be developed. This measure, if selected, should be implemented in mid-1984 by the affected agencies.

### 3.7.7 General Government

The following mitigation measures for impacts on general government are presented for consideration:

#### 3.7.7.1 Laramie County

- o Hire additional staff to assist in providing services to the general public and other County government offices. This mitigation could be effective in maintaining 1983 levels of service and preventing degradation of same. Hiring should begin in 1984 and additional staffing should be maintained through 1992. Implementation would be the County's responsibility.
- o Provide additional funds for increased job training and personnel development for County employees. This mitigation could provide valuable training which cannot be met entirely by normal budgets, and could mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Implementation should occur in 1984 and be initiated by the County.
- o Provide funds for planning, purchasing, and operating increased data processing and computer equipment including hardware, software, and training. This mitigation could also mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Planning would be performed by the County with assistance from outside professionals. Purchases would be from local or regional supplies. Training could be provided by the supplier/manufacturer and internally by the County. The County would be responsible for implementing this measure.
- o Provide additional space outside of the County Building to house discrete County general government functions, thereby making existing County Building space available for additional staff. This mitigation could serve to alleviate the problem of finding space for additional County employees. Space could be provided through leasing in the private market or the City of Cheyenne, construction, or remodeling of additional space. In addition, office space in old Johnson Junior High School could be utilized, or space could be rented from the City in the Police Department when it is vacated.

Space should be provided beginning in 1984 and continuing through 1992. The agency responsible for acquiring this space would be the office whose space in the County Building or other location is to be relocated.

- o Provide additional information packages to existing information distribution centers (such as the Chamber of Commerce) regarding County/State permitting, licensing, and other requirements. This mitigation could assist in informing the public, especially newcomers, on what is required, when it is required, and how to accomplish the requirements in the most efficient manner. This should be provided from 1984 to 1992 by the County.
- o Revise the State of Wyoming statute which restricts the sale of annual vehicle license renewals to the months of December, January, and February. This could serve to mitigate temporary additional staffing during this period and could provide an increased level of service to the public at lower cost. The responsibility for this mitigation rests with the Wyoming Legislature. To be most effective, the change should take place prior to December 1, 1984.
- o In order to prevent degradation of County gravel roadways affected by the Proposed Action, the County could hire additional operators and lease equipment as required. If experienced operators were not available from the local labor market, additional staff could be sought from the region. If this fails, an operator trainee could be hired (1 year in advance of the beginning of silo modification) in 1985 and trained by the County and/or outside specialists. Machinery could be leased from a local supplier. If necessary, maintenance could be conducted by private enterprise. For the 1989 silo modification period, a parallel scenario would begin in 1988.
- o Institute a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of the impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure could be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services, or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related immigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation would be Laramie County.
- o Relocate County maintenance activities to new or other facilities of higher standards in a more suitable location. The responsibility

for this action would rest with the County Engineer's office. This measure could serve to reduce additional staff and space for Laramie County.

3.7.7.2 City of Cheyenne

- o Hire additional staff to assist in providing services to the public and other City government offices. This mitigation could be effective in maintaining 1983 levels of service or preventing degradation of same. Hiring should begin in 1984 and additional staffing maintained through 1992, and would be the responsibility of the City.
- o Provide additional funds for increased job training and personnel development for City employees. This mitigation could provide valuable training which cannot be met entirely by normal budgets, and could mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Implementation would be the responsibility of the City.
- o Provide funds for planning, purchasing, and operating increased data processing and computer equipment including hardware, software, and training. This mitigation could also mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Planning would be performed by the City with assistance from outside professionals. Purchase would be from local or regional suppliers. Training would be provided by the supplier/manufacturer and internally by the City, with assistance from outside professionals. Purchase would be from local or regional suppliers. Training could be provided by the supplier/manufacturer and internally by the City. Implementation should occur in 1984 by the City.
- o Provide additional information packages to existing information distribution centers (such as the Chamber of Commerce) regarding City permitting, licensing, and other requirements. This mitigation would assist in informing the public, especially newcomers, on what is required, when it is required, and how to accomplish the requirements in the most efficient manner. This should be provided from 1984 to 1992 by the City.
- o In order to maintain the 1983 level of equipment and vehicle maintenance service, additional maintenance staff could be hired in late 1984. If skilled labor is unavailable, hiring could take place in early 1984 to provide necessary training and experience. Space could be provided through off-hour use of maintenance facilities. In lieu of hiring staff and using City facilities, maintenance could be performed by private contract through local businesses. This mitigation would be implemented by the City of Cheyenne.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to

project-related immigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is the City of Cheyenne.

- o Institute a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

#### 3.7.7.3 Platte County

- o Hire one additional full-time equivalent general staff person in late 1984 to assist Platte County government agencies through 1988. This measure would relieve pressure on County staffing and help to maintain 1983 levels of service.
- o In order to prevent degradation of gravel roadways maintained by the County and affected by silo refurbishing, the County could add a temporary full-time equipment operator in late 1985 and maintain that position through 1986. If an experienced operator is not available, the County would need to hire a person 1 year earlier and training would need to be provided, both outside and in-house. Equipment could be leased or purchased through a supplier in Cheyenne. Maintenance could be performed by the County or by private contract with a local business.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure could be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related immigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Platte County.
- o Institute a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

#### 3.7.7.4 Kimball County

- o In order to prevent degradation of gravel roadways maintained by the County and affected by silo refurbishing, the County could add a temporary full-time equipment operator in late 1985 and maintain that position through 1986. If an experienced operator is not available, the County would need to hire a person 1 year earlier and training would need to be provided, both outside and in-house. Maintenance could be performed by the County or by private contract with a local business.
- o Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure could be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may not be planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related immigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Kimball County.
- o Institute a monitoring program to determine those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. While monitoring itself will not reduce level of impact or significance, it will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

#### 3.7.8 Libraries

The following mitigative measures for impacts on library services are offered for consideration:

- o The hiring of additional staff and purchase of additional books will meet the project-related population demand for books and library services according to standards of the Wyoming State Library. The books and staff could be added in yearly increments to the main library, and to a lesser degree to branches, in line with population immigration projected. Following the peak year of immigration, as project population declines, no further book additions will be required and staffing can be phased down. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the public library system.
- o Increase use of inter-library loans to share library resources available statewide with affected county libraries. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating increased demands for service and requests for special resources not widely available in all libraries. The automated circulation system currently being developed by the Wyoming State Library will be useful in this ef-



fort. The responsible agency for implementation is the Wyoming State Library and County libraries.

- o Increase hours of operation of main and branch library facilities. This mitigation measure would be useful to alleviate increased demands for services and library space, and if selected, should be implemented during the first year of project immigration. The responsible agency for implementation of this measure is the public library system.
- o Increase coordination between public libraries and school libraries to increase access to books and special programs. This mitigation measure will aid in provision of books and services to both baseline and project populations, and should be implemented on a continuing basis. The responsible agency for implementation of this mitigation measure is the public library in cooperation with the school system.
- o Institution of book deposit requirements for new borrowers and new or often-borrowed books to alleviate book loss increases. This mitigation measure has been effective in reducing book losses in other impacted communities, and should be implemented early in project construction and population immigration to be effective. The responsible agency will be the public libraries.

### 3.8 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There are no unavoidable adverse impacts on public services and facilities as a result of the Proposed Action.

### 3.9 Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments

There are no irreversible or irretrievable resource commitments due to impacts on public services and facilities.

### 3.10 The Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use of Man's Environment and Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

The project impacts on public services and facilities do not involve the short-term use of resources which would be detrimental to long-term productivity.

## 4.0 GLOSSARY

### 4.1 Terms

**Area of Concentrated Study (ACS):** an area(s) within the Region of Influence which will receive the majority of environmental impacts. Environmental existing conditions and impact analyses are focused within the ACS for this EIS. The ACS is defined for each environmental resource.

**Capital Improvements Plan or Program:** a plan or program that forecasts or anticipates the timing and costs of expenditures for major equipment, facilities, or projects. Generally, the plan establishes a 5-year program with a yearly priority allocation of projects and expenditures and yearly review and update.

**Cheyenne Urban Area:** defined as the Census definition of the Cheyenne Division.

**Comprehensive Plan:** a public document, usually consisting of maps, text, and supporting materials, adopted and approved by a local government legislative body, which describes future land uses proposed within that government's jurisdiction, along with goals, objectives, makers who review proposals for new development or changes in zoning.

**Crude Birth Rate:** number of live births per 1,000 population.

**CT Scan:** X-ray medical equipment capable of photographing cross sections of internal body parts.

**Disposition:** decision entered by the court on a case, e.g., guilty, dismissed, nolo contendere.

**Effect:** a change in an attribute. Effects can be caused by a variety of events, including those that result from project attributes acting on the resource attribute (direct effect); those that do not result directly from the action or from the attributes of other resources acting on the attribute being studied; those that result from attributes of other projects or other attributes that change due to other projects (cumulative effects); and those that result from natural causes (e.g., seasonal change).

**General Acute Care:** inpatient treatment provided in short-stay hospitals, according to a plan of care established by a physician. Acute care hospital services normally provided are medical-surgical, intensive care, intensive cardiac care or coronary care, obstetric gynecological, neonatal special care, perinatal, pediatric, psychiatric, emergency, and organized outpatient.

**Impact:** an assessment of the meaning of changes in all attributes being studied for a given resource, an aggregation of all the effects, usually measured using a qualitative and nominally subjective technique.

Immigrants: all people relocating into a defined geographic area usually calculated on an annual basis.

Level of Impact: for each environmental resource there are specific definitions for negligible, low, moderate, and high impacts for this EIS.

Long Term: denotes the steady-state operations phase of the project when a constant level of project employment is attained.

Long-Term Impact: after the construction phase during full operation after 1990.

Mortality/Morbidity: incidence of death/disease for a given population; key health status and indicators.

Part I Crime: serious crimes, felonies; such as homicide, rape, robbery.

Part II Crime: minor crimes, misdemeanors, and lesser felonies.

Patient Origin: the study of geographical, residential origins of patients admitted to hospitals for medical services. Same as Service Area.

Patrol Cars: marked vehicles used in day to day patrol duties.

Peak Year: the year in which some particular project-related effect, e.g., total employment, is greatest.

Primary Care: basic, general care usually provided in a physician's office, clinic, or ambulatory care center. Primary care physicians are general or family practice physicians, obstetricians, pediatricians, osteopaths, and internists. Other primary care personnel are nurses and public health nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician support personnel.

Rational Medical Service Area: national geographic areas for delivery of primary medical care services as determined using federal (public health service) criteria for designation of health manpower shortage areas (1980).

Region of Influence: the largest region which would be expected to receive measurable impacts from the Proposed Action.

Secondary Care: specialized medicine, diagnostic testing facilities, and some outpatient services, typically available at acute hospitals, for example; routine surgical procedures performed with minimal or low risk to the patient.

Short-Term Impact: during the construction period up to 1990.

Substance Abuse: the misuse of alcohol or other drugs.

Sworn Officer: uniformed law enforcement personnel who are authorized to make sworn arrests and to carry guns.

Tertiary Care: tertiary or specialty care services are those which require sophisticated equipment and specialized training, involve risks to the patient, and are rarely required, such as open heart surgery, radiation therapy, cardiac catheterization, computer tomographic scanners, and end-stage renal disease.

Unavoidable Adverse Impact: a project-induced effect determined to be adverse that cannot, or will not, be mitigated or avoided.

Union Catalog: a listing of all books and/or periodicals available in a given library, library system, or other area.

#### 4.2      Acronyms

ACS	Area of Concentrated Study
AFB	Air Force Base
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFIT	Air Force Institute of Technology
CA	Community Action Agency
CHAMPUS	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
COMECA	Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DoD	Department of Defense
DPASS	Department of Public Assistance and Social Services
DWUI	Driving While Under the Influence
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Emergency Medical System
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EPTR	Environmental Planning Technical Report
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
HSA	Health Systems Agency
HVAC	Heating - Ventilating - Air Conditioning
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
LCCC	Laramie County Community College
LIEAP	Low-Income Energy Assistance Program
LPN	Licensed Practical Nurse
MAST	Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic
MHC	Mental Health Center
NEUCAT	Nebraska Union Catalog
NLC	Nebraska Library Commission
PT	Physical Therapist
RN	Registered Nurse
ROI	Region of Influence
RSVP	Retired Seniors Volunteer Program
SDHSS	State Department of Health and Social Services
SHCC	State Health Coordinating Council
SHPDA	State Health Planning and Development Agency
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
USAF	United States Air Force
VA	Veteran's Administration
WIC	Women and Infant Children
WSL	Wyoming State Library

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## APPENDIX A

### STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, CLUSTER ALLOCATION PROJECTIONS, STAFF PROJECTIONS, FACILITY CAPACITY ANALYSIS, AND BUSING PROJECTIONS

#### A.1 Student Enrollment Projections

Two enrollment projection models were used, one for Wyoming and one for Nebraska. The Wyoming model used was a weighted mean ratio method for the first 5 years projected, and a smoothed average for the next 5 years. The following description, excerpted from the Wyoming State Department of Education projection methodology, explains the use of the weighted mean ratio technique.

"There are many interrelated tasks to be accomplished in planning for the educational needs of a school district. One of these is calculating the number of pupils who will be in attendance during the new school year and during the years in the near future. Given reasonable estimates about future enrollments, school board members and administrative staff are able to plan for needed programs, personnel and facilities before crisis situations arise. The purpose of this publication is to provide a projection of Wyoming public school enrollment in kindergarten through 12th grade for the next 5 years.

"Projecting future school enrollments depends upon forecasts of various populations at large. Projections may be derived from simple models using information such as national census data, annual school census data, telephone or utility service connections, or from complex models which weigh factors of the major labor forces of the state or community and their corresponding support service employees. The projections presented in this publication are based on reported childbirths during 1974 to 1981 and reported school enrollments in Wyoming during the periods 1974 to 1981.

"Projections for the years 1982 through 1986 have been made for each public school district in Wyoming. State enrollment totals, by grade level, have been calculated by using the mean ratio projection technique.

"The 'cohort survival' technique, commonly used for projecting various populations, bases its justification for projections on available factual data from the past. Neither this method nor any other method is perfect, for a projection can only give an approximation of what may be true in the future. With any forecast, the more distant the year or the more limited the input, the greater the forecasting error is likely to be.

"The two basic sources of information used in this cohort survival model are childbirths reported by Wyoming's Vital Records Office and the Fall Report of School Enrollment submitted by the school districts to the State Department of Education. This model calculates the ratio of the number of students in a given grade to the number of students one grade higher in the following year (cohort survival).

"In the projections for the state and for local school districts, survival ratios are calculated for each class and for major attendance centers within a school district. Kindergarten and first grade enrollments are predicted on the basis of births, while enrollment in any other grade is simply the cohort survival ratio times the total enrollment in the previous grade from the preceding year.

"Although special education students are usually reported separately from general enrollment figures in the Statistical Report Series No. 2 - Fall Enrollment Reports - not all school districts report in this manner; identified special education students were deleted. Special education students not identified by school districts in the fall report do appear in the projections. No effort was made to project special education students independent of the general enrollment on the reports for the individual school districts.

"There are several qualifiers worth keeping in mind when using these projections as a basis for decision-making. The greatest assumption made in the cohort survival model is that the future will resemble the past in all important aspects. Since the only information used in forecasting is past births and enrollments, the models do not take into consideration a sudden population impact. The permanency of a population impact needs to be analyzed carefully; an immigration of a work force for a given task may be counter-balanced by an outmigration a few years later.

"Aside from demographic factors, there are other conditions which affect the reliability of the projections. Errors may arise in the method of collecting or interpreting historical data as well as the common errors which occur through transposition of numbers upon their entry into the computer or calculator. Double-checking of the input data may contribute to the accuracy of the projections."

The Weighted Mean Ratio Method can be used to forecast future enrollment by grade by providing increasing emphasis to the last few years as the history becomes more current. With the exception of a weighted ratio the same basic data appear in the sample data shown for the Mean of the Ratios Method.

Using the sample data shown in the chart below, the following survival ratios were calculated and weighted and used in the Weighted Mean Ratio Method:

	<u>School Year</u>				
	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Grade 3	780	793	762	771	743
Survival/Migration Ratio	0.9667	1.0101	1.0039	0.9844	
Weighted Ratio	0.9667	2.0202	3.0118	3.9376	
Grade 4	768	754	801	765	759
<u>Summation of Weighted Ratios = 9.9363</u>					
<u>Summation of Weights 10</u>					
Weighted Cohort Survival Ratio = 0.9936					

1978 Grade 4: 743 x .9936 = 738.



The smoothed average was computed as follows:

Year	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Enrollments	168	170	175	x	y
$x = \left\{ \left[ \frac{(175 - 168)}{168} / 2 \right] (175) \right\} + 175$					
$y = \left\{ \left[ \frac{(x - 170)}{170} / 2 \right] (x) \right\} + x, \text{ etc.}$					

The Nebraska model used was a mean survival ratio. A survival ratio was computed by dividing the enrollment in a given grade in a given year by the enrollment in the previous grade the previous year. Average or mean survival ratios were estimated for each set of grade enrollments. The product of this mean survival ratio and the preceding grade enrollment gives the next year's enrollment.

#### A.2 Cluster Allocation Projection

The projected cluster distribution for baseline and impact enrollments was calculated by transposing neighborhood boundaries onto the cluster map. The boundaries are not congruent, but an approximate match was determined and the projected neighborhood populations were summed by cluster boundaries. The total projected cluster population was divided by the total population to determine the percentage distribution of impact enrollments by cluster.

For both baseline and impact projections it was assumed that the population distribution was parallel to the elementary school-aged student distribution. In other words, no attempt was made to analyze the worker-types and the characteristics of their families, i.e., age of children, family size, etc.

#### A.3 Staff Projections: Historical Pupil/Teacher Ratios

##### TEN YEARS OF PUPIL/TEACHER RATIOS (1973-1982) Laramie County

(Fall)	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
District 1	22.6	21.4	22.0	21.0	20.6	20.1	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.7
District 2	13.3	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.7	10.7	11.2	10.7	9.9	9.5

Source: Statistical Report Series No. 2, Planning Unit, Division of Administrative Services, State Department of Education, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1973 to 1974 through 1982 to 1983.

PUPIL/TEACHER RATIOS (1979-1982)<sup>1</sup>  
Kimball County

(Fall)	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Kimball	13.0	12.2	13.3	12.9

Source: Nebraska Department of Education, Statistics and Facts About Nebraska Schools, 1979 to 1980 through 1982 to 1983.

Note: 1 Only 4 years available.

Staff projections were based upon the fall 1982 full-time equivalent (FTE) certified and noncertified personnel for Wyoming. These staff ratios were used to recognize the support staff and special program instructors. The computed ratios (x and y) were divided into the projection enrollments for staff projections in Wyoming, e.g.,

$$\frac{E_0}{C_0} = x \quad \frac{E_0}{n_0} = y; \quad \frac{E_1}{x} = C_1 \quad \frac{E_2}{x} = C_2 \text{ etc.}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{y} = n_1, \quad \frac{E_2}{y} = n_2 \text{ etc.}$$

Where,  $E_0$  = 1982 actual enrollments (including specialized)  
 $C_0$  = 1982 actual FTE certified staff  
 $n_0$  = 1982 actual FTE noncertified staff  
 $E_1$  = 1983 projected enrollments  
 $C_1$  = 1983 projected certified staff  
 $n_1$  = 1983 projected noncertified staff

Twenty percent of the certified staff and 35 percent of the noncertified staff were assumed to be "core" staff, i.e., staff that do not increase with enrollments, such as principals.

For Nebraska, due to the lack of data on certified and noncertified personnel, the number of teachers was projected based on the 1982 pupil/teacher ratio.

#### A.4 Facilities Capacity Analysis Methodology

The rough capacity of schools in Wyoming and Nebraska was computed by using the 1982 "unofficial standards" of allowing 100 sq ft per elementary student, 125 sq ft per junior high student and 150 sq ft per senior high student when total available space was given.

In Laramie County District No. 1, the capacity for the elementary schools was computed by multiplying the number of general classrooms and kindergarten rooms by 25. A space analysis was computed for the elementary schools by comparing existing space to "state-of-the-art standards" (which averaged 122 sq ft per pupil for grades 1-6).

The secondary capacity, more complex because of single-stationed programs such as home economics, was computed for Laramie County School District No. 1 only, as other school districts' facilities had excess capacity. The following formula developed by the Laramie County School District No. 1 Engineer, was used:

$$C = \frac{(C_1)(P_1)(S_1)(e_1)(e_2)}{C_2/S_2}$$

Where C = fall 1982 capacity;  
 $C_1$  = fall 1982 number of general multipurpose classrooms;  
 $P_1$  = fall 1982 number of periods used in 1 day;  
 $S_1$  = a constant, number of students per classroom, assumed to be 25;  
 $e_1$  = a constant, a room efficiency rate, assumed to be 0.90;  
 $e_2$  = a constant, a student efficiency rate, assumed to be 0.85;  
 $C_2$  = fall 1982 credit hours in required core courses of English, math, and social sciences; and  
 $S_2$  = fall 1982 enrollment.

#### A.5 Busing Projections

The busing needs in Laramie County School District No. 1 were projected with the following formula:

$$\text{No. of buses by year} = \frac{[CX]}{b} \div d$$

Where, c = constant indicating percent of students bused, 50 percent for baseline projections, and 60 percent for impact projections;

x = projected enrollment increase over previous year;

b = capacity of bus, assumed to be 50; and

d = multiple route allowance, assumed to be 1.5.

The percent of students bused for impact conditions is assumed to be greater than for baseline projections because of the projected overcrowding of the neighborhood schools. This analysis assumes that the organizational structure by grades (i.e., K-6 comprise elementary, 7-9 comprise junior high, and 10-12 comprise high school) will remain the same.

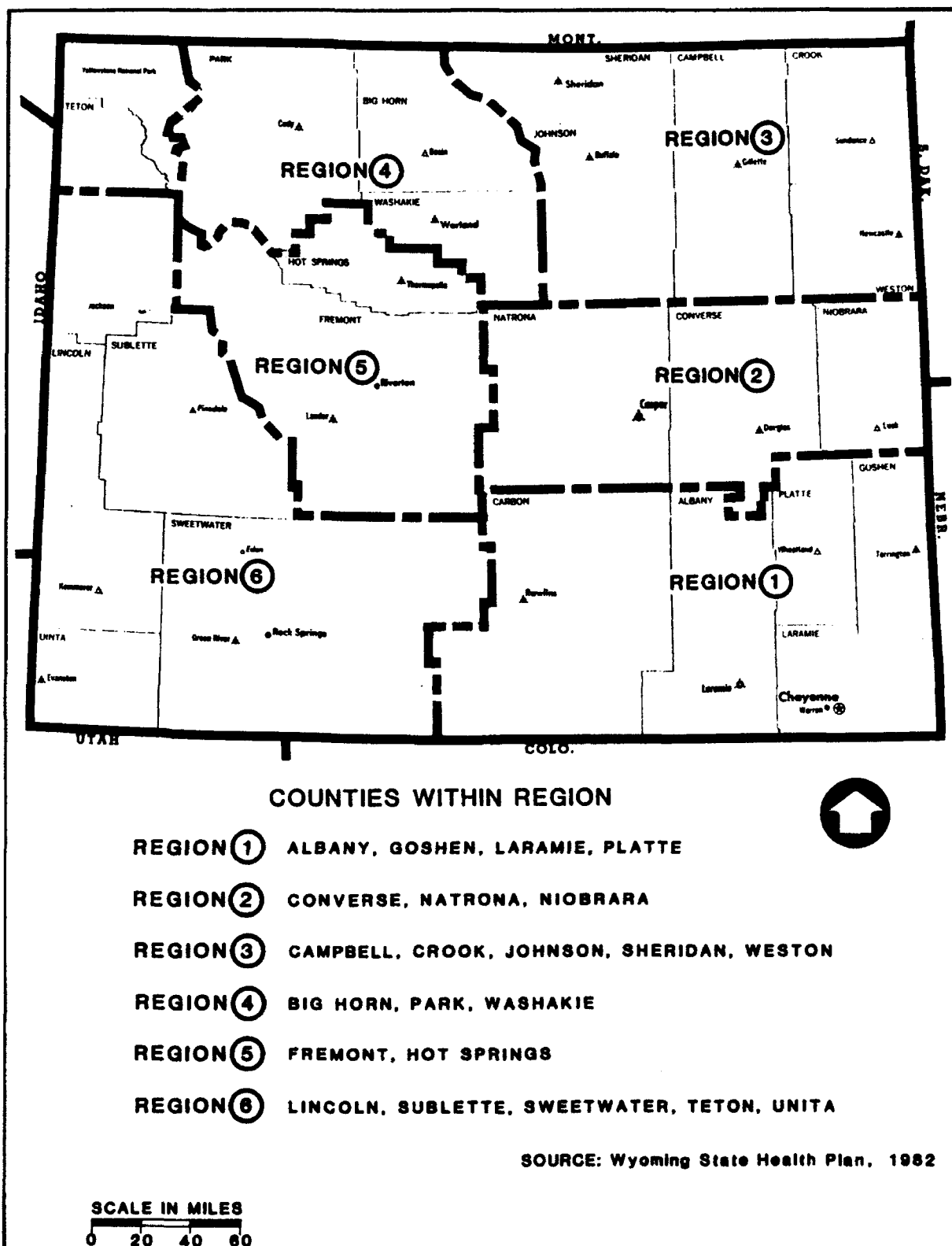
APPENDIX B  
HEALTH CARE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The existing comprehensive framework for provision and planning of health services was established under the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-641), as amended in 1979 (Public Law 96-79). Under this law, over 200 health service areas were created nationwide, each administered by a Health Systems Agency (HSA). Wyoming and Nebraska each constitute a single HSA as shown in Figures B-1 and B-2. In addition, each state designated a State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA) and a Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) appointed by the governor.

One of the primary responsibilities of each HSA is development of a State Health Plan which is updated annually. A Health Systems Plan (HSP) is "a detailed statement of desired achievements for improving the health status of area residents. The purpose of the HSP is to promote comprehensive health systems which will improve the population's health status, assure a healthful environment, and provide for optimal levels of availability, accessibility, continuity, quality, acceptability, and cost of health services. To achieve this goal, Health Systems Agencies (HSA) must collect and analyze data concerning health status, the health care delivery system, health resources, utilization of health resources, and environmental factors affecting the population. HSA's also provide technical assistance to organizations seeking to implement plans and undertake activities that involve the review of certain needed health facilities and federally-funded programs" (WY SHPDA 1982).

The SHPDA is responsible for addressing Wyoming state health policies and programs and conducting statewide health planning activities. One of SHPDA's major responsibilities is the development of a State Health Plan (SHP). In addition to preparation of the SHP, the SHPDA performs the following major functions:

- o Assist the SHCC in the review of the State Medical Facilities Plan and in the performance of its general functions;
- o Administer the State Certificate of Need Program;
- o Review for appropriateness all existing institutional health services in the state on a periodic basis;
- o Implement those parts of the SHP and the plans of the HSA that relate to the government of the state;
- o Coordinate all health planning data activities within the state;
- o Serve as the designated planning agency for capital expenditure review under Section 1122 of the Social Security Act;
- o Administer federally assisted facilities construction activities in the state; and



**WYOMING HEALTH  
PLANNING REGIONS**

**FIGURE NO. B-1**

- o Review and make findings concerning proposed new institutional health services in the state.

SHCC also serves the entire state. The SHCC is responsible for coordinating the planning activities of the SHPDA and HSA. Although specific objectives, and responsibilities as stated in each State HSP somewhat vary, overall goals and planning procedures are similar.

As described in the Wyoming SHP, the functions of the SHCC are to advise the SHPDA and HSA on health planning activities, review statewide health issues, approve certain health program plans, and prepare and approve the State HSP.

The main objectives of the Wyoming SHPDA and SHCC are to:

- o Improve the health status of the residents of the state;
- o Increase or assure the accessibility, availability, acceptability, continuity, and quality of the services provided to them;
- o Restrain increases in the cost of obtaining those services; and
- o Prevent unnecessary duplication of health services (WY SHPDA 1982).

As described in the Nebraska SHP, the SHPDA has three major responsibilities:

- o Data analysis including compilation and analyses of data concerning:
  - 1) the status of the health of the residents in the state;
  - 2) the status of the health system in the state;
  - 3) the effect of the health system on the health of the residents in the state;
  - 4) the number, type, and location of the state's health resources;
  - 5) the patterns of utilization of the resources in the state; and
  - 6) the environmental and occupational exposure factors affecting immediate and long-term health conditions.
- o Plan development including revision and submittal of the SHP to the Statewide Health Coordinating Council for adoption at least every 3 years.
- o Plan implementation including the following tasks:
  - 1) seeking the assistance of individuals and public and private entities in the state;
  - 2) providing technical assistance to individuals and public and private entities in accordance with the provisions of the SHP for the development of projects and programs to achieve the goals and objectives set forth in the SHP;

- 3) serving as the designated planning agency of the state for the purposes of Section 1122 of the Social Security Act and administering a Certificate of Need program in the state; and
- 4) assisting the Statewide Health Coordinating Council in the review of proposed uses of federal funds under designated programs (Nebraska SHP 1982).

Table B-1 provides a listing of health services administered by the Nebraska HSA.

Table B-1

HEALTH SERVICES - NEBRASKA

Community Health Promotion and Protection Service  
Health Education Services  
Environmental Quality Management  
Poison Control Services  
Food Protection and Nutritional Programs Nutrition

Prevention and Detection Services  
Individual Health Protection Services  
Immunization  
Detection Services  
Optometry

Diagnosis and Treatment Services  
Pediatrics  
Neonatal Intensive Care  
Obstetric Services  
Surgical Services  
General Surgery  
Cardiovascular Surgery (includes open heart surgery and catheterization)  
Diagnostic Radiology Services  
Diagnostic Radiology  
Computerized Axial Tomography  
Nuclear Medicine  
Ultrasound  
Therapeutic Radiology Services  
Radiation Therapy (megavoltage)  
Clinical Laboratory Services  
Emergency Medical Services  
Dental Health Services  
Mental Health, Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse Services  
Primary Care (includes the specialties of obstetrics, internal medicine, pediatrics, and general and family practice)  
End Stage Renal Disease Services  
Critical Care

Habilitation and Rehabilitation Services  
Therapy Services  
Physical Therapy Service  
Inhalation Therapy Services

Maintenance Services (long-term care)  
Home Health/Community Health Nursing Services  
Home Health Aide/Homemaker Services  
Adult Day Care Services  
Intermediate Care Nursing  
Skilled Nursing Services  
Hospice Services



Personal Health Care Support Services  
Direct Patient Care Support Services  
Pharmaceutical

Enabling Services  
Financing  
Third Party Reimbursement  
Regulations

Source: Nebraska SHP 1982.

## APPENDIX C

### LARAMIE COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES STAFFING PROJECTIONS

The following tables display the data that were used to derive the projections employed in the human services section for Laramie County of this EPTR. In most, but not all, cases, there are two tables per human service agency: 1) one that represents baseline future conditions and the lower end of the project impact range, and 2) one that represents an augmented (where appropriate) baseline future and the upper end of the project impact range. Tables that do not follow this format are those for which, due to the nature of the service provided, the lower and upper ends of the impact range were identical.

The first table displays, for 1983-1992, the baseline, the impact increment; and the total of baseline plus increment of the at-risk population, the staff and volunteers, and the clientele (client contacts). The second table displays essentially the same variables; however, the impact population increment is not again displayed.

For details on the methodology employed, including impact projection formula, refer to Section 3.1.6.

Table C-1

ALCOHOL RECEIVING CENTER  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	50,783	51,346	52,545	53,507	54,669	55,807	57,046	58,214	59,488	60,670
Baseline Clients	521	527	539	549	561	573	585	597	610	622
Baseline Staff	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4
Impact Population	0	210	940	1,637	1,752	1,582	1,534	790	608	608
Impact Clients	0	2	10	17	18	16	16	8	7	7
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Clients	521	529	549	566	579	589	601	605	617	629
TOTAL Staff	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 18+ years.

Table C -2

ALCOHOL RECEIVING CENTER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	50,783	51,346	52,545	53,507	54,669	55,807	57,046	58,214	59,488	60,670
Baseline Clients <sup>2</sup>	569	575	589	600	613	625	639	652	667	680
Baseline Staff	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4
Impact Clients	0	10	43	76	82	73	71	37	28	28
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
TOTAL Clients	569	585	632	675	694	699	710	689	695	708
TOTAL Staff	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.7

Notes: 1 Relevant population: persons 18+ years.

2 Increased by 48 to reflect waiting list.

Table C-3

CHEYENNE HALFWAY HOUSE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	86,571	87,374	89,126	90,499	92,225	93,872	94,587	97,392	99,251	100,640
Baseline InPatients	120	121	124	125	128	130	131	135	138	140
Baseline OutPatients	257	259	265	269	274	279	281	289	295	299
Baseline Staff	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
Impact Population	0	210	1,166	1,993	2,061	1,582	1,534	790	608	608
Impact InPatients	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Impact OutPatients	0	1	3	6	6	5	5	2	2	2
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL InPatients	120	121	125	128	131	132	133	136	138	140
TOTAL OutPatients	257	260	268	275	280	283	285	291	296	301
TOTAL Staff	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 18+ years in Laramie, Goshen, Platte, and Albany counties. Age cohorts for latter three counties estimated from cohort in Laramie County.

Table C-4

CHEYENNE HALFWAY HOUSE  
UPPER RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	86,571	87,374	89,126	90,499	92,225	93,872	94,587	97,392	99,251	100,640
Baseline InPatients	120	121	124	125	128	130	131	135	138	140
Baseline OutPatients	257	259	265	269	274	279	281	289	295	299
Baseline Staff	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
Impact InPatients	0	1	7	11	12	9	9	5	3	3
Impact OutPatients	0	3	14	24	25	19	19	10	7	7
Impact Staff	0.0	.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL InPatients	120	122	130	137	140	139	140	140	141	143
TOTAL OutPatients	257	262	279	293	299	298	300	299	302	306
TOTAL Staff	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 18+ years in Laramie, Goshen, Platte, and Albany counties.  
Age cohorts for latter three counties estimated from cohort in Laramie County.

Table C-5

AWARENESS HOUSE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	22,818	27,071	23,609	24,041	24,564	25,075	25,631	26,156	26,792	27,260
Baseline Staff	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Baseline Volunteers	65	66	67	68	70	71	73	75	76	78
Baseline Visits	3,100	3,134	3,208	3,266	3,337	3,407	3,482	3,554	3,631	3,703
Clients Seen	65	66	67	68	70	71	73	75	76	78
Impact Population	0	113	533	843	1,003	968	881	456	353	353
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1
Impact Visits	0	15	72	115	136	132	125	62	48	48
Impact Clients Seen	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1
TOTAL Staff	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
TOTAL Volunteers	65	66	68	70	73	74	75	76	77	79
TOTAL Visits	3,100	3,149	3,280	3,381	3,473	3,539	3,602	3,616	3,679	3,751
TOTAL Clients Seen	65	66	69	70	73	74	75	77	77	79

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons to 18 years.

Table C-6

AWARENESS HOUSE  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>2</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	22,818	23,071	23,609	24,041	24,564	25,075	25,631	26,156	26,729	27,260
Baseline Staff <sup>1</sup>	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Baseline Volunteers	65	66	67	68	70	71	73	75	76	78
Baseline Visits	3,100	3,134	3,208	3,266	3,337	3,407	3,482	3,554	3,631	3,703
Clients Seen	65	66	67	68	70	71	73	75	76	78
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Impact Volunteers	0	1	5	8	9	9	8	4	3	3
Impact Visits	0	48	227	360	428	413	376	195	151	151
Impact Clients Seen	0	1	5	8	9	9	8	4	3	3
TOTAL Staff	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
TOTAL Volunteers	65	67	72	76	79	80	81	79	79	81
TOTAL Visits	3,100	3,183	3,435	3,626	3,765	3,820	3,858	3,748	3,782	3,854
TOTAL Clients Seen	65	67	72	76	79	80	81	79	79	81

Notes: 1 Includes Extra 0.5 FTE

2 Relevant population: Persons to 18 years.



Table C-7

ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population 14 +	55,336	55,949	57,255	57,788	58,429	59,057	59,739	60,383	61,085	61,736
Baseline Population 6 +	61,719	62,403	63,860	64,453	65,167	65,866	66,627	67,344	68,125	68,850
Baseline Evaluations	354	358	360	364	368	371	376	380	384	388
Baseline Completions	221	223	225	227	229	232	235	237	240	242
Baseline Staff	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Impact Evaluations	0	1	7	11	12	11	11	6	4	4
Impact Completions	0	1	4	7	8	7	7	3	3	3
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Client Evaluations	354	359	373	384	393	400	409	412	419	427
Program Completions	221	224	233	240	246	250	255	256	262	267
Staff	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 14 years + (traffic), 6 years + (hope).

Table C -8

ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population 14 +	55,336	55,949	57,255	58,304	59,570	60,809	62,160	63,432	64,821	66,108
Baseline Evaluations	354	358	366	373	381	389	398	406	415	423
Baseline Completions	221	223	229	233	238	243	248	253	259	264
Baseline Staff	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Impact Evaluations	0	6	28	48	52	47	45	23	18	18
Impact Completions	0	4	17	30	32	29	28	15	11	11
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Client Evaluations	354	364	394	421	433	436	443	429	433	441
Program Completions	221	227	246	263	270	272	277	268	270	275
Staff	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 14 years + (traffic), 6 years + (hope).

Table C-9

PROJECT HOPE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population 14 +	55,366	55,949	57,255	58,304	59,570	60,809	62,160	63,432	64,821	66,108
Baseline Population 6 +	61,719	62,403	63,860	65,029	66,442	67,824	69,330	70,749	72,298	73,734
New Patient	262	263	267	269	272	275	278	281	284	287
Continuing Patient	150	151	153	154	156	157	159	161	163	165
Baseline Staff	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Baseline Volunteers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Impact Population 14 +	0	234	1,041	1,810	1,955	1,775	1,709	881	678	678
Impact Population 6 +	0	264	1,202	2,043	2,232	2,043	1,954	1,008	777	777
Impact New Patient	0	1	5	9	9	9	8	4	3	3
Impact Continuing Patient	0	1	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	2

Table C-9. Continued, page 2 of 2  
PROJECT HOPE BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL New Patients	262	265	272	278	281	283	286	285	288	291
TOTAL Continuing Patients	150	151	155	159	161	162	164	163	165	166
TOTAL Staff	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8

Table C-10

PROJECT HOPE  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population 14 +	55,336	55,949	57,255	58,304	59,570	60,809	62,160	63,432	64,821	66,108
Baseline Population 6 +	61,719	62,403	63,860	65,029	66,442	67,824	69,330	70,749	72,298	73,734
New Patient	262	265	271	276	282	288	294	300	307	313
Continuing Patient	150	152	155	158	161	165	168	172	176	179
Baseline Staff	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Baseline Volunteers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Patient Impact	0	5	21	36	39	36	34	18	14	14
Patient Completions Impact	0	3	12	21	22	21	20	10	8	8
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	262	270	292	312	321	324	329	318	321	327
New Patients	262	270	292	312	321	324	329	318	321	327

Table C-10, Continued, page 2 of 2  
PROJECT HOPE UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Continuing Patient	150	154	167	179	184	185	188	182	184	187
TOTAL Staff	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1

Table C-11

PATHFINDER  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population TOTAL	71,254	72,044	73,725	75,075	76,706	78,302	80,040	81,679	83,467	85,125
Males	35,181	35,571	36,401	37,068	37,873	38,661	39,519	40,328	41,211	42,030
Females	36,073	36,473	37,324	38,007	38,833	39,641	40,521	41,351	42,256	43,095
0 - 17	20,470	20,697	21,180	21,568	22,037	22,495	22,995	23,465	23,979	24,455
18 - 30	18,376	18,580	19,013	19,362	19,782	20,194	20,642	21,065	21,526	21,953
31 +	32,407	32,767	33,531	34,145	34,887	35,613	36,404	37,149	37,962	38,716
Weekly Baseline Clients TOTAL	110	111	114	116	118	121	124	126	129	131
Males	66	67	68	70	71	73	74	76	77	79
Females	44	44	46	46	47	48	49	50	52	53
0 - 17	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
18 - 30	78	79	81	82	84	86	88	90	91	93
31 +	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
Yearly Baseline Clients TOTAL	125	126	129	132	135	137	140	143	146	149
Males	75	76	78	79	81	82	84	86	88	90

Table C-11, Continued, page 2 of 3  
PATHFINDER BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Females	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	59	60
0 - 17	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
18 - 30	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106
31 +	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	30
Baseline Staff	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Baseline Physician	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Impact Population TOTAL	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Males	0	179	877	1,399	1,515	1,387	1,314	678	522	522
Females	0	131	547	991	1,135	1,063	1,011	522	403	403
0 - 17	0	100	484	753	898	868	791	410	317	317
18 - 30	0	112	429	691	929	845	815	420	323	323
31 +	0	96	498	916	799	719	693	357	275	275
Weekly Impact Clients TOTAL	0	0	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	1
Male	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1



Table C-11, Continued, page 3 of 3  
PATHFINDER BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

Year:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
18 - 30	0	0	2	3	4	4	3	2	1	1
30 +	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yearly Impact Clients TOTAL	0	1	2	4	5	4	4	2	2	2
Males	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Females	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
0 - 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 - 30	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	2
31 +	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Impact Physician	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL Staff	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
TOTAL Physician	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09

Relevant Population:  
 Clients Age 0 - 17 = 9%  
 Age 18 - 30 = 71%  
 Age 30 + = 20%  
 Males, 60%  
 Females, 40%

Table C-12

PATHFINDER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population TOTAL	71,254	72,044	73,725	75,075	76,706	78,302	80,040	81,679	83,467	85,125
Males	35,181	35,571	36,401	37,068	37,873	38,661	39,519	40,328	41,211	42,030
Females	36,073	36,473	37,324	38,007	38,833	39,641	40,521	41,351	42,256	43,095
0 - 17	20,470	20,697	21,180	21,568	22,037	22,495	22,995	23,465	23,979	24,455
18 - 30	18,376	18,580	19,013	19,362	19,782	20,194	20,642	21,065	21,526	21,953
31 +	32,407	32,767	33,531	34,145	34,887	35,613	36,404	37,149	37,962	38,716
Baseline Weekly Clients TOTAL	110	111	114	116	118	121	124	126	129	131
Males	66	67	68	70	71	73	74	76	77	79
Females	44	44	46	46	47	48	49	50	52	53
0 - 17	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
18 - 30	78	79	81	82	84	86	88	90	91	93
31 +	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
Baseline Yearly Clients TOTAL	125	126	129	132	135	137	140	143	146	149
Males	75	76	78	79	81	82	84	86	88	90
Females	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	59	60
0 - 17	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
18 - 30	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106

Table C-12, Continued, page 2 of 3  
PATHFINDER UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
31 +	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	30
Baseline Staff	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Baseline Physician	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weekly Impact Clients TOTAL	0	2	7	12	13	12	11	6	4	4
Male	0	1	5	8	9	8	8	4	3	3
Female	0	1	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2
0 - 17	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
18 - 30	0	1	6	9	12	11	11	6	4	4
30 +	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Yearly Impact Clients TOTAL	0	2	8	13	15	13	13	7	5	5
Males	0	1	6	9	10	9	9	5	3	3
Females	0	1	2	4	5	5	4	2	2	2
0 - 17	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
18 - 30	0	2	7	10	14	13	12	6	5	5
31 +	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact Physician	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table C-12. Continued, page 3 of 3  
PATHFINDER UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

Year:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Staff	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
TOTAL Physician	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Weekly TOTAL Clients	110	113	121	127	131	133	135	132	133	136
Yearly TOTAL Clients	125	128	137	145	149	151	153	150	152	154

C-13 Relevant Population:

Clients Age 0 - 17 = 9%  
 Age 18 - 30 = 71%  
 Age 30 + = 20%  
 Males, 60%  
 Females, 40%

Table C-13

F.E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Baseline Staff	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Baseline Drug/Alcohol Clients	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Impact Population	0	0	120	368	489	496	495	384	359	359
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Impact Drug/Alcohol Clients	0	0	9	28	37	37	37	29	27	27
TOTAL Staff	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7
TOTAL Drug/Alcohol Clients	279	279	288	307	316	316	316	308	306	306

Table C-14

F.E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Baseline Staff	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Baseline Drug/Alcohol Clients	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Impact Drug/Alcohol Clients	0	0	9	28	37	37	37	29	27	27
TOTAL Staff	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8
TOTAL Drug/Alcohol Clients	279	279	288	307	316	316	316	308	306	306

Notes: 1 Includes authorized FIE secretary.

Table C-15

COMEA SHELTER  
BASELINE LOWER, AND UPPER IMPACT PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	49,260	49,538	50,116	50,582	51,142	51,691	52,288	52,851	53,464	54,034
Baseline Staff <sup>2</sup>	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Baseline Volunteers	40	40	41	41	42	42	42	43	43	44
Male Clients	1,952	1,963	1,986	2,004	2,027	2,048	2,072	2,094	2,119	2,141
Female Clients	220	221	224	226	228	231	234	236	239	241
TOTAL Clients	2,172	2,184	2,210	2,230	2,255	2,279	2,306	2,330	2,357	2,382
Impact Transients <sup>3</sup>	0	69	324	228	262	294	232	156	0	0
Impact Client Nights <sup>4</sup>	0	5,967	5,893	5,834	5,763	5,693	5,617	5,545	0	0
Impact Volunteers	0	76	75	75	74	73	72	71	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Staff	1.0	2.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	2.2	2.2

Notes: 1 Relevant population: persons 20 years and older.

2 Includes planned addition of 1 FTE in 1985.

3 Projected totals shown. Impact expected to be 55% of total.

4 Limited to number within capacity of shelter.

Table C -16

LARAMIE COUNTY SALVATION ARMY  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,059	77,437	79,167	80,777	82,545	84,165
Baseline Local Clients	13,440	13,589	13,906	14,161	14,316	14,769	15,099	15,406	15,744	16,053
Baseline Transient Clients	10,560	10,677	10,926	11,126	11,248	11,605	11,864	12,105	12,370	12,613
Baseline TOTAL Clients	24,000	25,221	25,798	26,275	26,570	27,391	28,013	28,584	29,208	29,784
Baseline Staff	4.0	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.9
Baseline Volunteers	170	172	176	179	181	187	191	195	199	203
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact Local Clients	0	59	271	456	505	467	443	229	176	176
Impact Transients	0	38	178	125	262	294	232	156	0	0
Impact Transients Clients	0	38	178	125	144	162	128	86	0	0



Table C-16, Continued, page 2 of 2  
 LARAMIE COUNTY SALVATION ARMY BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact TOTAL Clients	0	97	449	581	650	629	571	315	176	176
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Impact Volunteers	0	0	3	4	5	4	4	2	1	1
TOTAL Clients	11,429	12,107	12,735	13,093	13,302	13,672	13,910	13,926	14,085	14,360
TOTAL Staff	4.0	16.0	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.3	18.6	19.0
TOTAL Volunteers	170	172	179	183	186	191	195	197	200	204

Note: 1 Includes planned addition of 12 FTE in 1984.

Table C-17

LARAMIE COUNTY SALVATION ARMY  
UPPER IMPACT PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,059	77,437	79,167	80,777	82,545	84,165
Local Clients	13,440	13,589	13,906	14,161	14,316	14,769	15,099	15,406	15,744	16,053
Transient Clients	10,560	10,677	10,926	11,126	11,248	11,605	11,864	12,105	12,370	12,613
Transient Housed	1,080	1,092	1,117	1,138	1,150	1,187	1,213	1,238	1,265	1,290
Clients, New Program	0	955	966	988	1,006	1,017	1,049	1,073	1,095	1,119
Baseline TOTAL Clients	24,000	25,221	25,798	26,275	26,570	27,391	28,013	28,584	29,208	29,784
Baseline Staff	6.0	18.0	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.3
Baseline Volunteers	170	179	183	186	188	194	198	202	207	211
Impact Local Clients	0	124	570	957	1,061	981	931	481	370	370
Impact Transient Clients	0	80	374	263	303	340	268	180	0	0
Impact TOTAL Clients	0	204	945	1,221	1,364	1,321	1,199	661	370	370

Table C-17, Continued, page 2 of 2  
 LARAMIE COUNTY SALVATION ARMY UPPER IMPACT PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
Impact Volunteers	0	1	7	9	10	9	8	5	3	3
TOTAL Clients	24,000	25,425	26,743	27,496	27,934	28,712	29,212	29,245	29,579	30,155
TOTAL Staff	6.0	18.1	19.1	19.6	19.9	20.5	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.5
TOTAL Volunteers	170	180	189	195	198	203	207	207	210	214

Note: 1 Includes planned addition of 12 staff in 1984.

Table C -18

COMMUNITY ACTION OF LARAMIE COUNTY  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	54,305	54,906	56,188	56,711	57,341	57,956	58,627	59,258	59,947	60,586
Baseline Clients	1,746	1,765	1,776	1,793	1,813	1,832	1,853	1,873	1,895	1,915
Baseline Staff	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
Impact Population	0	229	1,013	1,772	1,910	1,731	1,669	860	662	662
Impact Clients	0	7	32	57	61	56	54	28	21	21
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Staff	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1
TOTAL Clients	1,746	1,772	1,839	1,897	1,941	1,975	2,015	2,029	2,066	2,107

Note: 1 Relevant population: persons 15 years and older.

Table C-19

COMMUNITY ACTION OF LARAMIE COUNTY  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	54,305	54,906	56,188	57,217	58,460	59,676	61,001	62,250	63,612	64,876
Baseline Clients	1,746	1,765	1,807	1,840	1,880	1,919	1,961	2,001	2,045	2,086
Baseline Staff	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4
Impact Clients	0	15	68	120	129	117	113	58	45	45
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL Staff	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
TOTAL Clients	1,746	1,781	1,875	1,959	2,009	2,036	2,074	2,060	2,090	2,131

Table C-20

SOLAR GREENHOUSE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Baseline Green Thumb Staff	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Baseline Vista Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Baseline TOTAL Staff	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Green Thumb Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Vista Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Staff	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2

C-29

Table C-11  
PATHFINDER

YEAR:  
Females  
0 - 17  
18 - 30  
31 +  
Baseline Staff  
Baseline Physician  
Impact Population  
TOTAL  
Males  
Females  
0 - 17  
18 - 30  
31 +  
Weekly Im Clients T  
Male

C-15

Table C-21

SOLAR GREENHOUSE  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Baseline Green Thumb Staff	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Baseline Vista Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Baseline TOTAL Staff	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Impact Green Thumb Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Vista Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Impact TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Staff	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3

Table C-22

WYOMING FOOD CLEARINGHOUSE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baseline Volunteers	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Volunteers	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.1



Table C-23

WYOMING FOOD CLEARINGHOUSE  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Baseline Volunteers	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
TOTAL Staff	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
TOTAL Volunteers	10.0	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.2

Note: 1 Includes 1 extra FTE.

Table C-24

COMMUNITY INTER-AGENCY BOARD  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Population 6 - 18	14,367	14,526	14,865	15,137	15,466	15,788	16,138	16,468	16,829	17,163
Baseline Clients	32,701	33,063	33,835	34,455	35,203	35,936	36,734	37,485	38,306	39,067
One-to-One Baseline Clients	62	63	64	65	67	68	70	71	73	74
Baseline Staff	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Green Thumb Staff	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
TOTAL Staff	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6
TOTAL Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact Population 6 - 18	0	71	338	531	628	604	550	285	221	221
TOTAL Impact Clients	0	144	661	1,109	1,230	1,137	1,079	557	429	429

Table C-24 Continued, page 2 of 2  
COMMUNITY INTER-AGENCY BOARD BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
One-to-One Impact Clients	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Clients	32,701	33,207	34,496	35,564	36,433	37,072	37,813	38,042	38,735	39,496
TOTAL										
One-to-One Clients	62.0	63.0	65.6	67.6	69.5	70.7	72.0	72.3	73.6	75.0
TOTAL Staff	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6

Note 1 Relevant population: total population and ages 6 - 18.

Table C-25

COMMUNITY INTER-AGENCY  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Population 6 - 18	14,367	14,526	14,865	15,137	15,466	15,788	16,138	16,468	16,829	17,163
Baseline Clients	32,701	33,063	33,835	34,455	35,203	35,936	36,734	37,485	38,306	39,067
One-to-One Baseline Clients	62	63	64	65	67	68	70	71	73	74
Baseline Staff <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Green Thumb Staff	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
TOTAL Staff	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0
Impact Clients	0	302	1,388	2,329	2,583	2,388	2,266	1,169	901	901
One-to-One Impact Clients	0	1	3	5	6	5	5	3	2	2
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
TOTAL Clients	32,701	33,366	35,223	36,784	37,786	38,323	38,999	38,655	39,207	39,968

Table C-25, Continued, page 2 of 2  
COMMUNITY INTER-AGENCY UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL One-to-One Clients	62	63	67	70	72	74	75	74	75	76
TOTAL Staff	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2

Note: 1 Relevant population: total population and ages 6 - 18.

2 Includes 2 extra FTE

Table C-26

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246.	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	45.3	45.8	46.9	47.7	48.8	49.8	50.9	51.9	53.1	54.1
Baseline AFDC	780	789	807	822	840	857	876	894	914	932
Baseline AFDC-FS	576	582	596	607	620	633	647	660	675	688
Baseline Food Stamp	1,324	1,339	1,370	1,395	1,425	1,455	1,487	1,518	1,551	1,582
Baseline General Assistance	225	227	233	237	242	247	253	258	264	269
Baseline Min	489	494	506	515	526	537	549	561	573	584
Baseline Social Work Cases	660	667	683	695	711	725	741	757	773	788
PAWs O.S.1	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.5
PAWs S.S.2	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.1	21.5
Social Workers O.S.1	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.9
Social Workers N.S.3	40.0	40.4	41.4	42.1	43.1	44.0	44.9	45.9	46.9	47.8

Table C-26, Continued, page 2 of 3  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Impact AFDC	0	3	16	26	29	27	26	13	10	10
Impact AFDC-FS	0	3	12	20	22	20	19	10	8	8
Impact Food Stamps	0	6	27	45	50	46	44	23	17	17
Impact General Assistance	0	6	27	45	50	46	44	23	17	17
Impact Win	0	2	10	17	18	17	16	8	6	6
Impact Social Work Cases	0	3	13	22	25	23	22	11	9	9
Impact PAMs O.S.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact PAMs S.S.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact Social Workers O.S.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact Social Workers N.S.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5

Table C-26, Continued, page 3 of 3  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Social Workers O.S.1	15.0	15.2	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.1
TOTAL Social Workers N.S.3	40.0	40.6	42.2	43.5	44.6	45.3	46.3	46.5	47.4	48.3
TOTAL PAWS O.S.1	13.0	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.7
TOTAL PAWS S.S.2	18.0	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.1	20.4	20.8	20.9	21.3	21.7

Notes: 1 O.S. = Operating Standards

2 S.S. = State Standards

3 N.S. = National Standards



Table C-27

LARAMIE COUNTY D-PASS  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff	45.3	45.8	46.9	47.7	48.8	49.8	50.9	51.9	53.1	54.1
Baseline AFDC	780	789	807	822	840	857	876	894	914	688
Baseline AFDC-FS	576	582	596	607	620	633	647	660	675	932
Baseline Food Stamps	1,324	1,339	1,370	1,395	1,425	1,455	1,487	1,518	1,551	1,582
Baseline General Assistance	225	227	233	237	242	247	253	258	264	269
Baseline Win	489	494	506	515	526	537	549	561	573	584
Baseline Social Work	675	682	698	711	727	742	758	774	791	806
PAWs S.S.2	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.1	21.5
Social Workers N.S.3	40.0	40.4	41.4	42.1	43.1	44.0	44.9	45.9	46.9	47.8
Impact TOTAL Staff 0.S.1	0.0	0.4	1.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.2
Impact AFDC	0	7	33	56	62	57	54	28	22	22
Impact AFDC-FS	0	5	24	41	45	42	40	21	16	16

Table C-27, Continued, page 2 of 2  
LARAMIE COUNTY D-PASS UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Food	0	12	56	94	105	97	92	47	36	36
Impact GA	0	12	56	94	105	97	92	47	36	36
Impact Win	0	5	21	35	39	36	34	17	13	13
Impact Social Work Cases	0	6	29	48	53	49	47	24	19	19
Impact PAWs S.S.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Impact Social Workers N.S.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.1
TOTAL Social Workers N.S.3	40.0	40.8	43.1	45.0	46.2	46.9	47.7	47.3	48.0	48.9
TOTAL PAWs S.S.2	18.0	18.4	19.4	20.2	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.3	21.6	22.0
TOTAL Staff O.S.1	45.3	46.2	48.8	51.0	52.3	53.1	54.0	53.5	54.3	55.4

Notes: 1 O.S. = Operating Standards

2 S.S. = State Standards

3 N.S. = National Standards

Table C-28

COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/GRANDMA'S SAFEHOUSE  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	38,938	39,369	40,288	41,026	41,917	42,789	43,739	44,634	45,611	46,518
Baseline Clients	379	383	392	399	408	416	426	434	444	453
Baseline Staff	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2
Baseline Volunteer Hours	2,220	2,245	2,297	2,339	2,390	2,440	2,494	2,545	2,600	2,652
Impact Population	0	145	629	1,099	1,267	1,193	1,129	583	450	450
Impact Clients	0	1	6	10	12	11	11	6	4	4
TOTAL Clients	379	384	398	409	420	428	437	440	448	457
Impact Staff	0.0	.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Staff	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.3
Impact Volunteer Hours	0	8	35	63	72	68	64	33	26	26
TOTAL Volunteer Hours	2,220	2,253	2,332	2,402	2,462	2,508	2,558	2,578	2,626	2,658

Table C-29

COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>3</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	38,938	39,369	40,288	41,026	41,917	42,789	43,739	44,634	45,611	46,518
Baseline Clients <sup>1</sup>	392	396	406	413	422	431	440	449	459	468
Baseline Staff <sup>2</sup>	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0
Baseline Volunteer Hours	2,220	2,245	2,297	2,339	2,390	2,440	2,494	2,545	2,601	2,652
Impact Clients	0	3	13	23	27	25	24	12	10	10
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact Volunteer Hours	0	17	75	132	152	143	135	70	54	54
TOTAL Volunteer Hours	2,220	2,262	2,372	2,471	2,542	2,582	2,629	2,615	2,654	2,706
TOTAL Clients	392	399	419	436	449	456	464	462	469	478
TOTAL Staff	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1

Table C-29, Continued, page 2 of 2  
COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

Notes: 1 Capacity is 9 - 15 per night, depending on number of infants/children. Assume that median of 12 is best estimate of number in house on night when someone is turned away. Then  $12 \times 365 = 4,380$  client nights per year. 152 client days per year over capacity at present. 379 clients per year at present. Then  $(152 \times 379)/4,380 = 13$  clients turned away per year. This is convenient: expansion into basement provides room for 12 more persons. Projections include these clients.

2 Includes extra 1.5 FTE.

3 Relevant population: women over 18, boys to 12, girls to 18.

Table C-30

YWCA RAPE CRISIS CENTER  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	36,073	36,473	37,324	38,007	38,833	39,641	40,521	41,351	42,255	43,095
Baseline Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Baseline Volunteers	29	29	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35
Baseline Clients	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Impact Population	0	131	547	991	1,135	1,063	1,011	522	403	403
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Impact Clients	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
TOTAL Volunteers	29	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	34	35
TOTAL Clients	47	48	49	51	52	53	54	55	56	57

Note: 1 Relevant population: females

Table C-31

YWCA RAPE CRISIS CENTER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>2</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	36,073	36,473	37,324	38,007	38,833	39,641	40,521	41,351	42,256	43,095
Baseline Staff <sup>1</sup>	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Baseline Clients	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Impact Clients	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
TOTAL Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
TOTAL Volunteers	29	30	31	32	33	34	34	34	35	35
TOTAL Clients	47	48	50	52	54	54	55	55	56	57

Notes: 1 Includes 1 extra FTE

2 Relevant population: females

Table C-32

COTTONWOOD YWCA  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	5,002	5,057	5,175	5,270	5,384	5,496	5,618	5,733	5,859	5,975
Baseline Clients	28	29	29	30	31	31	32	33	33	34
Baseline Laramie County Clients	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
Baseline Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Impact Population	0	21	88	162	202	192	178	92	71	71
Impact Clients	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	.0
TOTAL Clients	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	33	34	34
TOTAL Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4

Note: 1 Relevant population: women 14-21 (typical client; formal client group: women of childbearing years)



Table C-33

COTTONWOOD YWCA  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	5,002	5,057	5,175	5,270	5,384	5,496	5,618	5,733	5,859	5,975
Baseline Clients	28	28	29	30	30	31	31	32	33	33
Baseline Laramie County Clients	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Baseline Staff <sup>2</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Impact Clients	0	0	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	1
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact Clients	28	29	31	32	34	34	35	34	34	35
TOTAL Staff	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3

Notes: 1 Relevant population: Women 14 - 21 (typical client; formal client group: Women of childbearing years)

2 Includes extra 1.5 FTE

Table C-34

YOUTH ALTERNATIVES  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	22,818	23,071	23,609	24,041	24,564	25,075	25,631	26,156	26,729	27,260
Baseline Clients	1,155	1,168	1,195	1,217	1,243	1,269	1,297	1,324	1,353	1,380
Baseline Professional Staff	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0
Baseline Support Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Impact Population	0	113	533	843	1,003	968	881	456	353	353
Impact Clients	0	6	27	43	51	49	45	23	18	18
Impact Professional Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Impact Support Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	1,155	1,174	1,222	1,260	1,294	1,318	1,342	1,347	1,371	1,398
TOTAL Professional Staff	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1
TOTAL Support Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4

Note: 1 Relevant population youth to 18 years

Table C-35

YOUTH ALTERNATIVES  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	22,818	23,081	23,609	24,041	24,564	25,075	25,631	26,156	26,729	27,260
Baseline Clients	1,155	1,168	1,195	1,217	1,243	1,269	1,297	1,324	1,353	1,380
Baseline Professional Staff	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.6
Baseline Support Staff	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Impact Clients	0	18	85	134	159	154	140	72	56	56
Impact Professional Staff	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Impact Support Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Clients	1,155	1,186	1,280	1,351	1,403	1,423	1,437	1,396	1,409	1,436
TOTAL Professional Staff	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.0
TOTAL Support Staff	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5

Note: 1 Increased at 0.59/0.50 to adjust direct service time.

Table C-36

ATTENTION HOME  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	7,931	8,019	8,206	8,357	8,538	8,716	8,909	9,092	9,291	9,475
Baseline Clients	71	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	83	85
Baseline Staff	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Impact Population	0	42	177	301	353	337	305	158	122	122
Impact Clients	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL Clients	71	72	75	78	80	81	82	83	84	86
TOTAL Staff	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0

Note: 1 Relevant Population: persons from 11 to 19 years.

Table C-37

ATTENTION HOME  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	7,931	8,019	8,206	8,357	8,538	8,716	8,909	9,092	9,291	9,475
Baseline Clients <sup>2</sup>	74	75	77	78	80	81	83	85	87	88
Baseline Staff <sup>3</sup>	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
Impact Clients	0	1	5	9	10	10	9	5	4	4
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
TOTAL Clients <sup>4</sup>	74	76	82	87	90	91	92	89	90	92
TOTAL Staff	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0

Notes: 1 Relevant Population: persons from 11 to 19 years

2 Includes currently unserved group

3 For attention home certification requirements, staff should include 1 FTE Administrator, 1 FTE Social Worker, 2 FTE Houseparents, and two 0.4 FTE Relief Houseparents (the latter to work 2 days per week = 0.8 FTE), totalling 4.8 FTE to meet certification standards.

4 This increase over baseline will require either changing certification (present certificate limits number of residents to 10), reducing the average length of stay, or arranging alternate placement, for times when home is full and waiting list exists.

Table C-38

LARAMIE COUNTY, SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Clients	2,573	2,602	2,662	2,711	2,770	2,827	2,890	2,949	3,014	3,074
Baseline Professional Staff	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.1
Baseline Professional Staff 1:5,000	14.1	14.2	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8
Baseline Professional Staff 1:3,500	20.1	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.1
Baseline Support Staff	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact Clients	0	11	52	87	97	89	85	44	34	34
Impact Professional Staff	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact Professional Staff 1:5,000	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table C-38, Continued, page 2 of 2  
 LARAMIE COUNTY, SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Professional Staff 1:3,500	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Impact Support Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	2,573	2,613	2,714	2,798	2,867	2,917	2,975	2,993	3,048	3,108
TOTAL Staff	16.0	16.2	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.3
TOTAL Support Staff	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6

Table C -39

LARAMIE COUNTY, SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Clients	2,573	2,602	2,662	2,711	2,770	2,827	2,890	2,949	3,014	3,074
Baseline Professional Staff	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.1
Baseline Professional Staff 1:5,000	14.1	14.2	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8
Baseline Professional Staff 1:3,500	20.1	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.1
Baseline Support Staff	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Impact Clients	0	32	149	250	277	256	243	125	97	97
Impact Professional Staff	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Impact Support Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1



Table C-39 Continued, page 2 of 2  
 LARAMIE COUNTY, SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Clients	2,573	2,634	2,811	2,961	3,047	3,083	3,133	3,075	3,111	3,170
TOTAL Support Staff	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
TOTAL Professional Staff	16.0	16.4	17.5	18.4	18.9	19.2	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.7

Table C -40

F.E. WARREN MENTAL HEALTH  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Baseline Staff	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Impact Population	0	0	120	368	489	496	495	384	359	359
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Impact Visits A.D.M.	0	0	119	366	486	493	492	382	357	357
Impact Visits A.D.M. Family	0	0	71	217	288	293	292	226	212	212
Impact P.R.P.E.	0	0	35	106	141	143	143	111	103	103
TOTAL Staff	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
TOTAL Visits A.D.M.	3,680	3,680	3,799	4,046	4,166	4,173	4,172	4,062	4,037	4,037
TOTAL Visits A.D.M. Family	2,182	2,182	2,253	2,399	2,470	2,475	2,474	2,408	2,394	2,394
TOTAL P.R.P.E.	1,066	1,066	1,101	1,172	1,207	1,209	1,209	1,177	1,169	1,169

Table C-41

F.E. WARREN MENTAL HEALTH  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Baseline Staff	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Impact Visits A.D.M.	0	0	119	368	489	493	492	382	357	357
Impact Visits A.D.M. Family	0	0	71	217	288	293	292	227	212	212
Impact P.R.P.E.	0	0	35	106	141	143	143	110	103	103
TOTAL Staff	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
TOTAL Visits A.D.M.	3,680	3,680	3,799	4,048	4,169	4,173	4,172	4,062	4,037	4,037
TOTAL Visits A.D.M. Family	2,182	2,182	2,253	2,399	2,470	2,475	2,474	2,409	2,394	2,394
TOTAL P.R.P.E.	1,066	1,066	1,101	1,172	1,207	1,209	1,209	1,176	1,169	1,169

Note: 1 Includes 2 authorized Mental Health Technicians

Table C-42

DAY CARE CENTERS  
BASELINE, LOWER AND UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	7,277	7,358	7,530	7,668	7,834	7,997	8,175	8,342	8,525	8,694
Baseline Staff	139.0	140.5	143.8	146.5	149.6	152.7	156.1	159.3	162.8	166.1
Baseline Clients	1,020	1,031	1,055	1,075	1,098	1,121	1,146	1,169	1,195	1,219
Impact Population	0	35	171	267	322	314	286	148	114	114
Impact Staff	0.0	0.7	3.3	5.1	6.2	6.0	5.5	2.8	2.2	2.2
Impact Clients	0	5	24	37	45	44	40	21	16	16
TOTAL Staff	139.0	141.2	147.1	151.6	155.8	158.7	161.6	162.2	165.0	168.2
TOTAL Clients	1,020	1,036	1,079	1,112	1,143	1,165	1,186	1,190	1,211	1,235

Note: 1 Relevant population: Persons age 0 - 5

Table C-43

STRIDE LEARNING CENTER  
BASELINE, LOWER AND UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	7,277	7,358	7,350	7,668	7,834	7,997	8,175	8,342	8,525	8,694
Baseline Students	57	58	59	60	61	63	64	65	67	68
Baseline Staff	20.1	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.0	23.5	24.0
Other Students	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17
Impact Population	0	35	171	267	322	314	286	148	114	114
Impact Students	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Impact Staff	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Impact Other Students	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL Students, Baseline + Impact	57	58	60	62	64	65	66	66	68	69
TOTAL Other Students	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17
TOTAL Staff	20.1	20.4	21.3	21.9	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.3

Note: 1 Relevant population: Ages 0 - 5

Table C-44

CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline TOTAL Residents, Laramie County	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Residents Age 60 +, Laramie County	9,054	9,154	9,368	9,540	9,747	9,950	10,171	10,379	10,606	10,817
Baseline Residents Age 62 +, Laramie County	8,013	8,102	8,291	8,443	8,626	8,805	9,001	9,185	9,386	9,573
Baseline TOTAL Population, Laramie County	70,467	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Baseline Staff, Senior Social Services <sup>1</sup>	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5
Baseline Administrative Staff, Housing Component <sup>2</sup>	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8

Table C-44, Continued, page 2 of 4  
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Maintenance Staff, Housing Component <sup>3</sup>	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2
Baseline Staff, Nutrition Program <sup>4</sup>	26.5	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.8	30.4	31.0	31.7
Baseline Meals, Nutrition	131,091	132,543	135,637	138,121	141,121	144,057	147,257	150,270	153,559	156,610
Senior Persons Provided Rides	2,019	2,041	2,089	2,127	2,173	2,219	2,268	2,314	2,365	2,412
Persons Provided Other Social Services	17,935	16,092	16,468	16,770	19,307	17,490	17,879	18,245	21,009	19,014
Baseline Number Units of Senior Housing	311	314	322	328	335	342	349	357	364	372
Impact Population Over 60 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Table C-44, Continued, Page 4 of 4  
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact Number Units										
Senior Housing	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Staff, Senior Social Services, Baseline + Impact	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5
Staff, Nutrition Program, Baseline + Impact	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
Maintenance Staff, Housing Component, Baseline + Impact	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2

Notes: 1 Includes one 0.5 FTE worker paid by green thumb.

2 50% time low income.

3 25% time low income.

4 Includes four workers paid by green thumb.

5 Relevant population: persons 60 years and older

Table C-45

PANHANDLE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER,  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline Clients	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	61	61
Baseline Staff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact Population	0	0	0	0	75	75	300	0	0	0
Impact Clients	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	62	62	62	62	63	63	65	61	61	61
TOTAL Staff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: 1 Projections for Kimball County only.

Table C-46

PANHANDLE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline Clients	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	61	61
Baseline Staff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Impact Clients	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	62	62	62	62	64	64	72	61	61	61
TOTAL Staff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: 1 Projections are for Kimball County only.

Table C-47

PLATTE COUNTY SEW MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	9,370	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Baseline Cases	519	529	541	552	564	578	593	607	621	635
Baseline Staff	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
Impact Population	0	0	275	525	250	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Clients	0	0	15	29	14	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	519	529	556	581	578	578	593	607	621	635
TOTAL Staff	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0

Table C-48

PLATTE COUNTY SEW MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	9,370	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Baseline Cases	519	529	541	552	564	578	593	607	621	635
Baseline Staff	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
Impact Clients	0	0	44	83	40	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Caseload	0	0	14	27	13	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Clients	519	529	584	635	604	578	593	607	621	635
TOTAL Caseload	171	174	192	209	199	191	195	200	205	209
TOTAL Staff	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0

Table C-49

PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	9,370	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Baseline Staff	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Baseline AFDC-FS	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53
Baseline Food Stamps	98	100	102	104	107	109	112	115	117	120
Baseline General Assistance										
Emergency Assistance	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	16
Baseline Win	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	31
Baseline Nursing	31	32	32	33	34	35	35	36	37	38
Baseline Other Social Work	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Baseline PAMs O.S.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Baseline PAMs S.S.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Baseline Social Workers O.S.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4

Table C-49, Continued, page 2 of 3  
PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Social Workers N.S.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Impact Population	0	310	1,424	2,390	2,650	2,450	2,325	1,200	925	925
Impact TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Impact AFDC-FS	0	1	7	11	12	11	11	6	4	4
Impact Food Stamps	0	3	15	25	28	26	24	13	10	10
Impact General Assistance	0	3	15	25	28	26	24	13	10	10
Emergency Assistance	0	1	4	6	7	7	6	3	2	2
Impact Win	0	1	5	8	9	8	8	4	3	3
Impact Nursing	0	1	6	10	12	11	10	5	4	4
Impact Other Social Work	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Impact PAWs O.S.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact PAWs S.S.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact Social Workers O.S.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Impact Social Workers N.S.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3

Table C-49, Continued, page 3 of 3  
 PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL Social Workers O.S.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
TOTAL Social Workers N.S.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0
TOTAL PAWS O.S.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
TOTAL PAWS S.S.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6

Notes: 1 O.S. = Operating Standards

2 S.S. = State Standards

3 N.S. = National Standards



Table C -50

PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	9,370	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Baseline Staff <sup>1</sup>	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8
Baseline AFDC-FS	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53
Baseline Food Stamps	98	100	102	104	107	109	112	115	117	120
Baseline SSI	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Baseline General Assistance										
Emergency Assistance	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	16
Baseline Win	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	31
Baseline Nursing	31	32	32	33	34	35	35	36	37	38
Baseline Other Social Work	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Baseline PAMs S.S.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Baseline Social Workers N.S.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7

Table C-50 Continued, Page 2 of 2  
PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Impact TOTAL Staff	0.0	0.6	2.6	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.7
Impact AFDC-FS	0	3	14	23	26	24	22	12	9	9
Impact Food Stamps	0	7	31	52	58	54	51	26	20	20
Impact SSI	0	3	13	22	24	23	21	11	8	8
Impact General Assistance Emergency Assistance	0	7	31	52	58	54	51	26	20	20
Impact Win	0	2	8	13	15	14	13	7	5	5
Impact Nursing	0	2	10	17	18	17	16	8	6	6
Impact Other Social Work	0	3	13	22	24	23	21	11	8	8
Impact PAWs S.S.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Impact Social Workers N.S.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
TOTAL Social Workers N.S.3	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.3
TOTAL PAWs S.S.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
TOTAL Staff	8.0	8.7	10.9	12.8	13.5	13.3	13.3	11.5	11.2	11.5

Notes: 1 Includes 2 extra FTE

2 S.S. = State Standards

3 N.S. = National Standards

Table C-51

KIMBALL COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline WIC	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Baseline Head Start	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Baseline Weatherization	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Baseline Staff, WIC and Weatherization	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Baseline Staff, Head Start	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Baseline Volunteers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impact Population	0	0	0	0	75	75	300	0	0	0
Impact WIC	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Impact Head Start	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Impact Weatherization	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C-51 Continued, page 2 of 2  
KIMBALL COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL WIC	45	45	45	45	45	45	47	45	45	45
TOTAL Head Start	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15
Impact Weatherization	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
TOTAL Staff, WIC and Weatherization	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
TOTAL Head Start Staff	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
TOTAL Volunteers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table C-52

KIMBALL COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline WIC	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Baseline Head Start	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Baseline Weatherization	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Baseline Staff	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Baseline Volunteers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impact WIC	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	0
Impact Head Start	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Impact Weatherization	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impact Volunteers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WIC	45	45	45	45	46	46	50	45	45	45
TOTAL Head Start	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	15	15	15

Table C-52 Continued, page 2 of 2  
KIMBALL COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL										
Weatherization	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
TOTAL Staff	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
TOTAL										
Volunteers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table C-53

KIMBALL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
BASELINE AND LOWER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline Cases	340	339	339	338	338	338	337	337	336	336
Baseline Staff	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Impact Population	0	0	0	0	75	75	300	0	0	0
Impact Cases	0	0	0	0	5	5	21	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Cases	340	339	339	338	343	343	358	337	336	336
TOTAL Staff	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table C-54

KIMBALL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
UPPER IMPACT RANGE PROJECTIONS

YEAR:	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Population	4,850	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Baseline Cases	340	339	339	338	338	338	337	337	336	336
Baseline Staff	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Impact Cases	0	0	0	0	11	11	44	0	0	0
Impact Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Cases	340	339	339	338	349	349	381	337	336	336
TOTAL Staff	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5

Note: 1 Includes extra 0.5 FTE clerical.